

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE

1905

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EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1906

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey,
G.C.M.G., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Royal North-west Mounted Police for the year 1905.

Respectfully submitted,

WILFRID LAURIER,
President of the Council.

February 12, 1906.

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ROYAL NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
REGINA, January 12, 1906.

To the Right Honourable
Sir WILFRID LAURIER, P.C., G.C.M.G., &c.,
President of the Privy Council,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ended November 30, 1905, on the work performed by the force under my command, together with the reports of the following officers :—

Superintendent R. B. Deane, commanding Maple Creek District.

“ C. Constantine, commanding Athabasca District and Peace.
River Yukon Trail.

“ G. E. Sanders, D.S.O., commanding Calgary District.

“ P. C. H. Primrose, commanding Macleod District.

“ J. O. Wilson, commanding Regina District.

“ J. V. Begin, commanding Lethbridge District.

“ A. C. Macdonell, D.S.O., commanding Battleford District.

Inspector D. M. Howard, commanding Herschel Island Detachment.

“ D'A. E. Strickland, commanding Fort Saskatchewan District.

“ J. H. Genereux, commanding Prince Albert District.

Surgeon G. P. Bell.

Inspector J. F. Burnett, Veterinary Surgeon.

I am able to report that the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and the North-west Territories are, from a police point of view, in a satisfactory condition. These provinces begin their career as orderly and peaceably as any in the Dominion, notwithstanding that the great influx of population, drawn from many foreign countries, and the rapid development, have created conditions which hitherto have not existed in any other portions of Canada. A parallel only is to be found in the opening up of the Western States.

This force was organized in 1873, as the instrument by which the 'pax Britannica' was to be carried into the great West. On July 8, 1874, 274 strong, it commenced its celebrated march towards the Rockies, into what was then the unknown. The immediate effect of the advent of the police is perhaps best expressed in the words of an old Indian chief, who, speaking at a council, said, 'Before you came the Indian crept along, now he is not afraid to walk erect.' For thirty-one years neither white man nor Indian has been afraid to walk erect, whether in the great plains, in the far north, or the distant Yukon.

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A marked instance of the administration of justice by the government of Canada has been the free expenditure of money in bringing criminals to justice. The government has never tied the hands of the police by refusing to authorize any expenditure of money where there was a reasonable hope of success. Many cases have cost tens of thousands, and in one celebrated case upwards of one hundred thousand dollars was expended.

It must be a source of gratification to the people of Canada that the new provinces, which promise so much for the future, should be started on their career on such a solid foundation.

This force has largely completed the work for which it was created, and no matter what is in store for it in the future, its work cannot be forgotten.

Since the inauguration of the provinces, we have continued to carry on our duties as hitherto, pending the organization of the new governments. Even should either government not desire the assistance of the force in carrying out the administration of justice, one or two years must elapse before we can be entirely relieved. There are only two jails in the province of Saskatchewan and none in Alberta; the new jail at Edmonton being intended for use as a penitentiary.

They will probably commence the erection of the required jails at once, but they cannot be ready for occupation before 1907. Apart from the administration of the criminal law, the force does a great deal of work for the Departments of Agriculture, Customs and the Interior, and if it is removed from the new provinces, provision will have to be made for the carrying out of this necessary work.

The question of its removal should not be considered altogether from a provincial standpoint alone. The interests of Canada in the peaceable development of the west should not be forgotten.

The work of the past year has been very heavy and varied. The increase of population and the extending settlements have added greatly to our ordinary duties, and further demands have been made on us this year in opening up the Peace River Yukon trail, a difficult task. It has taxed our strength to meet all the requirements, but I think I am able to report that the work has been well and thoroughly done.

I cannot refrain from bringing to your notice what may be qualified as strenuous duties well performed.

Corpl. Mapley, of 'B' Division, with a party of police left Dawson with dog teams on December 27 for Fort McPherson, on the Peel river, 500 miles distant, carrying despatches to that distant outpost. The route taken was practically unknown, across mountain ranges. The party arrived back on March 9, having made a successful journey without a mishap, and having travelled upwards of 1,000 miles. His modest report on this great journey well represents the best traditions of this force.

On January 7, 1905, Inspector Genereux, of Prince Albert, returned from a patrol to the far north to inquire into a case of alleged murder. He was absent 132 days, and travelled 1,750 miles by canoe and dog train. As a coroner he held an inquest and established that the death was accidental.

This trip was very expensive, but it is an illustration of the principle which has hitherto prevailed, that crime will be dealt with no matter how remote the place, how dangerous the journey, nor how great the cost.

Another instance is the investigation made by Inspector McGinnis and Sergt. Egan into an alleged murder north of Cat lake in Keewatin, some 200 miles north of the Canadian Pacific Railway, a point to which no white man had before penetrated. The accused was arrested, and is now awaiting trial at Kenora, Ont. The detailed reports will be found attached to this report.

Constable A. Pedley, stationed at Fort Chipewyan, was detailed to escort an unfortunate lunatic from that place to Fort Saskatchewan. He reports as follows:—

'I left Chipewyan in charge of the lunatic on December 17, 1904, with the interpreter and two dog trains. After travelling for five days through slush and water up to our knees, we arrived at Fort McKay on December 22.'

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'Owing to the extreme cold, the prisoner's feet were frost bitten. I did all I could to relieve him, and purchased some large mocassins to allow more wrappings for his feet.'

'I travelled without accident until the 27th, reaching Big Weechume lake. Here I had to lay off a day to procure a guide, as there was no trail.'

'I arrived at Lac La Biche on the 31st, and secured a team of horses to carry me to Fort Saskatchewan. I arrived on January 7, 1905, and handed over my prisoner.'

'During the earlier part of the trip the prisoner was very weak and refused to eat, but during the latter part of the trip he developed a good appetite and got stronger.'

The unfortunate man was transferred to Calgary guard room. Assistant Surgeon Rouleau reports that it was a remarkable case.

'He was badly frozen about his feet, and the exposure to the cold had caused paralysis of the tongue for several days. Every care and attention was given him at the hospital (to which he was transferred), with the result that he was discharged on February 23 with the loss only of the first joint of a big toe. His mind and speech were as good as ever. His life was saved.'

Constable Pedley commenced his return trip to Fort Chipewyan. When he left Fort Saskatchewan he was apparently in good health, but at Lac La Biche he went violently insane as a result of the hardships of his trip, and his anxiety for the safety of his charge. He was brought back to Fort Saskatchewan and then transferred to Brandon Asylum. I am glad to say that after spending six months there he recovered his mind and returned to headquarters. He was granted three months' leave, and is now at duty as well as ever.

In spite of all, he has recently re-engaged for a further term of service.

One more instance of devotion to duty. Constable (now corporal) Conradi was on patrol, when a tremendous prairie fire was seen sweeping across the country. He asked the rancher, where he was having dinner, if any settlers were in danger, and was told that a settler with ten children was in danger, but his place could not be reached. Conradi felt that he must try, and galloped off. Mr. Young, the settler, writing to Conradi's commanding officer, says, in part :—

'His (Conradi's) pluck and endurance I cannot praise too highly ; fighting till he was nearly suffocated, his hat burned off his head, hair singed, and vest on fire.'

'My wife and family owe their lives to Mr. Conradi, and I feel with them, we shall never be able to repay him for his brave conduct.'

It is with great satisfaction that I am able to bring such instances to your notice, and to assure you that no matter how trying, how dangerous, how difficult the work, the members of the force do not shirk their duty.

PEACE RIVER YUKON TRAIL

On March 1 a new police district was created, to be known as 'Athabasca,' and a division, designated 'N,' organized for duty in that district, with temporary headquarters at Lesser Slave lake. The members of 'G' Division stationed in Athabasca, were transferred to 'N' Division. Superintendent Constantine was appointed to the command.

To this division was assigned the duty of opening up a pack trail from Fort St. John, B.C., to Teslin Lake, Yukon Territory, across the mountains of British Columbia. The estimated distance is 750 miles.

A detachment of two officers, thirty non-commissioned officers and constables and sixty horses left Fort Saskatchewan on March 17 for this work. Owing to the breaking up of the winter roads, the journey was very trying, but they reached Peace River Crossing, 350 miles from Fort Saskatchewan, on April 9, without any serious

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mishap. Here they were delayed awaiting supplies, which had been contracted for, until May 21, when the party left for Fort St. John, 570 miles from Fort Saskatchewan, arriving there June 1.

Work was immediately commenced on the construction of winter quarters, and cutting hay. Work commenced on the trail on June 15, and was suspended on September 25, owing to heavy snow in the mountains. 94 miles of trail were completed.

It was expected that more progress would have been made, but unforeseen difficulties were encountered in unfordable streams which had to be bridged, steep banks which had to be graded, and extensive windfalls through which the trail had to be literally sawn. From information we now have we know that the heaviest work has been encountered and more rapid progress is expected after the Rocky Mountains have been crossed.

Supplies for next season have been forwarded to Fort Graham, and those required for the work to that post are being pushed forward this winter by sled to the end of the trail.

The following extract from the instructions to Superintendent Constantine gives a fair idea of the work :—

‘Fort St. John has been selected as the point on Peace river from which our work is to commence. The trail selected should be as short as possible. From the information drawn from the report of Inspector Moodie’s patrol of 1897-8, it would appear that the best route is by Fort Graham, Findlay river, and Sylvester Landing, and from that point across to Teslin lake by the easiest route. In this way the quickest connection will be made with the Yukon. Should you find it desirable, a trail can be made on the banks of the Pelly. The estimated distance from St. John to Teslin lake is 750 miles.

NATURE OF THE TRAIL.

‘The trail to be constructed is to be one suitable for pack animals. In selecting the location, you should bear in mind the fact that at some future time it may be made into a wagon trail. You should therefore select your grades and ground with this in view. Through timber the trail should be eight feet wide. All boggy and soft places should be brushed, and, where possible, small streams should be bridged. The trail is to be clearly marked, so that it can be followed by any traveller without a guide. In open country large posts should be planted at intervals of two miles. These posts should be marked with the distances in miles, from Fort St. John. The numbers should be burnt in so that they can not easily be erased. Through timber, trees are to be blazed at frequent intervals. The distances should be marked every two miles on trees conspicuously placed. Rest houses are to be built every thirty miles, or at such distances as are most convenient for camping, where wood and water are easily obtainable. The rest houses should be simple in construction, 10 or 12 feet square, and mud roofs.

‘Corporal Bowler, who is a competent surveyor, should be detailed to make a survey of the trail, and keep careful topographical notes. The distances are to be measured.

WINTER QUARTERS.

‘As far as it can be judged, it will be necessary for you to bring the expedition back to Fort St. John to winter, leaving a small detachment at Fort Graham to care for the supplies which are to be sent to that point. At Fort St. John you will arrange for winter quarters. If possible, rent buildings, but if this is not possible, you are authorized to erect suitable quarters at the least expense.

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SUPPLIES.

'You have been authorized to purchase and forward to Fort St. John, 12 months' supplies of provisions, and to Fort Graham 3 months' supplies. Supplies for 1906 will probably be forwarded to you to Sylvester's Landing. You are authorized to purchase a sufficient quantity of beef for the party wintering at Fort St. John. On completion of the season's work, and after the men have been comfortably settled in their winter quarters, you will report at headquarters, in order to make arrangements for the work of 1906.

'I desire to impress upon you that the work must be pushed. The expenses of constructing this trail will be very heavy, on account of the difficulty in bringing in supplies. It is, therefore, your duty to see that no time is wasted. The government is desirous that the trail be completed at an early date.'

Superintendent Constantine reports that the men worked very hard, under very trying circumstances. Inspector Richards was in charge of the working party, and performed excellent service.

PATROL OF LAKE WINNIPEG.

Owing to the demoralization, by the liquor traffic, of the Indians living on the shores of Lake Winnipeg, it was decided to establish a police patrol. Arrangements were made with the Department of Indian Affairs to share the expense of purchasing and maintaining a small steamer for this work. The *Redwing* was secured and placed in commission in June, and laid up on September 25, owing to the dangerous storms on the lakes in the autumn, making navigation for such a small boat unsafe.

The effects of this patrol were most beneficial. Missionaries and Indian officials agree that they never saw such an absence of intoxication among the Indians.

HUDSON'S BAY.

A detachment of two officers, 13 N.C. officers and constables were stationed in Hudson's bay. They wintered at Cape Fullerton, where comfortable quarters have been erected. The summer was spent in patrolling the bay in the ss. *Artic*.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The work of the Health of Animals branch of the Department of Agriculture is still performed by a regular staff of 22 qualified veterinary surgeons, of whom 19 are members of the force.

The work has been very heavy, and with the staff available, large though it seems, it has not always been kept up to date. Many outbreaks of disease are remote from railway points, and a great deal of time is taken up in dealing with them.

Six veterinary inspectors are stationed at the customs ports of entry. They must always be in attendance so that their services are not available, to any extent, for general work.

There has been a general improvement in the health of animals. Horse mange has been almost eradicated, glanders kept under control, 'maladie du coit' among horses vigorously dealt with, and cattle mange almost stamped out. The policy of requiring all the cattle in Southern Alberta and Southwestern Saskatchewan to be dipped in a limited time, was enforced again this year, with most beneficial results.

Over 500,000 head, covering an area of 50,000 square miles, were treated.

At North Portal and Willow Creek, standard dipping plants, corrals, &c., were erected. There are now six thoroughly equipped stations along the international boundary.

I understand our work has met with the approval of the Veterinary Director General, who is in charge of the Health of Animals branch.

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INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

No special work, otherwise than the patrol of Lake Winnipeg, already mentioned, has been performed for this department.

Detachments have been maintained on or near all the principal reserves. Careful attention has been given to the illicit and demoralizing liquor traffic. Escorts have been furnished for all treaty payments.

Inspector West, M.D., has acted as medical officer for treaty No. 8 and attended all treaty payments, a duty which occupied nearly three months.

I would call your attention to the danger to the Indian population in Keewatin and western Ontario, where there are many reserves contiguous to the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. To prevent demoralization, I recommend that several detachments be stationed at suitable points during the construction of the road.

CUSTOMS.

Wood mountain, Willow creek, Pendant d'Oreille and Twin lakes are customs ports in our charge. The duties are collected by the senior of the detachment.

Our patrols along the international boundary prevent smuggling and infringement of the regulations which require a veterinary inspection of all animals imported from the United States.

I would again invite your attention to the encroachment of American cattle, and renew my recommendation, made in my last year's report, that the international boundary should be fenced. I know of no other way to prevent the drifting of American cattle on to our grazing lands.

The Department of Agriculture has spent largely, and the cattle owners enormous sums, in attempting to stamp out disease in their herds. Surely it is idle to do this if contaminated American herds are allowed to graze along with the Canadian herds.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Detachments were furnished last winter as before, for the protection of the Crown timber at the Rosseau river, along the Canadian Northern, southeast of Winnipeg, and in the Riding, Turtle and Moose mountains.

I was informed by the Crown timber agent, that the duty had been done to his entire satisfaction.

We also investigated all reported cases of distress among the half-breeds, and supplied relief on behalf of this department.

The unused portion of our barracks at Battleford was set aside for the use of immigrants.

The following table gives a classified summary of the cases entered, and convictions made in the North-west Territories, from December 1, 1904, to August 31, 1905, and in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan from September 1, 1904, to November 30, 1905 :—

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SUMMARY of Criminal cases, December 1, 1904, to November 30, 1905.

	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—					
Murder.....	9	*1	3	3	* Executed.
Manslaughter.....	7	3	4	.....
Attempt to murder.....	7	*4	2	1	* In 1 case jury brought in verdict of assault.
Threatening to shoot.....	2	.....	1	1	
Shooting with intent.....	4	2	1	1	
Stabbing with intent.....	1	.....	1	.....
Assault.....	544	422	116	6	
" aggravated.....	18	16	2	.....
" causing bodily harm.....	6	4	2	.....
" indecent.....	5	.....	5	.....
Rape, and attempted rape.....	13	2	*7	4	* One defendant died while out on bail.
Seduction.....	2	1	1	.....
Attempted suicide.....	8	8	.....	.....
Neglect to provide aid at childbirth.....	1	.....	1	.....
Child-stealing.....	2	.....	2	.....
Shooting and wounding.....	6	1	4	1	
Pointing firearms.....	2	1	1	.....
Abduction.....	4	3	1	.....
Miscellaneous.....	17	10	7	.....
Offences against the property—					
Stealing registered mail.....	1	.....	.....	1	
Stealing mail.....	1	.....	.....	1	
Theft.....	560	383	163	14	
Robbery.....	6	1	3	2	
Horse stealing.....	71	34	27	10	
Burglary.....	15	7	6	2	
Arson.....	16	.....	16	.....
Killing or wounding cattle or horses.....	20	9	9	2	
Cattle-stealing.....	17	5	10	2	
Cattle frauds.....	2	1	1	.....
Receiving stolen property.....	21	15	6	.....
Selling mortgaged property.....	2	1	1	.....
House breaking.....	13	8	5	.....
Shop breaking.....	8	5	3	.....
False pretenses.....	54	35	19	.....
Forgery.....	11	8	3	.....
Fraud.....	24	4	18	2	
Intent to defraud.....	1	.....	1	.....
Mischief.....	28	21	7	.....
Trespass.....	21	20	1	.....
Illegally cutting timber.....	10	8	2	.....
Damaging property.....	35	24	11	.....
Cruelty to animals.....	43	34	9	.....
Bringing stolen property into Canada.....	3	2	1	.....
Killing dogs.....	5	3	2	.....
Poisoning cattle.....	1	.....	1	.....
Illegal sale of horse.....	3	1	2	.....
Illegal Branding of horse.....	1	.....	.....	1	
Miscellaneous.....	7	1	6	.....
Defacing or altering brands.....	4	.....	2	2	
Offences against public order—					
Pointing firearms.....	3	1	2	.....
Unlawful assembly.....	5	.....	5	.....
Unlawfully carrying offensive and concealed weapons.....	38	36	2	.....
Affray.....	3	3	.....	.....
Assisting member of R.N.W.M.P. to desert.....	1	1	.....	.....
Concealing deserter from R.N.W.M.P.	1	1	.....	.....
Offences against religion and morals—					
Vagrancy.....	262	243	19	.....
Drunk and disorderly and creating a disturbance	855	823	32	.....
Nuisance.....	15	11	4	
Inmate of house of ill-fame.....	118	118	
Keeper of house of ill-fame.....	36	35	1	

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CRIME—Continued.

	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Waiting Trial.	Remarks.
Offences against religion and morals—Concluded.					
Frequenter of house of ill-fame	55	54	1		
Insulting language	24	15	9		
Threatening language	2	1	1		
Causing disturbance	42	37	5		
Defamatory libel	1			1	
Indecency	29	28	1		
Incest	1		1		
Keeping gaming-house	2	1	1		
Posting letter of immoral character	1	1			
Carnally knowing a girl under 14	1	1			
Buggary	1		1		
Sodomy	1		1		
Miscellaneous	12	11		1	
Misleading justice—					
Perjury	5	2	3		
Contempt of court	2	1	1		
Corruption and disobedience :—					
Escaping from custody	12	8	*4		* 1 still at large.
Obstructing peace officer	19	13	6		
Assaulting peace officer	1	1			
Breaking jail	3	3			
Disobeying summons	1	1			
Bribery	1		1		
Offences against Election Act	5	2	3		
Offences against Railway Act :—					
Stealing rides	66	66			
Tresspass	2	2			
Interfering with C.P. R. employee	1	1			
Offences against Customs Act	12	11	1		
Offences against Indian Act :—					
Supplying liquor to Indians	91	78	13		
Indians drunk	83	69	14		
Cutting and removing timber off reserve	21	14	7		
Drunk on reserve	43	29	14		
Liquor in possession	23	19	4		
Having liquor on reserve	10	10			
Prostitution	1		1		
Selling produce without permit	1	1			
Purchasing produce without permit	2		2		
Trespass on reserve	1		1		
Taking liquor into Indian camp	1	1			
Drunk in Indian camp	2	2			
Gambling on reserve	6	6			
Offences against the Fisheries Act	7	6	1		
Offences against Dominion Lands Act	2	2			
Offences against Animals Contagious Disease Act	27	24	3		
Offences against Rocky Mountain Park Regulations	1	1			
Offences against the N.W.T. Ordinances :—					
Masters and servants	265	218	47		
Game ordinance	43	41	2		
Hide ordinance	2		2		
Sunday observance	3	3			
Prairie fires	175	138	37		
Liquor ordinance	119	100	19		
Insanity	6	*58	8		* Sent to Brandon Asylum
Horse-Breeders ordinance	5	5			
Village ordinance	11	11			
School ordinance	1	1			
Stock ordinance	21	17	4		
Dental ordinance	1	1			
Importing intoxicants into prohibited territory	3	3			

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CRIME—Continued.

	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the N. W. T. Ordinances— <i>Con.</i>					
Pound ordinance.....	14	9	5		
Health ordinance.....	6	5	1		
Livery stable ordinance	17	17			
Pollution of streams	5	5			
Engineer's ordinance.....	7	5	2		
Interdicted from use of liquor.....	28	28			
Supplying liquor to interdicted person.....	4	3	1		
Veterinary ordinance.....	1	1			
Illegal practising medicine.....	6	6			
Hawkers and pedlars.....	17	16	1		
Entire animals.....	7	6	1		
Estray animals.....	34	27	7		
Brand.....	4	3	1		
Drunk while interdicted.....	31	25	6		
Obtaining liquor while interdicted ..	16	12	4		
Public works.....	34	34			
Fencing up roads.....	44	37	7		
Herd ordinance.....	2	1	1		
Noxious weed ordinances.....	3	2	1		
Miscellaneous.....	29	27	2		
Grand total	4,647	3,767	822	58	

COMPARATIVE Statement of Convictions between 1900 and 1905.

	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Offences against the person	478	386	317	189	144	109
Offences against property	630	605	367	248	132	96
Offences against public order	42	27	32	31	11	9
Offences against religion and morals	1,379	1,312	923	494	500	350
Offences against misleading justice	3	4	7			3
Corruption and disobedience	26	27	33	17	13	16
Railway Act	69	86	32	5	49	45
Customs Act	11				2	
Indian Act	229	228	296	238	180	143
Animals Contagious Diseases Act	24	9				
Fisheries Act	6					
Dominion Lands Act	2					
Election Act	2					
Offences against Rocky Mountain Park regu- lations.....	1					
Offences against Militia Act.....		4				
Offences against N. W. T. ordinances	865	777	606	298	219	165
Total	3,767	3,465	2,613	1,520	1,250	936

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The foregoing includes all indictable cases which have been dealt with by the Supreme Court, and all the summary convictions, except those dealt with by the municipal police.

3,767 convictions were made in the 4,647 cases entered. Last year there were 3,465 convictions in 4,329 cases. The percentage of convictions being 80, as against 81 for this year.

There were 302 convictions more than last year; an increase of less than 9 per cent, which is satisfactory, considering that the population increased at least 25 per cent.

The number of charges of murder seems large, and needs explanation.

One case occurred in 1904 and was only concluded this year; in another case three persons were charged with the same murder, two were acquitted, and one was tried, but the jury disagreed, and a re-trial was ordered; in two other cases death was shown to be due to natural causes, and the charges were not brought; in another case the accused was acquitted and in two other cases the accused are awaiting trial.

There were actually three cases of murder during the year; the accused in all cases are foreigners.

Four out of seven cases of manslaughter were charges brought against railway employees for negligence. Of the remaining three cases, two arose through fights, where death was inadvertently caused; and one, that of an Indian who struck his squaw, causing death, and the jury found there was no intention of killing her.

The cases of attempted murder call for no special mention.

Among the offences against property, there are 383 convictions for theft. This offence is on the increase.

Horse stealing is prevalent in the west, owing to the facility with which they can be stolen. Horses graze in the open, and are not seen by the owners for months at a time. When rounded up an owner may find some of his horses missing, but he cannot say whether they have died, strayed or been stolen.

In the ranching country horses can only be identified by the brand. If the brand is mutilated or "worked" it is, in many cases, impossible to say who the owner is. There are hundreds of registered Canadian brands in use, and there are thousands of American horses with brands as various as the imagination of man, so that for the police, say in Northern Saskatchewan, to identify a horse brought from Southern Alberta, as a stolen animal is almost impossible.

The theft of foals, is I fear, too common, and almost impossible of detection, as they are usually stolen before being branded. In face of all these difficulties, there were thirty-four convictions.

Cattle stealing is even more difficult to detect than horse stealing, because the stolen animals can be butchered and the hides destroyed, thus removing all evidence.

The efforts of the police to detect these crimes would be much aided, were all suspicious circumstances brought to our notice by the horse and cattle owners. I have recently learned of a case where a very prominent rancher had information which might have led to the conviction of a rustler who, six months later, 'did up' the rancher by stealing a large number of his horses.

There were 78 convictions for supplying liquor to Indians; sixteen more than last year. The nefarious traffic has been kept under control.

There were 138 convictions for setting out prairie fires, an increase of 59 over last year. That so many convictions were secured is satisfactory, as prairie fires are very dangerous, and often terribly destructive. The detection of the offenders is difficult.

In the reports of the officers commanding the districts, details of many cases will be found, which will give a better idea of the work that has been performed than mere statistics.

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Schedule of prisoners committed to and released from Mounted Police guard rooms between December 1, 1904, and November 30, 1905:—

	Depot.	Moosomin.	'A.'	'C.'	'D.'	'E.'	'F.'	'G.'	'K.'	Total.
Total number of prisoners serving sentence and awaiting trial on Nov. 30, 1904.....	16	11	18	2	10	30	.....	21	12	120
Total number of prisoners received	275	125	105	124	233	401	.....	109	95	1,467
Total number of prisoners discharged	272	129	115	123	226	393	.....	109	96	1,463
Total number of prisoners serving sentence or awaiting trial on Nov. 30, 1905.	19	7	8	3	17	38	.....	21	11	124

There are two jails only in the province of Saskatchewan, and none in Alberta. The bulk of the prisoners have been held in our guard rooms.

We received during the year 1,476 prisoners, thirty-eight less than last year.

There has been no increase in jail accommodation, and our guard-rooms are very much overcrowded. It is to be hoped that the new provinces will, without delay, proceed to the erection of suitable jails, and relieve the congested condition.

The guarding of prisoners is the most trying duty our men are called upon to perform, and absorbs a large number of men who would be more advantageously employed on their proper police duties. It has been specially onerous at Fort Saskatchewan, Calgary and Moosomin. At Fort Saskatchewan three prisoners accused of murder were held at one time; one over one year, for four months of which, a death watch was maintained.

STRENGTH OF THE FORCE.

The strength on November 30, was 54 officers, 650 N.C. officers and constables, 109 interpreters, guides, scouts, artisans and special constables, total, 813, and 606 horses.

The strength in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and the North-west Territories was 38 officers, 478 N.C. officers and constables, 69 interpreters, &c., total, 585, and 513 horses.

The strength in the Yukon Territory was 16 officers, 172 N.C. officers and constables, 40 interpreters, &c., total, 228, and 93 horses.

In the North-west Territories and new provinces there are ten divisions, each with a headquarters post, and 104 permanent outposts, an increase of 1 headquarters post and 11 outposts as compared with last year.

The strength is only 15 under that authorized. No especial effort has been made to recruit. There have been many applications to engage, and not more than one in three has been accepted.

The recruits have been of a good class.

A criticism is sometimes made that the members of the force are too young. This is not well founded. I have had a careful statement prepared, and find the average age of 650 non-commissioned officers and constables is 29.02 years.

The following table gives the length of service :—

Number with over 20 years' service.. . . .	35
“ 15 and under 20 years.. . . .	44
“ 10 and under 15 years.. . . .	39
“ 5 and under 10 years.. . . .	93
“ 4 and under 5 years.. . . .	21
“ 3 and under 4 years.. . . .	62
“ 2 and under 3 years.. . . .	112
“ 1 and under 2 years.. . . .	101
“ and under 1 year.. . . .	143
	<hr/> 650 <hr/>

Two hundred and eleven have over five years' service, and 296 over 1 years' service.

WASTAGE.	N.W. TERR.	YUKON.
Engaged.. . . .	164	2
Rejoined after deserting.. . . .	2	2
Re-engaged after leaving.. . . .	10	2
Re-engaged without leaving	65	22
Transferred from Yukon.... .	10	
DISCHARGED.		
Promoted.. . . .	1	
Time expired (not including pensioners).. . . .	24	30
Purchased.. . . .	25	15
Invalided.. . . .	8	2
Pensioned.. . . .	9	
Died.. . . .	6	1
Deserted.. . . .	20	5
Dismissed.. . . .	22	15
As inefficient.. . . .	4	
By order... . .	1	
Transferred to Yukon.. . . .	2	
Specials discharged.....	84	57
Specials engaged.. . . .	83	62

I regret to record 37 dismissals on account of bad conduct.

In nearly all cases drunkenness was the cause. No man addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors can be relied on, and the retention of such in a force charged with important duties could not be justified.

The desertions are less than last year. With two exceptions all were of short service. Every application to purchase discharge has been granted, as there has been no difficulty in replacing.

TRAINING.

The training of the recruits at the depot has been thoroughly carried out.

As there was no draft for the Yukon, the opportunities for training recruits has been better than previous years.

A promotion class for non-commissioned officers which lasted three months was held last year, and a very efficient lot of men qualified.

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ARMS.

The force was re-armed during the year with Ross rifles and Colt revolvers, which replaced the Winchester carbines and Enfield revolvers.

A new pattern of equipment was issued, its advantage being that the weight of the revolver is properly adjusted, and the rifle ammunition is not carried in the belt, thus materially lessening the weight.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Owing to the fact that the new rifles were not received until September, the annual target practice was not carried out. I am, therefore, not able to speak of the new weapons with any confidence. There is no doubt but that the Ross rifle is very accurate, but whether it will stand the wear and tear of our service, remains to be seen. I hope to arrange for regimental matches next year.

His Excellency the Earl of Minto, Honorary Commissioner of the force, has sent me a very handsome silver cup to be competed for at these matches.

His Excellency the Governor General has also informed me that he intends presenting a trophy for competition.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

The saddlery is in good condition and sufficient for our requirements.

Several sets of new harness were purchased. The quality of the leather and workmanship was excellent.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in good order. A few heavy wagons and double buckboards are required.

UNIFORM.

The uniform supplied has been of good quality. We have now enough fur coats for the whole strength.

RATIONS.

With the exception of the jam, which is of Canadian manufacture, the rations have been of good quality.

FORAGE.

All forage has been purchased by tender. It has been of good quality.

HORSES.

One hundred and twenty-one horses were purchased during the year at an average price of \$94.21 per head. Sixty of these were small horses to be used on the Peace river Yukon trail. They turned out well. The balance were to replace the wastage.

All horses were purchased at places thoroughly advertised weeks in advance.

Thirty-six horses were cast and sold at an average price of \$59.67 per head, an increase of \$11.67 per head over last year.

Thirteen horses were destroyed for the following reasons :—

- 4 for glanders, contracted on patrol.
- 4 broken legs, received while on herd.
- 2 injuries caused by barbed wire fence.
- 1 badly burned by prairie fire.
- 1 injured in the hock.
- 1 suffering from incurable disease (very old).

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All the above cases were purely accidental.

One of the horses destroyed on account of injuries from becoming entangled in a wire fence, was replaced by the person responsible for fencing the trail.

Thirteen horses died, all from unpreventable causes, except one which was accidentally shot. A portion of the value of the animal was charged to the constable responsible.

The horses have been worked very hard. Our stables are healthy, and have been free from contagious diseases.

BARRACKS.

Quarters and stabling were erected for the detachment at Willow Creek, and new quarters were built for the men at Lesser Slave lake. Temporary barracks for the detachment wintering at Fort St. John were also erected.

The different posts have been kept in repair as far as possible.

Regina post is in a very bad state of repair. The officers' quarters are especially wretched.

As the future of the force is so uncertain, it is useless to make any recommendations.

One of the large barrack buildings at Macleod was destroyed by fire which originated from a stove. As it was not required, it was not rebuilt.

An old log stable at Battleford was also destroyed by fire. It took from a fire accidentally started in the grass some distance away, and driven by a high wind, communicated with the stable.

HEALTH.

Surgeon Bell reports that the health of the force has been good, and that all our posts are in good sanitary condition.

I regret exceedingly to record six deaths during the year.

Superintendent Morris died at Prince Albert on April 4, 1905, after a very short illness. He had served over 20 years.

Inspector Gilpin Brown died very suddenly at Toronto on December 20, 1904, on returning from Quebec, where he had been on duty.

The untimely death of both officers was greatly deplored by their comrades.

Reg. No. 3490, Constable Steele, R.E., died at Regina on December 13, 1904, from appendicitis.

Reg. No. 2975, Constable Leech, R., died at Lethbridge on May 3 from peritonitis.

Reg. No. 4152, Constable Russell, J., was accidentally drowned on July 5 at Cape Fullerton, Hudson's Bay.

Reg. No. 4049, Constable Edwards, J. N., died at Regina on March 20, from typhoid fever.

All were excellent men.

GENERAL.

Their Excellencies the Governor General and Lady Grey visited the new provinces in September. Escorts were furnished at Edmonton, Macleod, Cardston, Lethbridge and Regina.

A permanent camp was established at Qu'Appelle lakes for their use, and orderlies, horses and transport supplied.

His Excellency was pleased to express his approval in the following letter :

'MY DEAR COMMISSIONER PERRY,—I am commanded by His Excellency to express to you his appreciation of the work carried out by the Royal North-west Mounted Police during the Governor General's visit.

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‘Lord Grey has always heard of the good record borne by the force under your command, and it gave him great pleasure to see such a fine body of men.

‘He hopes that you will convey to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and especially to those who were with the camp on special duty, his high opinion of their smartness and work.

‘I am, yours,

‘(Signed) J. HANBURY-WILLIAMS, Col.,
‘*Military Secretary.*’

All ranks felt highly honoured at the appointment of the Earl of Minto, late Governor General of Canada, and now Viceroy and Governor General of India, as honorary commissioner of the force, and the receipt, through the Comptroller, of the following letter leads us to hope that His Excellency will in the future take the same keen interest in the welfare of the Royal North-west Mounted Police as he did when he was present with us as the representative of His Majesty in the Dominion of Canada :—

MINTO HOUSE,

HAWICK, January 11, 1905.

‘MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship’s despatch of December 29, 1904, inclosing an extract from a report of a committee of the Privy Council, informing me that I have been appointed, on the recommendation of the President of the Council, honorary commissioner of the Royal North-west Mounted Police.

‘I would be much obliged if you would express to Sir Wilfrid Laurier my sincere appreciation of the honour that has been conferred upon me.

‘I have the honour to be, my Lord,

‘Your obedient servant,

‘Sgd.) MINTO.

‘His Excellency

‘The Earl Grey, G.C.M.G., &c., &c.’

By your instructions, a portion of the force, consisting of 15 officers, 189 non-commissioned officers and constables, 200 horses and 4 guns, attended the inauguration of the new provinces at Edmonton and Regina.

This force had the honour of being reviewed by His Excellency the Governor General, accompanied by yourself.

The men composing the force were drawn from all parts of the Territories, and were together for four days only before the review.

The assembling of this strength at Edmonton, the transfer to Regina, a distance of 700 miles, and the distribution to their respective posts, was carried out without any delay or accident.

I cannot speak too highly of the way they acquitted themselves. Their conduct was excellent, and all ranks vied in a desire to do credit to the force to which they belong.

I cannot conclude this report without venturing to convey to you, sir, the thanks of the force for the very substantial increase of pay which they received on July 1 last.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant.

A. BOWEN PERRY,
Commissioner.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT R. B. DEANE, COMMANDING
'A' DIVISION, MAPLE CREEK.

MAPLE CREEK, November 30, 1905.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W. Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the report of 'A' Division for the year ended November 30, 1905.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The past year has been generally favourable for stock and farming operations. Rain fell in the spring when it was most needed, and the crops have been good. The elements have been favourable to the cattle industry—there were no losses to speak of last winter; there was a good calf crop in the spring, and the grass is well cured for the coming winter.

Some owners who shipped their own cattle were unfortunate in striking an overstocked market in England and in such cases prices have ruled very low, but in other cases prices on the prairie have gone to \$42 and as high as \$46 per head. The sheep men have been favoured with a bountiful crop of wool which fetched good prices, and they are all 'in easy street.'

CRIME.

There is practically no difference between the general average of crime during the past year and that during the previous twelve months, except in one instance.

The number of thefts have mounted up from 24 to 49, while the entries under the head of horse and cattle stealing have decreased somewhat.

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The following is a classified summary of cases entered and disposed of during the twelve months —

Crime.	Cases entered.	Con-victions.	Dis-mitted.	With-drawn.	Awaiting trial.	Undis-covered.	Warrant not execut'd.
Offences against public order							
Carrying pistol.....	5	5					
Offences against administration of justice—							
Interfering with peace officer in the execution of his duty....	1	1					
Offences against religion, morals and public convenience—							
Indecent exposure.....	4	4					
Vagrancy.....	53	50	3				
Disturbing public worship.....	1	1					
Drunk and disorderly.....	94	91	3				
Keeping gaming house.....	1			1			
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	1	1					
Inmates house of ill-fame.....	6	6					
Offences against the person and reputation—							
Suicide, attempted.....	3	3					
Assault.....	37	24	7		5		1
Murder.....	1			1			
Offences against the property—							
Theft.....	49	26	7	6	4	6	
Robbery.....	3		1		2		
Horse stealing.....	4				3		1
Horse, illegal branding.....	1						1
Bringing stolen horses into Canada.....	3		1	1			1
Cattle stealing.....	3						3
Fraud.....	3	2		1			
Mischief.....	11	7	2			1	1
Cruelty to animals.....	1		1				
Burglary, &c.....	1						1
Offences against Indian Act—							
Indians drunk.....	4	4					
Supplying liquor to Indians....	3	2	1				
Offences against Railway Act—							
Trespass.....	2	2					
Stealing rides.....	21	21					
Interfering with C.P.R. employee.	1	1					
Offences against Animals Contagi-ous Diseases Act.....	8	8					
Offences against North-west ordin-ances—							
Liquor Act.....	8	6	2				
Interdiction.....	3	3					
Obtaining liquor while inter-dicted.....	9	8	1				
Prairie fire ordinance.....	9	9					
Master and servant.....	18	14	4				
Game.....	1	1					
Lunatics.....	6	5	1				
Health ordinance.....	1	1					
Stock inspection ordinance.....	2	2					
Public works.....	1	1					
Totals.....	383	309	34	10	14	7	9

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THEFT.

One of the cases entered as theft, which involved the obtaining of a search warrant, and considerable 'shadowing' of a suspected person, was peculiar. Complaint was made on April 6 that a jewel box containing a gold watch, brilliants, rings, &c., had been stolen from a house where spring cleaning was in progress. We were unable to get any trace of the missing articles and on August 20 the complainant reported that the box, with its contents intact, had been found underneath a feather bed in the house.

There is nothing to call for further special comment in the cases which have been disposed of by the courts and in those which have been withdrawn. There are four charges still awaiting trial and these will not be heard until December 18.

On September 18 it was reported to the Swift Current detachment that two tin boxes containing money, cheques and orders to the amount of over \$800 had been abstracted from the Canadian Pacific railway safe in the railway station during the previous night. Suspicion was directed at two employees who were on duty at that time. On October 20 the landlord of the house wherein one of the suspects boarded found one of the missing boxes, containing nearly all of the money, concealed in his stable. The suspect in question has a homestead about two miles from Swift Current, and a search thereof brought to light some brand new sets of harness and saddles, which are claimed to have been abstracted from railway cars en route. The suspect stands committed for trial on charges arising out of these incidents.

Of the 49 cases of theft there are six in which we have not been able to discover the perpetrators.

On December 23, 1904, between 6.30 a.m. and noon, a sum of \$55 was stolen from the pocket of a railway employee while he was in bed and asleep in his room in Medicine Hat. The door was not locked at the time and suspicion pointed to an ex-railway employee, but there was no evidence obtainable to warrant any criminal process.

On about January 1 a settler near Medicine Lodge had a stack of hay containing some 13 or 14 tons standing on the open prairie inclosed by a barbed wire fence. He did not visit the stack again until February 8 when he found that only about 8 or 9 tons of hay were left. There was some reason to suspect a settler at a distance, but it was not possible to obtain the connecting links of evidence.

The third case occurred on May 12 when a waiter in the dining car attached to the eastbound train reported on reaching Medicine Hat that he had lost a money belt containing \$120 in gold, small bills and silver. The complainant said that he had gone into the closet, taken off his belt, hung it over the seat, and gone back to the dining car without remembering to take the belt with him. It may have fallen through the hopper which was open, or it may have been stolen. There was nothing to show. The agent at Medicine Hat wired to section foremen to look along the track over which the train had passed, and that was all that could be done.

On the night of August 30 on the arrival of the eastbound train at Medicine Hat the conductor reported to Sergt. Quinn that a valise had been stolen from a tourist car just after the train pulled into the station. On making inquiries he found that a person had been seen to leave the train on the opposite side from the platform. He proceeded to search the inclosure there, known as the park, and as he was stooping down to look into a dark spot where the bush was thick he was struck in the face with a flat bar of iron measuring 13 inches and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, with a crook at each end. This blow knocked him out for a short time, and when he recovered consciousness he saw a man running towards the further end of the park, but could not see enough of him to identify him. He found two valises which had been forced open and some of the contents taken out, but nothing was missing. His cowardly assailant could never be traced.

At 4.20 a.m., on October 22, the Medicine Hat detachment were called to an hotel in the town where some person unknown had stolen from sundry guests three silver watches and about \$80 in currency. A noted crook disappeared about that time and was suspected accordingly. He was last seen in Medicine Hat about midnight on Octo-

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ber 21. Thereafter he was reported to have been seen on the morning of the 23rd at Calgary spending money freely, and at about midnight of the same day to have been seen at the railway station at Macleod wearing blue spectacles. That is the last we have heard of him and it is hardly probable that even if he were apprehended now he would be found in possession of any incriminating articles.

On October 2, a German settler of Newburg obtained a search warrant from a local magistrate to search a neighbour's premises for a number of carpenter's tools and some lumber which he alleged to have been stolen from his shack during his absence. The premises in question were thoroughly searched, but without result.

Three charges of robbery are mentioned in the attached schedule. This occurred at Medicine Hat, and the complainant alleged that he had been 'held up' by three men and robbed of \$155 at about the midnight hour. Three separate charges were laid in the first instance, and while two of the accused were committed for trial, the complaint against the third was dismissed in the magistrate's court. (The two men who were committed for trial were tried at Medicine Hat on December 5 and 6, and were acquitted by a jury. The complainant, a German born in Southern Russia, talking a dialect not much hitherto known in this country, had given evidence in the three preliminary investigations and in the Supreme Court under cross-examination became hopelessly involved in contradictions in some material particulars, and there could be but one result.)

The cases of horse stealing are but 4, as compared with 8 last year.

In the first case with which I have to deal complaint was made to the police at Medicine Hat by letter, dated January 23 last, that eleven horses had been stolen from a pasture from a certain ranching company. There was not a tittle of evidence to show that they had been stolen, and in conformity with a request by the president of the company that police detachments should be notified, I asked to be furnished with the descriptions of the missing horses. To this day I have not received a reply to that very reasonable requirement. A warrant for the alleged thief has been issued in connection with another matter, but he is safe in the bosom of the great republic.

Upon a warrant issued by a Swift Current magistrate for stealing a horse some few miles north of that place, the detachment there stationed arrested the accused on August 11. He was duly committed, and is now awaiting trial on December 19.

In last year's report I mentioned the case of an individual whose character and antecedents had been known to me for years, and who was welcome to take all the rope he wanted. Nemesis has overtaken him quite recently. The details are instructive and not uninteresting. A rancher near Medicine Lodge first saw a foal that had just been born to a mare of his on the prairie on August 18, and kept the pair in view until the 28th of the same month, on which day the bunch of horses to which the mare belonged disappeared. The owner looked for them all day, but they could not be found.

On August 30, Corporal McLean, of Medicine Lodge detachment, visited a ranch, the owner of which was away from home. As he was some distance from home, he wanted supper and a night's lodging, so he determined to wait, and in the meantime looked about him. In the corral he noticed a mare and colt. The mare's hind legs were hobbled, and she would not allow the colt to suck, albeit it was obviously only a few days old. At about 5.30 p.m., the owner came home with a load of hay. The corporal made a casual remark about the colt, and the owner said it was a maverick—that is, an unbranded colt whose owner was unknown. The corporal proffered his services in the unloading of the hayrack in return for his prospective night's lodging, and in the hay was found the newly slaughtered carcass of a sheep. A casual question as to where he procured the sheep induced the reply that he had bought it from a herder. The following day Corporal McLean spent in making inquiries from the neighbours as to whether any of them had lost a colt—on the day following that, the owner of the mare reported that the foal was missing. In company with witnesses who knew the colt, the party visited the ranch. The bunch of

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horses, including the mare, was driven to the corral and the mare and colt claimed one another. The corporal arrested the ranch owner, who was duly committed for trial at Medicine Hat. We took the trouble to make inquiries of all the sheep herders in the district, and each and every one denied that he had given or sold a sheep as stated. The ranch owner in question rather boasted of the circumstance that he had, since he had been in Canada, been arrested on eight different occasions and was yet unscathed. He is a prominent example of the prairie species that preys upon its neighbours—here a sheep, there a colt—and hardly anything too insignificant to acquire. (Since the foregoing was written the accused has been tried at Medicine Hat, and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.)

Another case is awaiting trial wherein the accused obliterated the original brand on a mare and claims to own the animal and her colt. In this case, the accused and the person mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, working in conjunction, heated a wagon rod and with it almost completely obliterated the old brand. We had the part shaved and photographed, and the first brand shows very faintly. There is only one sure way of showing up the brands, and that is to kill the animal, skin the part and soak the skin, when the brands will show clearly on the underside. (In the Supreme Court at Medicine Hat the accused herein was convicted by the judge of obliterating the brand, under section 331A, of the Code, but not of stealing the mare. He was allowed to go on suspended sentence for two years on his own recognizance.)

In connection with horse stealing, a case which was shown as 'undiscovered' in last year's report has been taken into court. A half-breed who had stolen and sold some horses belonging to a Medicine Hat Indian was arrested, and on March 9 last was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary.

A case of horse stealing, which in last year's report was shown under the heading of 'warrant not executed' has been brought into court during the past year. On or about November 12, 1904, three horses, the property of a settler on Battle Creek, near the boundary line, were missed from their range. Two men from the United States who were in Canada on or about November 12, were suspected. Stock Inspector Hall, of Havre, Montana, told us in due course the names of the thieves and the disposal of the horses. This was in February, 1905. On June 27, he wired to me that he had one of the thieves in custody. We were about to take extradition proceedings, when the accused said he would waive them and come to Canada and stand his trial. He accordingly came and was arraigned before Mr. Justice Harvey at Maple Creek on August 8. The evidence for the prosecution was complete, and a conviction appeared inevitable, when the accused went into the witness box and laid the entire blame of the stealing upon his absent partner who told him he had bought the mares. He told a long, circumstantial story, and during a severe cross-examination, never hesitated in a plausible reply for one moment. All this created a doubt in the judge's mind (and in other minds too), and the accused was acquitted.

One case of illegal branding of horses is shown in the schedule, and the warrant is shown to have been unexecuted. The accused in this case is the same person who is previously said to have sought refuge in the United States.

CATTLE STEALING.

Under the heading of cattle stealing two of the cases wherein the warrant has not been executed are complaints by a ranch company against their late foreman.

The other is the case where a cow, the property of a Maple creek ranching company, was found to have been sold to a settler near Waldeck. The cow appears to have passed through several hands, and we are endeavouring to trace the responsibility back to the proper source. The cow has unquestionably been stolen, and because a cattle dealer's business methods are lax is no reason why a stock grower should suffer.

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MISCHIEF.

Under the heading of mischief, one case is shown as 'undiscovered.' A settler near Elkwater built a house there in 1904, and had never lived in it. During the first week in April last the door was broken open, the glass in the windows was smashed, and the tin chimney was pulled down. Apparently a rope had been thrown over the chimney and the other end had been fastened to the horn of a saddle. There was at the time nothing inside the house to steal or destroy. This was unquestionably the work of a gang of young rowdies who were operating in the neighbourhood at this time. We know this because of the peculiar mark of a horse shoe which had been visible on some neighbouring premises, where the same people amused themselves by stealing and killing some chickens. For this offence they were brought to justice, but beyond the hoof mark, there was no evidence to take into court on the charge under consideration. The prosecution that we carried out in the chicken episode has suppressed rowdyism in that neighbourhood since.

The case in the same classification under the same heading of 'warrant not executed' relates to the killing of a steer by some new German immigrants north of Herbert. I fully investigated this complaint on the spot. The killing took place on April 15, but the first intimation we had of it was by letter dated May 14, to the N.C. officer in charge of the Swift Current detachment. The steer was killed for food by a party of Germans on the way to their settlement, but the man who actually killed the animal left for St. Paul on May 14, when he heard that the police had been sent for. He is not likely to return. The various witnesses are agreed in placing the responsibility on his shoulders, but the president of the settlement said the steer was shot accidentally.

The circumstances relating to the case of burglary shown in the schedule are as follows. On July 14, the wife of a newly arrived settler from the United States, residing not far from old Fort Walsh, asked the daughter of a neighbour to sleep with her while her husband was away from home. They went to bed about 9 p.m. A young half-breed of the neighbourhood, who knew that the master of the house was not at home, raised the bedroom window, crept into bed by the side of the girl and put his arm around her. She awoke and called out, and eventually the half-breed went away, and headed for Montana. He is liable to come within the jurisdiction of the police in course of time when he becomes less careful of himself, and in the meanwhile extradition is hardly advisable as I understand the girl and her family have gone back to the United States.

The rest of the cases in the schedule are sufficiently commonplace to require no comment.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Maple Creek has been very fortunate during the past season in the absence of the prairie fire scourge. The Swift Current neighbourhood has suffered most in that respect, and Medicine Hat has been unusually free.

Six convictions have been obtained at Swift Current, the defendants being exclusively members of the German settlement, while Maple Creek is credited with only one conviction.

On April 4 a settler near Swift Current was burning off a piece of ground which he intended to break and had ploughed a guard of six furrows around it. But the wind was high, and carried the sparks over the guard and a large tract of country was burnt. The defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$2 and costs at Swift Current.

On April 18 two fires were similarly started to the north and another to the south of Herbert by burning off the grass in readiness for ploughing. In each case a guard had been ploughed and the wind caused the mischief. A considerable tract of country was burnt over. The three defendants were poor men and, having regard to all circumstances, the local justice of the peace inflicted a fine of \$3 and costs.

On September 8, near East End, a prairie fire burnt over an area of about 20 square miles. It was started by a man who was carrying some loose matches and a monkey wrench in his pocket. The matches set fire to his clothing, and as he turned the pocket inside out the wind blew the fire on to the grass and the defendant was unable to control the blaze. He plead guilty, and was fined \$10 and costs.

At Herbert on October 21 a prairie fire got away from a man who was burning a fireguard around his stack. It did not do any great amount of damage. The defendant was summoned to answer for the fire, and pleaded not guilty, but there were three Mennonite witnesses who saw what had occurred, and the accused was fined \$10 and costs.

A Mennonite farmer near Herbert had ploughed two furrows around his farm and was burning the grass between them on November 19, when the fire got away from him. On his plea of guilty he was fined \$25 and costs by the Swift Current magistrate.

A Canadian Pacific Railway engine running between Swift Current and Moose-jaw set the prairie on fire on November 14 and was the means of a large tract of country being burnt over and of the destruction of a number of hay stacks. The regulations specified by the ordinance regarding fire guards, spark arresters, &c., had all been observed by the railway company in this instance, and it was, therefore, useless to institute proceedings.

Two of the Mennonite settlers near Swift Current have each been fined \$1 and costs to impress them that they must not refuse to turn out to fight a prairie fire when lawfully called upon to do so.

On November 12 a prairie fire swept past Swift Current to the north during the night. This fire was about 15 miles in length and started from the railway eastward of Gull Lake. As the wind was blowing almost a hurricane it was impossible to fight it.

On November 14, the country north of the river was devastated by a prairie fire which came from the direction of Saskatoon, and on the same day a fire started to the south of the railway about 8 miles east of Swift Current, but in the then prevailing wind little could be done to check it.

GUARD-ROOM AND COMMON JAIL.

The guard-room has not been so crowded during the past year as was the case during a large part of the previous twelve months.

Number of prisoners confined December 1, 1904..	18
“ admitted during the year ended November 30, 1905..	105
“ discharged during the year ended November 30, 1905	115

In guard-room serving sentence, November 30, 1905.. . . .	5
In guard-room awaiting trial, November 30, 1905.. . . .	3

Eighteen prisoners were confined in the guard-room at the beginning of the year, and 105 were admitted, making a total of 123 prisoners confined during the year, classified as follows :—

Males.		Females.	
Whites	108	Whites..	
Half-breeds..	5	Half-breeds..	1
Indians..	3	Indians..	
Negroes..	2	Negroes..	
Lunatics	4	Lunatics	
	122		1

The daily average of prisoners was 11. The average number admitted monthly was 8.75. The maximum during June, 13, and the minimnm during March, 5.

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ASSISTANCE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The requirements of the Department of Agriculture have kept us busy during the past year. The number of cattle dipped and otherwise treated for mange within the limits of 'A' Division police district amounts to the respectable total of 171,260 head. This does not comprehend all the cattle within the said district as the operation of the compulsory dipping order for mange was limited by the Saskatchewan river. That the order has been so thoroughly carried out is due to the energetic persistence of the deputy inspectors and the co-operation of the ranchers. Stockmen of substance and repute recognize the immense amount of good that the compulsory dipping has brought about, and very properly make up their minds that there should be no evasion of the order so far as they could prevent it by giving us timely notice. It is not an easy matter to clean up all the cattle swarming over a district which measures at a moderate computation 200 miles of latitude by the same length of longitude, but this has been done.

It is hoped that the thorough treatment this year will render any further compulsory dipping unnecessary, but in the event of its repetition I should like to mention for consideration one or two points which have occurred to me during the progress of the operations.

The first is that application for exemption should be made prior to a certain specified date. These applications to the Veterinary Director General have necessarily to be referred for report to the officers on the spot, and we have to make local inquiries in order to ascertain the facts. In the case of one application for exemption (which was refused) it was reported to me afterwards by one of my deputies, that it was well known to the applicant's neighbours that his fences were insecure and that cattle could pass through them at pleasure.

Now as to fences—I would submit that a fence does not constitute a 'well defined area' as mentioned in the mange order. If there is a fence in the country which will withstand range cattle I do not know of it, but assuming, for the sake of argument, that the fences in general are effective, I contend that they become nothing more than so many rubbing posts which are a more prolific medium of contagion than any other in this treeless country. I have made it my business to talk to prominent stock owners on this matter and they agree with me.

It has been necessary in a few instances, as shown in the schedule of cases tried, to enforce the provisions of the Animals Contagious Disease Act, but in only two instances did we meet with a positive refusal to dip. The cattle were dipped, however, and the local magistrates inflicted small fines in each case.

24,149 head of cattle and 598 horses have been shipped within the district during the year ended October 31, last.

Under the superintendence of Const. Coltman, who was sent here from Regina for the purpose, a dipping vat and corrals, &c., have been constructed on the bank of Willow Creek, in township 1, range 28, west of the 3rd principal meridian. Townships 1 in Ranges 28 and 29 have been reserved for government purposes. Willow Creek has been established as a port of entry and inspection, and accommodation for a police detachment has been provided.

ASSISTANCE TO CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

We have not been called upon to do any special work for the Department of Customs during the past year.

Constable Cutting has been appointed to act as sub-collector at the outport of Willow Creek.

ASSISTANCE TO THE NORTH-WEST GOVERNMENT.

The greater part of the work which we have done for the North-west Government has been as usual in connection with the liquor license, the prairie fires and the insane persons ordinances.

Attention has also been paid to the public works ordinance, in connection with the unauthorized closing of road allowances. This practice is becoming far too common and constitutes a great inconvenience as well as a danger to the public. Where a person, possibly a woman, driving a team of half broken horses, has to leave team and vehicle in order to open a wire gate where there should be no gate at all, the possibilities are too obvious to require specification.

There has been only one complaint in connection with game during the year.

INDIANS.

The non-treaty Indians living in the neighbourhood of Maple Creek are well behaved and give no trouble at all, but they are in great poverty and if we should have a hard winter it will go very hard with them, and some of them are not unlikely to starve to death.

If we do not happen to find out their condition they will say nothing as they are morbidly afraid of accepting assistance from the government lest they should be compelled to go and live on a reserve. One is disposed to think that life on any kind of re-serve must be better than the life they lead, but they cannot be persuaded to think so.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

The actual strength of the division now is 40 of all ranks, but this includes two non-effective constables—one of whom at Lethbridge is to be dismissed the force, and and the other is ordered to be transferred to ‘G’ Division.

The distribution of the division on November 30 is shown in the following state :—

Place.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	HORSES.		
									Saddle.	Team.	Total.
Maple Creek	1	.....	3	1	2	9	3	19	8	11	19
Medicine Hat	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	5	4	2	6
Swift Current	1	2	.....	3	4	2	6
Town Station	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Medicine Lodge	1	2	.....	3	4	2	6
Ten Mile	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	2	5
Willow Creek	3	.....	3	2	2	4
East End	2	.....	2	2	2	4
Lethbridge	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Macleod	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Totals	1	2	4	3	4	23	3	40	23	23	51

DRILLS, MUSKETRY, ARMS, ETC.

Mounted drills and exercises in the manege were thoroughly carried out in the spring, and it took a few of us, riding two horses a day, all our time to get the re-mounts and other horses into condition for hard work and to keep them so.

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The new Ross rifles and the accompanying accoutrements have been issued in lieu of the old Winchester arms and equipment, but it was found impossible to carry out musketry practice with them this year in consequence of the other calls upon our time.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

Four constables have been dismissed during the year as worthless and incorrigible.

Two constables whom I regarded as good reliable men, deserted from Swift Current detachment in April last. It appeared afterwards that one of them, who was possessed of some means, had grumbled a good deal about the climate of Canada as compared with that of New Zealand, and persuaded his brother constable to accompany him while the non-commissioned officer in charge of the detachment was absent on duty.

Another constable, of American extraction, deserted in August from the detachment at Willow Creek for no conceivable reason that I have been able to ascertain. The detachment was doing duty at the spot where the dipping vat was being constructed within a short distance of the boundary line. One morning he asked a comrade to take a walk with him, and, when they reached the boundary, said he was not going back. It is likely to be some time before he makes as good a living, unless his father keeps him.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been uniformly good. One constable who developed tuberculosis, acquired, as he says, during a hard prairie trip while he was on detachment duty at Medicine Hat, was transferred to Regina for treatment, &c.

HORSES.

The division is well and sufficiently horsed for its present strength, except that I think the detachment at Willow Creek should have a general purpose team, as they are a long way from anywhere.

It was quite an unusual circumstance in the history of Maple Creek for some 45 horses to be shown for purchase on May 31. We only bought six, which were all sent to Regina, as we did not require them here, but we could profitably have bought seven or eight more if they had been sufficiently broken.

Two remounts were purchased at Medicine Hat and two at Swift Current, which enabled an equal number of detachment horses to have a run on grass for a few months.

One saddle horse of Swift Current detachment died while at pasture, and the post mortem examination showed that he was badly affected with bots.

Inspector Starnes' saddle horse has been transferred to Macleod, leaving our present strength at 51.

TRANSPORT.

Our transport is in serviceable condition for present use, and we have enough of it, except that Willow Creek detachment should be supplied with a buckboard or light patrol wagon.

CANTEEN.

The canteen answers the purposes for which it was originated, and its abolition would be a distinct loss to the community.

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STORES.

We have received 130 tons of hay in stack by contract here at \$11.50 per ton ; at Willow Creek, 21 tons at \$12; at Medicine Lodge, 22 tons at \$5.90; at Ten Mile, 26 tons at \$8 ; at East End, 25 tons at \$10. At Swift Current we pay \$9 per ton, and at Medicine Hat \$10 per ton for loads delivered as we require them.

No contract has been let for oats for Maple Creek barracks as the tenders were all too high, and we are buying in the open market; so also at Medicine Hat and Swift Current. At the other detachments we obtained by contract delivered on the spot, at Willow Creek, 10,000 lbs. at 60c. per bushel; at Ten Mile, 10,000 lbs. at 45c. per bushel ; at Medicine Lodge, 10,000 lbs. at 43c. per bushel and at East End, 10,000 lbs. at 34c. per bushel.

We seem to have quite an unnecessary difficulty in obtaining from the contractors the ration of jam which is called for by the contract. This document calls for 'Pure Canadian Jam,' and the consignments that we have hitherto received have all consisted of a mixture which is labelled 'Pure Fruit Compound.' Experts tell us that this is an inferior quality of goods, and that it cannot be sold as pure fruit jam.

GENERAL.

The repairs to the Maple Creek barracks which have been in progress during the last two years have now been completed. The work this year has been done by our own carpenter and prison labour at the following costs, viz. :—New stalls in No. 1 stable, \$15 ; new sills to coal shed, \$25 ; new sills to quartermaster store, \$18.40 ; flooring in S. Major's quarters, \$5.60 ; flooring in quartermaster sergeant's quarters, \$6.90. A new kitchen floor for Ten Mile detachment cost \$17.60. A new latrine at Medicine Hat detachment consumed \$26.84. At the same place the installation of gas for lighting and heating cost \$63, and the installation of water, \$30.

The installation of gas has resulted in a great reduction of expense in both fuel and light. It also saves the dirt and dust arising from the burning coal.

At Willow creek a commodious detachment building has been constructed. The main body of the house, two stories high, has a front of 26 feet and a depth of 23 feet 6 inches. It contains three rooms and a storeroom on the ground floor, and there is a good sized cellar which should be quite frost-proof. Behind the main building is a one-story annex, containing kitchen, oat shed and saddle room, with a coal shed attached. The upper story is one large sleeping apartment. The chimneys are of brick, and the entire house is plastered with wood fibre plaster, which it is confidently anticipated will prolong the life of the house and conduce to the comfort of the inmates.

The stable measures 29 feet by 19 feet, with 14-foot walls. The ceiling is 9 feet from the ground with a loft overhead, and the stable contains 8 stalls. There is a house 16 by 12 feet for storing lime and sulphur required for the dipping vat, and a latrine, measuring 6 feet by 5 feet, with 7-foot walls.

The total cost of this post was \$2,644.25, of which \$1,472.29 was for material, \$530.75 for wages and \$641.21 for hauling the material from Maple Creek, a distance of over 70 miles. This last had to be done by hired teams, as it was quite beyond our resources. As it was, whenever we had a police team available we sent out a load of material to expedite and cheapen the work.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. BURTON DEANE,

Supt., Commanding 'A' Division.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT C. CONSTANTINE, COMMANDING 'N' DIVISION, ATHABASCA DISTRICT.

LESSER SLAVE LAKE, November 30, 1905.

ANNUAL REPORT.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report of 'N' Division for the year ending this date.

This year has been an exceptionally good one for traders and settlers in general. The fur was plentiful in all parts of the district, most of it was traded from the Indians at a fairly low figure on account of low prices last year, but since then the market has risen and no doubt the Hudson's Bay Company and other traders will realize large profits.

The crops have been good and I have not heard of a single case where the crop has been damaged by frost, the harvest was over in the Peace River the early part of August, and in this district about August 15. At Vermilion, on the Peace river, they have 12,000 bushels of wheat of good quality, besides oats and barley. At the Peace River settlement there are between 5,000 and 6,000 bushels of good wheat and about 2,000 bushels of oats. The Roman Catholic mission have raised enough wheat to grind about 100 sacks of flour, there was also quite an amount of barley grown, but most of the settlers around here go in for oats, and I am glad to say the crop has turned out first class, threshing has only just commenced, but from careful inquiries I should judge the crop will amount to about 12,000 bushels; about half was raised in the so-called Prairie River settlement about 20 miles south-west of here. This settlement consists of white people, viz.: Canadians, Norwegians and Swedes, most of the land was broken last year, so that this crop was practically an experimental one and has proved successful. Inspector West was through this settlement a few weeks ago on his way to Sturgeon lake and back, and the settlers seemed perfectly satisfied with the prospects of the country. Garden produce has also been plentiful, potatoes will probably be short for local use and for seed next spring, on account of the scarcity of seed here last spring, when only a very small quantity was planted, seed was then worth \$5 per sack, and there was only a limited quantity at that.

A number of government surveys have been at work through the district besides Grand Trunk parties. Mr. Lestock Reid, of the Indian Department, surveyed a reserve for the Indians above the settlement at Peace River Crossing, and also at Dunvegan, and went to Sturgeon lake with the intention of surveying another Indian reservation there, this was to comply with a request of the Indians made to Mr. Conroy last year, but when Mr. Reid was ready to commence operations the chief and his councillors kicked about the small size of the reservation, so he returned without having made the survey. The other parties have been working on base lines. From personal observation I would strongly recommend that the settlement at Vermilion, on the Peace river, be surveyed next year, as the settlement is quite a large and prosperous one, and the acreage is increasing every year. Messrs. MacDonnell and Belleau and party are still in St. John's country.

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SETTLERS.

A few white people have come in during the year, some for the purpose of looking round and left with the intention of returning next year, others have come evidently with the idea of staying, and are doing well. I know of one Swede who came in here a few years ago without a cent, who has now \$2,500 in the bank, besides stock, &c., all earned by hard work, this man has lived carefully and on the simplest fare, but the fact remains that he has made money, and others can do the same. This man is a blacksmith by trade.

LIQUOR.

Intoxicants have been conspicuous by their absence until a short time ago when two Frenchmen smuggled in a large quantity which they cached in the sand on the shore fronting the Indian reserve; fortunately, we discovered the matter and obtained convictions against both men, and they were heavily fined. They paid their fines and left next day for Edmonton. This is the first case of smuggling in any quantity that has come to our notice for a long time, and the fact of having caught the parties will possibly act as a warning to others. Two or three permits have been granted to responsible parties during the past year, but the privilege has not been abused in any way.

PATROLS.

Local patrols have frequently been made through the settlement, also to Sturgeon lake and Whitefish lake and Peace river, as well as both Indian reserves on Lesser Slave lake. Besides these Inspector West accompanied the treaty party No. 8 and was present at the annual payments at the points included in that treaty, this extends as far north as Hay river, on Great Slave lake. Sergt. Field accompanied the party to places north of Chipewyan, viz.: Fond du Lac, on Lake Athabasca, Fort Smith, Fort Resolution and other points. In my opinion a police officer should visit all these points once every year as the majority of them have no justice of the peace, and any cases that might have arisen could then be dealt with.

TRAILS.

The trails have been fairly good on account of the dry season. A great deal of money and labour has been expended on the Peace river road, bridges and culverts, and quite a lot of corduroying has been done, and in dry weather heavy loads can be taken and fairly good time made, but I am afraid that a rainy season would soon make it bad again. The old pack trails to Sturgeon and Whitefish lakes have been cut out and straightened and made passable for wagons, but could only be used in dry seasons on account of the quantity of muskeg.

GAME

Has been plentiful throughout the country. A stranger travelling along the rivers would probably be struck by the almost total absence of animal life, but one has only to walk along the shore to see any quantity of fresh tracks of bears, moose, &c., but it takes a hunter to follow up these tracks and kill them. The catch of lynx during the last two seasons has been exceptionally large, and I know that over 20,000 were killed last season. Rabbits were also exceptionally numerous, these and lynx meat form the chief articles of diet for the natives when in plenty.

FISH.

The Fish Company which has a charter for fishing in Lesser Slave lake, made a success of their trial last winter, catching a great quantity of whitefish which they

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shipped out by teams to Edmonton. Notwithstanding the heavy expenses with freight, &c., they claim that it was a complete success. The fish at Sturgeon and Whitefish lakes, which have been scarce for years are now steadily increasing, and the Indians at both places are now catching enough for their own use; this is the first time for a number of years.

DETACHMENTS.

I beg to recommend that detachments be established at the following places as soon as possible. For this purpose quarters would have to be rented or built.

	N.C.O.	Constables.	Interpreter.
Sturgeon lake.. . . . .	..	2	1
Spirit river..	1	3	1
Vermilion.. . . . .	..	2	1
Fort Resolution..	1	2	1

Fort Chipewyan to be increased by 1 constable.

Since the departure of the Rev. J. Warwick, J.P., from Chipewyan in June, this place has been without a justice of the peace.

Sturgeon.—This covers the Grand Prairie region about 100 miles distant.

Spirit River.—Fifteen miles distant from Dunvegan, covers that country.

Vermilion.—That country between there and Fort Chipewyan, including the Little Red river where traders are established.

Fort Resolution—This is a large trading centre with a considerable stationary population.

BUILDINGS.

A new barrack building was commenced in the spring, 20 x 24 feet, with an annex of 16 x 30 feet, one story and a half high. This is nearly completed and would have been finished some time ago had it not been for the work done by the members of the Lesser Slave lake detachment on the case *Rex v. King* (murder). It will be one of the best buildings erected in the north, and will be commodious and comfortable.

CRIME.

The only serious crime during the year was the murder of Edward Hayward, an Englishman, on the Sucker Creek Indian reserve at Lesser Slave lake, for which Charles King was arrested, tried and convicted at Edmonton. The work on the case kept the detachment occupied, off and on, for 10 months, and several thousand miles were travelled by them, gathering evidence, serving summonses and subpoenas, besides taking all the witnesses twice to Edmonton and returning, which is no small job with a large number of Indians.

HORSES.

The horses are all in good shape. Pony 167 has been cast and sold.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The harness here and at Peace River landing is in good repair.

TRANSPORT.

The transport both here and at Peace River landing is in good repair, but we have only a heavy wagon and buckboard, and a light spring wagon is required. The canoes are all in good order and only require painting.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct and discipline of the men has been good. I have much pleasure in saying that the work has been well and cheerfully done, often under most trying circumstances.

HEALTH.

The health of the men has been very good with the exception that Sergt. Butler, at Peace River Crossing, had an attack of lumbago. He was granted sick furlough for the purpose of attending at Banff Springs. I have no doubt he will derive great benefit therefrom.

This division was formed on March 1, 1905. The detachments are separated at long distances from headquarters. The bulk of the division is at present at Fort St. John, B.C., where it will winter, being employed on the Peace River Yukon trail.

I would recommend that an inspector be placed in charge at Chipewyan, forming that portion of the country into a sub-district, to be known as the Chipewyan Sub-District. This officer should be a man of experience. At headquarters (Lesser Slave lake), a second inspector is needed under the present conditions, as Inspector West is away from May until September attending to the duties of the Indian Department Treaty No. 8, for which he is medical officer. The inspectors should be single men.

Attached please find the nominal roll of men and horses, and the schedule of crime for 1905.

CRIME.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, or not tried.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—				
Murder.....	1	1		Hanged at Fort Saskatchewan, September 30, 1905.
Assault	1	1		
Offences against N.W.T. ordinances—				
Importing intoxicants into prohibited territory	3	3		
Offences against the Indian Act—				
Liquor on reserve].....	2	2		
Total	7	7	Nil.	

DISTRIBUTION STATE OF MEN AND HORSES.

Station	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Ast. Surgeon.	Staff Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.
Lesser Slave Lake	1	1		1	2		3	2	10
Peace River Crossing.....					1		1	1	3
Fort Chipewyan					1		1	1	3
Fort St. John, B.C.		1	1		2	3	17	2	26
Fort Graham						1	2		3
Total	1	2	1	1	6	4	24	6	45

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STATION.	HORSELS.			Total.
	Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	
Lesser Slave Lake.....	1	9	10
Peace River Crossing.....	3	3
Fort Chipewyan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort St, John, B.C.....	1	.....	51	52
Fort Graham.....	.....	.....	5	5
Total.....	2	.....	68	70

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. CONSTANTINE, Supt.,
Commanding 'N' Div.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT C. CONSTANTINE, PEACE
YUKON TRAIL, ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

LESSER SLAVE LAKE, November 30, 1905.

ANNUAL REPORT, PEACE YUKON TRAIL.

SIR,—It having been decided by the department that a new division, designated 'N' Division be organized in the Athabasca and Mackenzie districts, dating from March 1, 1905, I received orders to proceed to Edmonton to take command, and make the necessary arrangements for carrying this into effect.

The instructions which I received were to take over those detachments, viz.: Lesser Slave lake, Peace River Crossing and Fort Chipewyan, which hitherto had belonged to 'G' Division, and make headquarters at the former place, and to open up further detachments, at other points of importance in the districts of Athabasca and Mackenzie, when the time and circumstances allowed.

At the same time it was the intention of the government to make a trail from Fort St. John, in British Columbia, through the mountains to the head of Teslin lake, in the Yukon Territory. The party consisted of 2 officers, 6 n.-c. officers, 22 constables and 2 special constables, with 60 horses. The officers of the division are myself, Inspectors West and Richards—the first mentioned inspector being left in charge at Lesser Slave lake during my absence with the trail party.

Fort Saskatchewan was made the starting point of the party where all the men, horses and stores were assembled, the commissioner inspecting the men on March 13,

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Everything was in readiness for the start by March 17, on which day the party pulled out of Fort Saskatchewan in the afternoon with 10 four-horse teams and wagons, the loose horses being led in threes behind. The loads were heavy, a considerable quantity of oats being taken, it was not necessary to take hay as previous arrangements had been made to purchase what we required on the trail. The trail from Fort Saskatchewan to Athabasca landing is well settled through the Lamoureux and Sturgeon settlements, after which only an occasional farm is passed. Inspector Richards was in charge of the party as far as Athabasca landing (a distance of some 90 miles), it being necessary for me to remain at Edmonton for the purpose of closing up the contracts, &c., and to receive the commissioner's final instructions, intending to overtake the party at Athabasca landing.

The journey was made by the party to the landing in four and one-half days, the roads being in fair condition, the horses did well considering that the loads were heavy, and it being their first time in harness this season. The country passed through was very open with a good deal of brush, and I should think is a fairly good one for farming, that near the landing is very rough and stony along the ridge which is about nine miles long. This section of country is beginning to get pretty well taken up, and judging from the general appearance of the building, fences, &c., (for a new country), I would think the owners are doing well, they seem a good description of settlers. A considerable number of cattle are owned and reared by these farmers, and although unfortunately for some seasons past a number have died from disease, yet they (the farmers) do not seem to get discouraged, and no doubt with care and sufficient feed the disease will die out.

I left Fort Saskatchewan with a 4-horse team and wagon on the afternoon of March 19, and joined the party at Athabasca Landing at midday on March 22.

The party remained at Athabasca Landing for three days, the time being occupied in putting the sleighs together, sharp shoeing the horses, and shifting the loads from the wagons to the sleighs, and loading oats and other supplies which were obtained from Revillon Bros., who have quite a large establishment here, from whence they supply their northern posts.

I found the Athabasca river solid, but was told that it would not be possible to take loaded sleighs up as far as the Little Slave river, and I was advised to cross the river and cut out a trail for some 17 miles, after which good open country would be met with to Lesser Slave lake. There is no doubt that a good road can be made that way not involving a great amount of labour or expense (but it was clear to my mind that the advice for us to do this work was given with the idea to benefit the traders and freighters of Athabasca Landing) and would be a great benefit to those going into the Lesser Slave lake and Peace river districts.

However, I had neither time or instructions to undertake this work, and after the party had been at Athabasca Landing three days, I learnt from a trader who had come down on the ice from Moose Portage (some 70 miles up the river) that the ice was good to that point, I determined to start up the river with the sleighs on the following day (sending all the wheel transport back to Fort Saskatchewan by freighters). I also learnt that the Little Slave river was open, and that a portage of over 50 miles would have to be made over Moose Portage to the south-east end of Lesser Slave lake. The journey up the Athabasca river to Moose Portage was made in two days, and as it turned out, not a day too soon, as had we stayed a day longer at the landing we could not possibly have made the portage, as the ice broke up in several places below us the day after we reached there. We got through without any accident, fortunately, although the ice was weak in many places, and I was much relieved when we arrived at Moose Portage, where we remained one day to repack and arrange the loads.

The banks of the Athabasca river all the way up are steep and heavily timbered was spruce and other timber indigenous to the north. The Little Slave river which runs into the Athabasca some 12 miles above Moose Portage was open, so there was

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nothing for it but to cross over by the portage to Lesser Slave lake. We pulled out across the portage on the afternoon of March 25. There was no snow on the ground and our sleighs had to be pulled over a rough road, with many steep hills, beaver swamps and muskegs, and through timber which had to be cut out to let the transport through, at every hill six horses were required to drag up the sleighs (a spare team being kept for this work). This trip altogether took us seven days.

This trail might be made a good winter road, and so save the dangers of the Little Slave river, where teams and freight are lost every winter in the journey to and from Lesser Slave lake to Athabasca Landing.

The country is a very poor one, being almost entirely scrub pine and poplar, interspersed with many swamps, and I should judge that there are doubtless times when this trail is impassable. The seven days over the portage was the worst drag that the horses have yet had, and they were considerably pulled down in flesh and condition.

We found Lesser Slave lake solid, and the 85 miles trip over the ice to the head of the lake was made in quick time (two days) and we arrived at midday on April 1, at the police post.

The country all round the lake seems to be hilly and thickly wooded, although the actual timber is small. The lake is about 25 miles across at its widest point and about 85 or 90 miles long.

At the lake we changed from sleighs to wagons, leaving the former at the police post. We required seven wagons in which to carry the baggage, &c., four of which were purchased; two I was able to hire, and that on charge of the detachment, completed the transport. We remained for four days at Lesser Slave lake, which rest the horses much needed, the time being occupied in repacking transport and getting ready for resuming the journey.

At the police post a new building is in course of construction for the men's quarters. This is much needed, as the old log building is getting very dilapidated.

The country round the head of the lake is flat and the soil mostly a sandy loam. Good wheat, barley and oats are raised in small quantities, not only on the Mission farm, but by the Indians on the reservation, and the half-breeds settled in the neighbourhood. The mainstay of these people however is freighting and boating, and but little else is done in and around the lake. Whitefish is the principal food the year round. The Dominion Fish Company have their fishing establishment at the east end of the lake, and during the past winter have shipped out large quantities of fish. The settlers in the Slave Lake district are anxious over this matter, stating that in their opinion this wholesale netting of fish will in time quite deplete the supply, and that it will mean a scarcity of food in the near future. The Roman Catholics have a large mission and convent at Lesser Slave lake, with a good saw and grist mill on the lake shore. They also own considerable cattle, and altogether are a thriving community.

We left Lesser Slave lake for Peace River Crossing on the morning of April 5, with seven four-horse teams and wagons, the loose horses being led as before. The road across to Peace Crossing, is a bad one, the frost was not out of the ground, which had it been would have made matters far worse, as it was the wagons often sank in the mud up to the hubs. This road could also be improved, and I understand that it is the intention to do work on it this coming summer. The creeks are crossed by fairly good bridges, but there are many miles of beaver meadows and muskegs that could be drained and corduroyed. At intervals along the trail small ranches were passed, they were owned principally by half-breeds and Indians, and at some of them hay was obtained. There is plenty of hay all through this section, and the soil is decidedly superior to any we have seen so far. From all accounts the seasons at Peace River Crossing are some two or three weeks in advance of Lesser Slave lake, and when we neared the crossing the grass was getting green and wild flowers were in bloom. The timber is about the same class met with all through this county,

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viz. : spruce and pine, poplar and cottonwood and a little birch. Game no doubt is plentiful back from the trail and rabbits are numerous, so much so that much damage to the small pine trees is being done by them ; we passed many patches of these young trees completely stripped of their bark. The trip to Peace River Crossing was made in four and a half days, reaching there by noon of April 9. The horses were very much pulled down owing to the constant travelling, heavy roads, and hay of none too good a quality. The hay used on this journey from the lake and also from the time we struck the lake from over Moose Portage was supplied locally by arrangement under instructions given to Inspector West, of Lesser Slave lake.

Inspector West accompanied the party to the crossing, remaining with us two days, when he returned to Lesser Slave lake. As before stated we arrived at Peace crossing on the morning of April 9, the hill down to which is very long and steep, but I do not think it could be much improved.

The Peace River valley is a narrow one, the ground rising in terraces to the plateau, being covered with pine and poplar, the hilltops are quite bare with occasional rocks protruding. The river is about 500 yards across opposite to the police post, but at high water is much wider, this spring the river is lower than it has been known for many years, the ice went out on April 13 last year. On the party reaching the river bank we were informed that the river was safe to cross, and as we were anxious to get over before it opened, and as a fair supply of hay had been put there for our use I determined to cross the party, the leading teams were therefore unhitched and the wagons with long intervals between attempted to get across, when about 30 yards from the farther side the leading wagon (the cook wagon) with team went through the ice, the two men on the wagon had a narrow escape, and some of the supplies were got out before it went under the ice, the team was got out, but unfortunately not before one, No. 9, had died from exhaustion and exposure, this was the first animal lost on the expedition. When I saw that crossing was impossible I gave orders for the whole party to return, and we camped near the police detachment where there were good buildings and camping ground and some hay. The wagon and box and harness and some of the supplies and effects were recovered next day from the river by a fatigue party.

As we had to remain here until the river opened and feed became plentiful and our supplies came up from Lesser Slave lake we made this a permanent camp. The weather has been fine throughout with cold and frosty nights, the tents were only used on two occasions, except at places where we remained more than one day.

Peace River Crossing is a small trading and distributing post of the Hudson's Bay Company, and Bredin and Cornwall, situate on the south bank of the Peace river, on a flat some two miles long, and consists of some four or five log shacks and an occasional Indian tepee. The trail from Lesser Slave lake winds down the hill at the back (some 800 feet high and about a mile long) to the river flat, the Heart river flows into the Peace at this point, and the Smoky river, about one and a half miles up the stream, both on the south side. The settlement as it is called, lies on the north bank of the river some 8 or 9 miles up the stream, here are the Roman Catholic and English missions with their small farms, the inhabitants with the exception of the traders and the mission people are all half-breeds and Indians, the Hudson's Bay Company and the Roman Catholic mission steamers ply up and down the river between Vermilion and Fort St. John in the summer. At the time of our reaching the crossing, the Hudson's Bay Company steamer *Messenger* was laid up here, and the boilers of the new steamer *Peace River*, which is being built at Vermilion had arrived from Edmonton. The police detachment is situated on the south side, the Heart river separating it from the traders' posts. The river banks on both sides rise in terraces of some four or five hundred feet, that on the north side being thickly wooded, on the south side there is bush on the river flat and terraces half way up to the bench, feed is plentiful everywhere, the soil as a general rule being light and sandy, and considerable gravel in places, good

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garden produce is grown on the river flats in seasons when it is not too dry, no other cultivation is attempted, frequent frosts are the general rule most of the summer. On the lower benches on the north bank of the river, however, these frosts are but seldom found, and good crops of wheat, oats and barley, together with vegetables are grown. A Mr. Brick and the Roman Catholic mission have fair sized farms here, and appear to be most successful. Some 300 miles down the river at Vermilion the lay of the country is flat, and this is certainly the garden of the Peace river, grain is a nearly sure crop, while excellent potatoes and garden produce are grown every year. As an example I may mention that one farmer last season sold \$3,000 worth of good wheat to the Hudson's Bay Company. As a rule the Peace river breaks up about the middle of April and this year was no exception, although the river was abnormally low.

As no word of our supplies had reached me by May 1, I decided on that date to start for Lesser Slave lake, with the object of hastening matters if possible, staying there until May 15, 1905, on which date I learned that two loads of our freight would arrive at the lake on the next day, so having previously made arrangements as to the freighting of these supplies to Peace River Crossing, I returned, and found that the party together with the horses and camp had been moved over to the north side of the river (this being accomplished by the party in the ferry boat belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company without accident), so that when the supplies arrived all would be ready for resuming the journey to Fort St. John. On the evening of May 20, all was in readiness to start; the supplies arrived by freighters from Lesser Slave lake that night, and sufficient rations were packed and crossed over the river to take along, the heavy dunnage and the remainder of the stores being left at the detachment to be forwarded by the first Hudson's Bay Company boat to St. John.

We left Peace River crossing at midday on May 21, for Fort St. John, the party consisting of 4 four-horse wagons, 12 pack ponies and the led horses, with my light team and buckboard, the party travelled about 12 miles that afternoon, camping on the prairie near a small creek north of the mission.

The journey to Fort St. John was a most successful one in every way and took from midday of May 21, to midday of June 1. For the first four days the trail lay through flat prairie land thickly covered with small poplar bluffs, the feed was exceptionally fine here, and water was abundant, this is a good grazing country, the prairie continued until we had passed Dunvegan, which lay some few miles to our left, after this the road lay in and out of more or less heavy timber, with swamps, muskegs and open prairie interspersed, feed and water was in abundance everywhere, we crossed Island creek, Montagneuse creek and other small creeks (some of which had very steep banks) and reached the Clearwater by May 28, here we had a considerable amount of grading to do, the banks being very rough and precipitous, we however, got through without any mishap. The country here is more open but is undulating, and there are many small creeks which were more or less difficult to get over, and a lot of grading and bridging work had to be done, the weather was warm, and the flies were beginning to get bad. After crossing the Clearwater the trail lay through small prairies interspersed with small creeks with swampy ground thickly wooded with willow and poplar, then a long piece of muskeg and heavy timber, which fortunately was fairly dry, a lot of corduroy work has been done over this part of the trail, but is now in a bad state, and in a wet season would be well nigh impassable. We now had arrived at Muskeg lake, which is a fair sized one surrounded with swamp, on the 30th we crossed Muskeg creek where we did a steep piece of grading some 150 yards long, after getting over the creek we came into muskeg and swamp for some miles and camped about 5 miles from the Pine river, here we found the biggest piece of work so far met with. The Pine is quite a big stream some 80 or 100 yards across, flowing swiftly between banks some 800 to 1,000 feet high, the descent being made at an angle of about 30 degrees to a small flat. The party worked a whole afternoon grading down this hill, when the wagons were successfully let down (in places with ropes), we camped at the bottom of the hill, and next day crossed the river which was about 4 feet deep, this was done without any

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accident, then commenced the ascent on to the flat on the top, some 800 feet, this incline was about 2 miles long, and exceedingly steep in parts, much grading and fixing of the trail had to be done, and the men all worked hard, we took the whole afternoon in reaching the top of the hill, the morning being taken up in crossing the outfit, unpacking and packing wagons and horses, &c., we camped on the night of June 1 on the open about 2 miles from Fort St. John, the country on the top of the hill between the Pine river and Fort St. John is fairly open, and has been at one time heavily wooded, this has been burned, and the burned dead fall is considerable; there is excellent feed everywhere, but water is not plentiful. At this point I decided to make a temporary halt, going myself into St. John, and establishing my headquarters.

Fort St. John is a trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company, situated on the north bank of the Peace river. The place consisting of about 6 log shacks with the stores of the company, and those of Bredin and Cornwall which are on the river flat about 1 mile and a half long, the river at this point is about 1,718 feet across; on the north side behind the settlement the bank rises in terraces to the bench about 750 feet from the river level, and on the south side directly out of the water to about 500 feet; the whole of the south bank is thickly wooded to the top of the bench, except for a small river flat nearly opposite St. John. On this flat the Geographical Survey party under Mr. MacDonnell have their camp, the flat on the north side is covered with willow brush and small poplar down to the water's edge. There is a Roman Catholic Mission here with a resident priest, and he, with the traders, compose the white community, there are usually some 10 or a dozen tepees pitched near the trading posts, the Indians are principally Beaver Indians, and seem poor and ill-conditioned. The pack trail from Peace River Crossing approaches St. John from the north (behind the settlement) and the view from the top of the hill down which the trail winds is a most pleasing one; the winding river interspersed with several islands and sand bars covered with timber, the tents, tepees and buildings dotted about among the bush, flags flying at the Hudson's Bay Company's and the survey camp altogether makes a picturesque effect. As before stated, the steamers of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Roman Catholic mission run up and down the river during the summer, carrying mails, freight, &c., the mail is usually a monthly one from the crossing, but is by no means certain. The pack trail is but seldom used, the traders preferring to track scows up and down the river.

In winter dogs are the only means of transport used, although there are a few horses owned by Indians in the settlement. Forage in winter is so very scarce the horses would have to 'rustle' and therefore it would not be worth while to attempt a journey with packs. Wolves are reported as being numerous all through this section and many horses are lost every year through them. Considerable fur is annually bought at this point, and bear, moose, wolves, in fact all kinds of fur-bearing animals seem to be trapped in fairly large quantities, the Indians relying on their season's hunt for the best portion of their livelihood. The past season, I am told, was a good one, and made some difference to the number of Indians taking treaty which was less this year than last. Mr. Conroy and treaty party No. 8 arrived here for the annual payment on June 2, coming up by the Roman Catholic Mission steamer, and returning after the payments.

As before mentioned, I arrived in Fort St. John in the morning of June 2. Establishing my headquarters, I succeeded in renting a small shack which I made into an office and mess room for those men who happened to be down on duty from the trail camp. After giving the men and horses a rest, on June 6, the entire party, with the exception of my orderly room corporal and acting quartermaster sergeant, teamster and interpreter, commenced to work on the grading of the hill down into St. John. This work lasted until June 14, when a good grade had been cut the entire length of the hill very little short of one mile in length. This work completed, I ordered one sergeant and six constables down to headquarters to commence the work of erecting the police quarters for the winter. I had made arrangements with Bredin and Cornwall for the erection of two buildings, one 24 x 24 to

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be used as a mess, recreation room and cook house, and another 20 x 40 for a barrack room. Our part of these arrangements was to draw the logs which had been cut by Bredin's men from the river, and to put up the walls to the square of the buildings, the roofing, mudding flooring and fittings to be done by Bredin and Cornwall. The payment for this work was to be made to the men by the firm at the police rate, viz., 50 cents per day, the buildings when completed to be rented. The work so far as we were concerned was finished by July 5.

In the meantime the rest of the party under Inspector Richards commenced their work on the new trail. This was on June 15, on which date they started out from their camp on the top of the hill to begin the work. By June 17 about six miles of the trail had been cut and bridged, a great deal of work was done along here, principally bridging and corduroying, and in some places heavy timber cut out. On June 17 camp was moved to Fish Creek (about eight miles out). Here a corral was built, it being necessary as the horses wandered so much during the nights. The country here is thickly covered with brush and poplar and some little pine, and is fairly level. Ten of the pack horses were detailed to pack supplies from Fort St. John, as they became required, and ten others were kept with the party for moving camp, snaking trees, &c., the balance of the horses were kept in a herd camp with corral close to the top of the hill at St. John and a herder placed in charge. From this herd fresh horses have been taken all the season as occasion required on the trail and elsewhere.

Almost immediately on the building work being completed at Fort St. John, I set about finding a suitable spot for establishing the winter herd camp, where I proposed to erect a large corral, and put up sufficient hay to feed the entire herd during the winter. This decided, I sent up one non-commissioned officer and six constables to commence the work. They soon had a corral built 175 feet by 105 feet and 7 feet high. The situation I chose for the camp was about four miles north-east from Fort St. John over the hill in the middle of a small spruce bluff, the corral being cut right out of the timber, thus ensuring considerable shelter from all sides. This spot is in the midst of the best hay grounds of this district. When we arrived on the ground the hay was almost ready for cutting. Unfortunately, however, portions of the mower only had arrived, so that most of the hay had to be cut with scythes. The men also built a shack near the corral big enough for four men, the windows of which overlook the horse corral. They also commenced the sinking of a well, but so far unfortunately this has not been a success, though 25 feet was dug. When the building of the shed, corral and shack was completed the men set to work on the hay, and have put up over 100 tons in three stacks, of excellent hay; the whole of this work was completed by September 10, which considering the very wet weather during July is very creditable, the hay being turned and returned many times to ensure it being put up dry.

As before stated, the second trail camp had now been made at Fish Creek, where for three miles west heavy cutting was necessary and several bridges were built, and mud holes corduroyed. At every two miles a mile post was erected and also stakes placed along the trail. The weather since the start had been wet and unsettled, but little game was seen and that at a distance, owing undoubtedly to the necessary noise made. The bush country continued with little or no open country. Fish lake, which flows into the creek of that name, is about 15 miles long and is about half a mile wide and very weedy, and but few fish were caught. The trail from Fish lake some 16 miles to Cache creek contained some very hard work in way of grading steep hills and cutting through dense underbrush, and heavy timber, taking considerable time, it not being possible to make more than one mile per day on an average. Two points in particular where the trail had to be made anew were extremely difficult, and much work was expended on them: one consisted of a very deep ravine where the bank for a long distance had to be cut down to the creek some 500 or 600 feet to the bottom, where a 40-foot bridge was built. a mile further west a land slide of about

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four miles had to be crossed, at this place there are deep fissures and jumps off of several feet, the whole side of the hill has subsided towards the river, and a most difficult job it was to make a trail over this place. After leaving this point a space of about two miles is crossed to Cache creek, consisting of meadow land with grass and pea-vine two feet high. This place, except for the difficulty of reaching it would be an excellent spot to put up hay and winter-stock. Signs of game are very numerous along the river banks, bear, moose and wolf being the most common, but, as before stated, the noise made by the party while at work and travelling would be quite sufficient to scare off any game for many miles. Cache creek has to be crossed three separate times, and much timber had to be cut out of the bottom. The hill on the west side takes the trail up on to the bench land, and is very steep, this had to be greatly improved. After rising to the bench land from the creek, the Peace river is left to the south, the trail running through a brush and timber country to the Half-way or Middle River, some 45 miles from St. John's, the soil all through is loam with clay below, and no rock croppings are met with. The trail to the Half-way river is now a very good pack trail, the bad spots being corduroyed and hills cut down, and many creeks bridged. The pack train now consisting of 15 ponies has been kept busy packing out supplies to the working party from Fort St. John, and caching them at a point some 30 miles from that place, where a small rest house has been built on the banks of a small creek, 10 miles east of the Half-way river. The train found no difficulty over the trail making as an average 15 miles a day.

As before stated, Peace river is left to the south at Cache creek, the trail running in a north-westerly direction. Before leaving the river I might here state some of the conclusions I have come to from personal observation as to the fertility and adaptability of the Peace River valley as a farming or stock-raising country. From Peace River Crossing to the mountains some 400 miles there are no large open tracts of country, on the north side the country is almost one continuous stretch of brush and timber, interspersed with muskegs and swamps, with here and there small open patches of prairie of no appreciable size. On the south side, however, a considerable open section is found at Grand Prairie, where a few cattle have been brought in, these have not proved a success. Taken as a whole the country both north and south of the Peace river is not, and possibly never will be, a good farming or stock-raising section. My reasons for stating this are as follows :—Although the grass and feed met with grows with such luxuriance, there is but little substance in it when cured, this is accounted for chiefly by the prevalence of the summer frosts which are common every month of the year, on the bench lands, while the river bottoms are more or less exempt being the reverse of the conditions met with in Alberta. Along the Peace river from the Crossing upstream the river bottoms or flats are not large, and only a few small fields and gardens are seen, where grain and vegetables are grown. As an example of the severity of some of these frosts I would say that one night this June one-quarter of an inch of ice was formed on the buckets in the tents in our camp above Fort St. John. Snow frequently falls in August; two years ago a foot of snow fell on the 19th of that month. The winters are long and cold and the snow lies deep although chinook winds occur during the winter, and often a mild spell of weather takes place lasting some days. Dry seasons seem to be the rule, though this summer there had been quite a lot of rain, as a rule, however, this rain has been but of short duration and the ground is very dry, nearly all the creeks in this section are dry. Stock cannot winter out, cattle and horses require feeding most of the winter. The timber as a rule is small and makes but indifferent lumber, and the minerals have yet to be discovered, the bed rock as a general rule lies very deep, and I think but little of any value will be found this side of the mountains. These are this season's observations, others may differ.

Trapping and hunting seem fairly profitable, but the game is going perceptibly further north, the timber wolves are decimating the moose and deer which are becoming scarce. I have previously spoken of the impressions I have of that portion of the Peace River district below Peace River Crossing.

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I found the country in the vicinity of the Halfway river very rough, with a great quantity of fallen timber and swamp. This river is about 50 miles from St. John—and was reached the first week in August. This 50 miles of country we found not in any way to correspond with the information given us about it, which was to the effect that the further we went west the more open the country, these reports proved altogether misleading, in fact the further we went the worse became the country.

The truth is that the trail from Fort St. John to Graham has been seldom or never used since the Klondyke rush, 7 years ago, and that my informants had not been over the ground since that time and therefore knew but little of its present condition, which becomes worse, and the trail fainter and fainter each year, owing to the large number of landslides and forest fires which will, and do, completely obliterate the trail for miles at a stretch.

As I have stated, Halfway river was reached early in August, a good trail of some 50 miles having been cut, and the many obstacles encountered, I consider, cut and graded very quickly. This river is a considerable stream some 200 yards wide, and in flood is a big river; the hills are of considerable altitude on both sides covered with brush and timber. For 6 or 7 miles each side of the north fork of Halfway river, which we crossed some miles up, much fallen timber had to be cleared out, being a slow and laborious work.

Much swampy country was also met with, which to corduroy would take a very long time (it being found impossible to cut round it) so brush and small logs were laid on the worst places. This portion will by no means make a good trail in a wet season, though fairly good at present. After cutting through about 10 miles of close pine and poplar (these are of no size), the country began to be more open, with stretches sometimes of one and two miles in extent, the progress here being rapid. This open country extends along the north side of the Halfway river for some 22 miles, and the trail often borders the river bank for considerable stretches, the banks here are very low, and grass along the stretches is very luxurious, pea-vine being very common, here also many small creeks were crossed, nearly all of which gave evidence of iron ore; the soil is very rich, but the frosts prevailed all August, and towards the end of that month vegetation showed signs of being starved.

The second rest-house was built on the bank of a small creek in this section close to the Halfway river, which is a wide swift stream at this point, and abounds with trout and grayling, and the tracks of large game were to be seen all through this open country, several bears were seen but none were killed. The pack train kept the food supplies well ahead, making caches of provisions at convenient points. The backs of several of the horses now began to show signs of giving out owing to the indifferent fitting of the saddles and the poor blankets, but by careful watching and repeated changing we were able to keep the horses on duty. Three miles west of the rest-house No. 2, the open country came to an end, and a considerable ascent was made to the bench land and thick pine timber (much of which was fallen) had to be cut through, the country also became more rocky, and many bad muskegs were crossed, some of these being of considerable length, one being quite 2 miles long, but little work could be done to these other than brushing, and cutting out the willows which were very thick. As before stated, unless it could be found possible to get round these muskegs, the heavy corduroying necessary to make a good job would take the party many months steady work.

Owing to the high hills and deep gulches the work was slow through the whole of this section, and the weather also was bad with frequent rains, and the long stretches of fallen timber took our men a long time to get through. Feed for the horses was getting almost daily scarcer, and in the thick pine woods no grass was found, the ground being covered with thick moss. Seventy-five miles from St. John and from there on to the crossing of the Halfway river feed began to get scarce, and water more and more plentiful as we went west.

After ascending on to the bench land we left the Halfway river several miles to the south and arrived at the crossing of that river (about 94 miles from St. John) at

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the mouth of the Cypress river, which we found a large and difficult river to cross (and would be especially so in the spring). Although the survey from St. John's is 94 miles it is really much longer, as the chains were not broken in taking the survey, and the trail winds and twists considerably. Rock croppings are found all through this section, as it is getting near the mountains which in September could be clearly seen not many miles off, covered with snow. The rock is native rock and principally sandstone, some white quartz was found in some of the creeks, but with the exception of iron no other indication of the presence of minerals was seen. Colour gold could be washed in some of the creeks, but would show very small quantities. The timber is mostly small spruce with some fir and poplar mixed, but this is usually too small for lumbering purposes. The swamps and muskegs continue to the crossing of the Halfway river and little or no feed is to be found. At the crossing of the Halfway remains of old sleighs were found, showing that parties (most probably the Klondykers) had come up the river to that point on the ice and then packed on to Graham. This would be a good way to get in supplies about the month of March.

Several parties of Indians were met with hunting in this section, but having no interpreter with us at the time, but little information could be had from them, but from what could be gathered generally I should certainly think it at least another 100 miles into Graham, and that through a most wild and rocky country with little or no feed for horses.

On September 8 Corporal McLeod with two constables and two pack ponies carrying 14 days' rations, &c., and 3 saddle ponies left the camp to get through the mountains to Graham. We were at that time 86 miles from St. John. Corporal Lukey and one constable went with them with orders to travel 3 days out with their party and then to return, which they did on the 6th day, having gone a distance of about 45 miles, leaving Corporal McLeod and party just getting into the mountains. Corporal Lukey reported the trail very hard to find and the nature of the country about the same as we were now in, feed very scarce, and many swamps and much fallen timber to be got over. The trail the party were travelling was running in a more northerly direction, they crossed the Halfway river once and the Cypress river twice, and when the parties separated, Corporal McLeod was going up to the north side of the Cypress river but not in sight of it, by survey Corporal Lukey was about 135 miles from St. John and only just entering the mountains: it is therefore difficult to exactly estimate the distance from there to Graham in the absence of reliable information.*

On the return of Corporal Lukey, and after cutting the trail to the river, as the season was getting late, and the weather showing signs of breaking up it was determined to return to St. John's for winter quarters, according to orders received from there. Feed being also very poor, in fact so poor that the horses could scarcely subsist on it, and taking into consideration also the many muskegs to be got over on the return trip, we did not turn any too soon, as many of the horses showed unmistakable signs of a hard summer's work. So a start was made September 18 for St. John, tools and other articles not required for the return trip were placed in a safe cache about 7 miles east of the crossing of the Halfway river. It required 10 pack horses to move the outfit, and seven days were taken on the return journey, or an average of 15 miles per day. The party arrived at St. John without accident on the afternoon of September 25.

It was fully time to leave that section of the country, as considerable snow fell in the hills during the week previous to our departure, and the weather was cold and miserable, but little more work could have been done, as we were getting short of provisions (actually on trail) and our horses would have suffered considerably.

The men, I am glad to say, stood the work very well indeed, and got quite hard, several developing into first-rate axemen; no sickness worthy of any note occurred

Note.—Corporal McLeod's party were obliged to return to St. John and proceed to Graham via the Peace river, which he reached safely.

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during the whole season. The party generally had distinctly a threadbare and ragged appearance on reaching headquarters, but this was only natural, considering the length of time they had been in the bush and doing heavy work in all kinds of weather.

Taking it altogether a great deal of work has been accomplished, and as much as might be expected, the party being so small a one.

The condition of portions of the trail in many places go to show that in spring time, or in a wet season, the swamps must be well nigh impassable, the numerous creeks show signs of very high water, in one instance (that of Cache creek) which has to be crossed four times in the same valley the stream appears to inundate the whole flat, and must be a most formidable obstacle to any one travelling at such times.

Indications also go to show that from St. John west deep snow prevails in the winter, and in the foot-hills an early fall is the usual thing, and winter is well in by October.

SUPPLIES.

The supplies came through as far as Fort St. John in good shape generally, the hams and bacon had sweated considerably, an allowance of ten per cent should be made for shrinkage, this is allowed by traders to outside posts. How the Fort Graham consignment got through I cannot say further than that it left Rocky Mountain portage on September 8. I am afraid some would not arrive at Graham in good condition as the boat had been leaking badly. There are many rapids on the Findlay river, and two or three portages would have to be made. The quality of the supplies was excellent, the coffee alone being poor. The hardware supplies were badly packed and were very late in arriving, the work for which portions of the hardware were required was done before its arrival, i.e. the mower and rake.

HAY.

Hay is not easy to put up, there is plenty of it, but there is so much fallen timber and brush that there are only a few places where machinery can be used. In the few places where we used the mower a man had to walk ahead to warn the driver of the presence of stumps and fallen timber. Of the 125 tons of hay put up only about 40 tons were cut by the mower, the larger portion being cut with scythes. The state of the weather doubled the labour, as it rained about three weeks in August, not heavy rain, but frequent showers, which necessitated the hay being turned repeatedly so that it might be carried to the stack. Pea-vine was plentiful and when well cured is good feed.

HORSES.

The horses were a good lot taken all round, and stood the hard work well. Nearly all the pack horses had sore backs at the end of the season, but not more than was to be expected. Two horses only died (Reg. Nos. 4 and 9) the former at Peace River crossing, through breaking through the ice, and the latter on the trail, from an attack of acute colic.

Just previous to my leaving Fort St. John for headquarters, Lesser Slave lake, the following local order was published for information:—

‘FORT ST. JOHN, B.C., September 25, 1905.

‘Local Order No. 1.

‘The officer commanding wishes to place on record his appreciation of the work done by the members of this detachment (often in the face of many difficulties), the duties have been done in a cheerful manner, and he will have great pleasure in bringing before the department and the commissioner his appreciation of the conduct of all ranks.’

I attach a schedule of the thermometer readings taken at headquarters at St. John from June 11, to the date of my leaving, September 25, 1905.

THERMOMETER READINGS AT ST. JOHN, 1905.

	JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
1.....			44	85	45	81	38	78
2.....			49	89	46	83	41	82
3.....			51	82	45	86	41	72
4.....			53	73	47	85	31	62
5.....			46	86	48	83	41	62
6.....			46	84	47	91	32	68
7.....			47	82	50	82	31	66
8.....			47	82	51	83	30	71
9.....			50	64	46	82	31	68
10.....			51	74	45	80	37	61
11.....	47	70	43	82	39	83	37	60
12.....	42	68	44	80	39	82	33	71
13.....	50	64	43	82	37	70	32	73
14.....	32	54	52	76	45	75	44	68
15.....	46	72	47	82	44	66	27	64
16.....	42	78	42	81	45	64	34	67
17.....	38	84	52	76	43	74	34	64
18.....	48	83	52	82	47	76	42	68
19.....	51	73	47	88	49	63	43	67
20.....	43	79	58	90	40	74	44	61
21.....	50	72	59	91	43	68	41	61
22.....	36	72	51	92	45	64	35	51
23.....	37	75	53	80	41	70	28	57
24.....	41	64	53	82	41	71	34	56
25.....	43	70	53	84	40	74	32	60
26.....	41	84	49	91	40	69		
27.....	50	82	52	86	44	73		
28.....	43	81	47	83	39	58		
29.....	44	81	47	74	40	53		
30.....	41	82	52	86	46	60		
31.....			55	82	44	73		

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. CONSTANTINE.
Supt. Commanding 'N' Division.

To the Commissioner
Royal North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

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APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT G. E. SANDERS, D.S.O., COMMANDING 'E' DIVISION, CALGARY.

CALGARY, December 1, 1905.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W. Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'E' Division for the year ending November 30, 1905 :—

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The police district assigned to the care of this division extends north to Red Deer, south to Cayley and east to Tilley on the Canadian Pacific Railway, it thus covers nearly the whole of Central Alberta, except the eastern portion, or Medicine Hat district.

In this part of Alberta the settlement and increase of population has been greater during the past year than in other parts of the province, noticeably so in the country about High River and in the city of Calgary, which now has nearly 15,000 inhabitants. Other large and growing towns are Red Deer, with a population of 1,700; Okotoks, 750; High River, 650; Innisfail, 600; Olds, 500; and Didsbury, 400; besides several smaller towns with between two and three hundred inhabitants each. The total population of the district is about 27,000, of which 21,500 are in the towns and villages, and 5,500 in the outlying country. Settlement now, instead of following close to the railways, is spreading out twenty and thirty miles into the back country, and land which four years ago was sold for \$3 an acre is now bringing \$10 and \$15.

One of the main causes for this part of the country being favoured with a larger influx of settlers is the success which has attended the growing of winter wheat. It is only within the last two or three years that attention has been paid to this class of grain growing, and the success with which it has met is without doubt attracting settlers, and is bound to be an important factor in the future development of Alberta. It does well on freshly broken land and some farmers report a yield of thirty bushels per acre on breaking. As a result of the successful growth of winter wheat, large flour mills, elevators and grain warehouses have been erected all along the different lines of railway. The bugbear of the expected dry season has no terror for the farmer who grows winter wheat, he claims he wants dry weather.

By far the greatest number of new settlers are from the United States, next to these come Canadians, those from England are in the minority, and as a rule, have not sufficient funds to make a start and are not adapted to farming. American capital and American enterprise is doing a great deal to develop the country; they meet with success, because their business is handled by men who are experienced and who are used to the conditions and ways of a new country. English capital is shy because they have been bitten so often, owing to the employment of visionary and inexperienced managers, generally some one with a family connection and no other recommendation.

Cattle raising continues to be the principal industry of the country, and the shipments of beef this year, have been heavier than last. The farmer and his fences, however, are gradually driving the big rancher further and further back, and it is only a question of a few years when the real ranche will have ceased to exist, and the farm with its small bunch of cattle taken its place.

From a police point of view, the increasing population and changes which are occurring demand serious consideration. The numerous towns without police protection, and the large number of settlers scattered over the district who seldom see a constable, is a condition of affairs that we cannot overcome with the force at present at our disposal. Whilst this country is in the process of being populated by people from every portion of the globe, the greatest care, in my opinion, should be taken to put them right at the start, and to imbue them with a proper respect for British law and order. On the principle that ‘a stitch in time saves nine,’ an increase of expenditure now for police protection will save endless complications and greater expenditure in the future.

CRIME.

In my last two annual reports I have pointed out the increase of population has its corresponding increase of crime, as the following table clearly shows :—

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905
Cases entered.	328	479	638	861
Convictions.	254	373	520	738
Dismissals or withdrawals.	74	100	109	117
Waiting trial. . . . .	..	6	9	6

I am happy to say that there are not so many serious crimes to report as last year. A comparison with my return of cases entered and convictions made, and that of the previous twelve months, shows as follows :—

Offences against the person.—Apart from cases of common assault, of which there are 69 against 36, there were fewer entries under this head.

Offences against the property.—Petty theft is mainly responsible for the increase under this head. Cattle and horse stealing show a slight decrease.

Offences against Religion and Morals.—Causing a disturbance by being drunk is accountable to a great extent for the large entries under this heading. The mines at Bankhead, near Banff, and the number of men employed on the railways and public works, have made these offences more frequent.

Offences against the Indian Act.—These are about the same. The number of persons convicted for supplying liquor to Indians is not as great as last year, on account of the Indian displaying more cunning in concealing his source of supply.

Offences against the North-west Ordinances.—These show an increase of offences under the Prairie Fire and Liquor License Ordinances. I am glad to report only 16 cases of insanity, as against 20 the year before.

I cannot report a feeling of satisfaction as a result of the year’s work in regard to crime. We could have done much more in the prevention of the stealing of cattle and horses had the men been available. This class of crime is naturally the one which is likely to be, and undoubtedly is, most prevalent. The temptation to kill, ship, drive off, or brand another man’s animal, is constantly before an unscrupulous person, and the chances of detection small. The owner of large herds of cattle on the open range can never know for a fact that his cattle are stolen, he may surmise when he rounds up that all his cattle are not present, but he cannot say whether they have been overlooked or stolen. As a preventative of this, I would recommend constant patrolling of the country away from the railways, and this I have been unable to accomplish. The few single men I have at the different points along the railways have their time so taken up with work in the towns and villages, that they cannot attend to this important work in the surrounding country. The detachment, consist-

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ing of a N.C.O. and two constables, which you recently instructed me to place on the Red Deer river, 80 miles north-east of Calgary, will have a beneficial effect. This outpost will patrol the country in its vicinity, and also north of the Red Deer river towards Battle river and Sounding lake. Connecting as it will with patrols from 'C' Division and 'G' Division, a large portion of the country suitable for the operations of rustlers and hitherto untouched by the police, will be covered.

A few of the more serious offences and details in connection with them are mentioned below.

Murder at Cochrane.—My report last year referred to the murder of a Galician named Sadoroy on September 30, 1904, at Cochrane. The suspected murderer at that time had not been located, nor had the body of the murdered man been discovered.

On May 5 of this year, seven months after the murder, the body of Sadoroy was found about two miles west of Cochrane by the river's edge and covered with flat stones. A coroner's inquest was held, and from the evidence we produced they had little difficulty in bringing a verdict that the body was that of Wasyl Sadoroy, whose death was caused by blows on the head administered by a person unknown. Since the finding of the body, we have traced up the supposed murderer to Austro-Hungary, to which country he must have immediately fled after his crime. Owing to the nature of the Extradition Treaty, it would appear there is great doubt of our being able to have him brought here for trial. The matter is at present the subject of correspondence between the British and Austro-Hungarian governments. Should it turn out we cannot secure this prisoner on account of his being an Austrian citizen, I consider steps should be taken for a new Extradition Treaty. In this country we are receiving so many people from Austria that it would be putting a premium on crime if they could escape justice by simply returning to their old home.

Olds Safe Robbery.—This case was left undecided last year, as the trial judge, Mr. Justice Scott, on account of the evidence being purely circumstantial, had remanded the prisoner, James Petter, to the next sittings of the Supreme Court en banc. This took place in January, and on the 18th of that month he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

On Petter's arrival at Stony Mountain penitentiary, it was discovered he was an old offender, and had been an inmate of that institution for similar offences on two former occasions. The details of the long search for this criminal and his subsequent arrest at North Portal were given in my last annual report. I mention the result of this case as I consider it had a most beneficial effect. It was the first case of safe-blowing we had in this part of the country, in spite of it being a prevalent crime in Montana to the south of us.

Charles Wright, cattle thief.—Early in December, 1904, Constable Browning, stationed at Morley, heard that Charles Wright, whom he knew owned no cattle, had sold beef to a survey party in charge of Mr. Miles. D.L.S. The evidence was purely circumstantial, but Constable Browning followed the matter up so closely that the accused was committed for trial, and on February 14, Chief Justice Sifton sentenced him to three years' imprisonment in Stony Mountain penitentiary.

Theft of property from McNeill Co., at Canmore.—On April 14, the manager of this company, which operates the coal mines at Canmore, reported to Constable Redington the loss of a single tree, and his suspicions of one Ignace Nicaise, a Belgian; he also stated the company had been suffering a good deal on account of thefts by foreigners employed in the mines. Constable Redington ascertained Nicaise had left for Lacombe, but he found some goods of his that had not been shipped, and on search discovered the single tree and a large amount of the company's property. Nicaise was arrested at Lacombe, and from an explanation he gave, suspicion was also thrown on two other Belgians working at Canmore, L. Fassell and E. Fiers. Search by Constable Redington of their residences disclosed a hidden cellar, in which had been con-

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cealed quantities of mine harness, tools and other property of the company. The three were committed for trial and sentenced by Mr. Justice Harvey later on as follows: L. Fassell, two years at Stony Mountain, E. Fiers, eighteen months at Regina, and I. Nicaise, twelve months in the guard-room here.

W. E. Cody, horse thief.—Staff Sergeant Macleod, stationed at Gleichen, reported on May 3 last that one W. E. Cody had borrowed a horse from a Mr. Harrison to go to High River, that he had heard of him in another direction, and that he had tried to sell the horse. Constable Fletcher was sent in pursuit, and Medicine Hat, Lethbridge and other points notified. Constable Fletcher caught his man at Bassano, arrested him and brought him to Gleichen, when he was committed for trial. On June 6, Cody was sentenced by Justice Harvey to three years at Stony Mountain.

Teddy Keg, horse thief.—Teddy Keg is a Blackfoot Indian who was educated at one of the industrial schools; education, however, has not been beneficial in his case, and he has often been in trouble. On June 8 we found he had stolen a horse from another Indian, 'Crow Shoe,' and sold it to a farmer at Langdon. By this time he had disappeared, but we heard of him at Macleod and asked to have him arrested. Shortly after having sold the horse at Langdon, we found he had stolen another and sold it at High River for \$30. In August Teddy Keg was arrested at Cardston, and in the meantime he had been pursuing his career of stealing and selling horses and other property. He is now at Lethbridge awaiting trial on numerous charges.

Murder of Peter Hansen.—This murder took place near Red Deer about August 1. On the night of August 8, I received a long distance 'phone from Red Deer notifying me of the finding of the body of Peter Hansen by the side of the trail much decomposed. No constable being at Red Deer, I immediately ordered Corporal Rogers from Innisfail to proceed there at once. The following morning I received word from Sergeant Hetherington that he was at Red Deer and that he was proceeding with Corporal Rogers thirty miles west to arrest a suspected party named Olaf Brobeck, he also sent me a description of Brobeck and the direction in which he was last seen travelling. He arrested Brobeck that day. The inquest showed that Hansen had been killed with a shot-gun evidently discharged close to his head. Brobeck left Red Deer with Hansen ten days before the body was found and was the last man seen with him, they drove together and had both been drinking. There is also evidence to show Brobeck had a gun of similar calibre to the wad found in Hansen's head. Apart from this there are other small details which point to Brobeck's guilt, but the evidence will be purely circumstantial, and Sergeant Hetherington, who is engaged in the case, has thoroughly gone into every clue. Brobeck is at present awaiting trial in the police guard-room at Fort Saskatchewan, and it is expected he will be arranged at Red Deer about the middle of December.

Horse stealing.—Within the last two weeks, through the instrumentality of Mr. C. A. Jackson, who is employed by the Stock Association, we have come across what appears to be a case of horse stealing on a large scale. One man has been arrested and the stolen horses belonging to the High River district have been recovered at Saskatoon, where they had been driven some four hundred miles for sale. The brands on most of these animals had been burnt over and defaced.

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The following is a tabulated statement of cases entered and convictions made during the year. As already mentioned it shows a large increase over last year, and the percentage of convictions is greater, namely 85·7 per cent :

Classification.	Cases Entered.	Con-victions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Waiting Trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder.....	1	.....	.....	1
Attempting suicide	1	1	.....	.....
Procuring abortion.....	1	1	.....	.....
Rape.....	1	.....	1	.....
Wounding.....	1	.....	1	.....
Pointing firearms.....	1	1	.....	.....
Threatening to shoot.....	1	.....	1	.....
Assault, common.....	69	52	17	.....
Assault, indecent.....	1	.....	1	.....
Offences against property—				
Cattle stealing.....	3	2	1	.....
Horse stealing.....	11	4	5	2
Theft.....	83	61	21	1
House breaking.....	3	2	1	.....
Burglary.....	8	6	.....	2
False pretenses.....	11	8	3	.....
Forgery.....	3	2	1	.....
Fraud.....	2	.....	2	.....
Intent to defraud.....	1	.....	1	.....
Robbery.....	2	.....	2	.....
Cruelty to animals.....	13	12	1	.....
Injuries to animals.....	3	.....	3	.....
Trespass.....	5	5	.....	.....
Damage to property.....	8	7	1	.....
Killing and wounding cattle and horses.....	3	1	2	.....
Receiving stolen property.....	1	1	.....	.....
Accessories.....	1	.....	1	.....
Offences against public order—				
Unlawfully carrying concealed weapons....	3	3	.....	.....
Assisting member of R.N.W.M.P. to desert	1	1	.....	.....
Concealing deserter from R.N.W.M.P.	1	1	.....	.....
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy.....	69	61	8	.....
Drunk and creating a disturbance.....	182	170	12	.....
Keeper of house of ill-fame.....	7	6	1	.....
Inmate of house of ill-fame.....	77	77	.....	.....
Frequenting house of ill-fame.....	35	35	.....	.....
Insulting language.....	9	3	6	.....
Prostitution of Indian women.....	3	3	.....	.....
Offences against the Indian Act—				
Indians drunk.....	26	24	2	.....
Supplying liquor to Indians	12	10	2	.....
Taking liquor into Indian camp.....	1	1	.....	.....
Drunk in Indian camp.....	2	2	.....	.....
Drunk on reserve	1	1	.....	.....
Gambling on reserve.....	6	6	.....	.....
Offences against Railway Act—				
Stealing rides.....	7	7	.....	.....
Corruption and disobedience—				
Obstructing police.....	3	3	.....	.....
Breaking jail.....	*1	*1	.....	.....
Offences against N. W. Ordinances—				
Prairie fire.....	37	30	7	.....
Liquor license	20	15	5	.....
Stock.....	8	6	2	.....
Game.....	4	4	.....	.....
Health.....	2	2	.....	.....
Insanity.....	16	15	1	.....
Master and servants.....	47	45	2	.....
Public works.....	28	28	.....	.....
Estray animals	4	2	2	.....
Entire animals.....	2	2	.....	.....
Dentistry.....	1	1	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	5	4	1	.....
Animal Contagious Diseases Act—				
Moving animals in quarantine	2	2	.....	.....
Rocky Mountain Park regulations.....	1	1
Totals.....	861	738	117	6

*From city police lock-up.

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PRAIRIE FIRES.

Prairie fires have been particularly bad this fall. The worst burned over the country north-east of Calgary, between the Rosebud creek and Red Deer; many cattle were destroyed and several ranchers had narrow escapes,—some being badly burned. These fires coming late in the year and destroying haystacks in many instances as well as grass, have brought the ranchers in the districts affected face to face with a serious problem. Some have moved their cattle on to other ranges, but a spare range suitable for wintering cattle is not easy to find.

The long dry fall and the inflammable nature of the grass in consequence was the cause of the fires being worse than usual. The railway is responsible for many of these fires ; we were not, however, able to bring any prosecutions against it.

The total number of prairie fire prosecutions during the year was thirty-seven, out of which we obtained thirty convictions. The majority of these cases arose in the vicinities of High River and Innisfail. Unfortunately we have not been able to detect the parties responsible for the two biggest fires, although as I write evidence is coming in that may lead to the conviction of two or more offenders.

In very few instances have the numerous fire guardians appointed by the government rendered any assistance.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Department of Justice.—The keeping of the common jail for the district, and the practical administration of the criminal law mainly constitutes our work for this department. In addition to the ordinary work in connection with the conveyance and care of prisoners, the keeping of the jail, supplying guards for same and escorts for working gangs of prisoners, the clerical work for this department is very heavy, as we are called upon for numerous returns and reports.

GUARD-ROOM AND COMMON JAIL.

The guard-room has been more overcrowded than usual this year, and there has never been a day on which the great number of cells had not two occupants. A comparison of the number of prisoners looked after at Calgary with those at other posts last year shows double the number of any post except Regina were confined here. This would indicate we should have more men in barracks at any rate to handle this extra burden which is thrust upon us. The long hours, the tediousness and the monotony, in connection with prisoners which the men of my command undergo, in addition to their ever-increasing police duties, demands relief. Twenty-four hours straight duty is no uncommon occurrence for the constables here. When a man has been in charge of a gang of prisoners at work and comes off that to go on guard for the night, it is hard to expect he should be as alert as is necessary.

Number of prisoners in cells December 1, 1904.. . . .	30
Admitted during the year ended November 30, 1905....	401
Discharged during year ended November 30, 1905.. . .	393
In guard-room serving sentence November 30, 1905.. . . .	34
In guard-room awaiting trial November 30, 1905.. . . .	4
	—
	38

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Reg. No. 3754 Corporal J. C. Stewart is provost in charge of the guard-room, he has kept good discipline and performed his arduous duties in a highly satisfactory manner. The following is his report:—

CALGARY, ALTA., November 30, 1905.

To the Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. Mounted Police,
Calgary, Alta.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'E' Division guard-room for the year ending November 30, 1905.

Thirty prisoners were confined in the guard-room at the beginning of the year. The total number confined during the year was 431, classified as follows:—

Males—

Whites.. . . .	319
Half-breeds.. . . .	28
Indians.. . . .	23
Lunatics.. . . .	27
Negroes.. . . .	2
Chinamen.. . . .	1
	<hr/>
	400

Females---

Whites.. . . .	7
Half-breeds.. . . .	14
Indians.. . . .	4
Lunatics.. . . .	6
	<hr/>
	31

The daily average was $28\frac{1}{2}$. The monthly average, $33\frac{1}{3}$. The maximum, 67 (June). The minmum, 18 (February).

Of the male prisoners 10 were transferred to the Manitoba penitentiary (6 from this district with an average sentence of 3 years 2 months).

Six were transferred to Regina jail (all from this district, with an average sentence of 1 year 2 months).

Eleven were wanted at other places in the Territories (1, Olaf Brobeck, charged with murder near Red Deer, was taken to Fort Saskatchewan after being confined here for 18 days). Three were Indian boys who deserted and have been returned to the school authorities.

Eleven males awaiting trial were confined for an average of $44\frac{1}{2}$ days. Twelve were released on bail. One was held as a witness. One was brought from Manitoba penitentiary as a witness. Twenty were arrested for different offences and cases have been dismissed. Six charges were withdrawn (1 for threatening to shoot, the accused being insane at the time). Nine sentenced prisoners from other guard rooms were confined, pending transfer to Manitoba penitentiary, and two similar prisoners for Regina jail. Five prisoners found guilty are awaiting sentence. Three are awaiting decisions of the court on their respective cases. Four are still awaiting trial. One, J. L. Webster, was extradited. Two boys were confined and these after awaiting trial for 26 days for housebreaking were released on bail and are still awaiting trial, and one is now serving sentence of 30 days for theft.

One hundred were sentenced for minor offences with optional fines which were subsequently paid.

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Twenty-seven were lunatics, one was a case of mistaken identity, 1 was received in a badly frozen condition, 2 were held on criminal charges but were adjudged insane and charges dropped (1 of these is awaiting transfer to Brandon, the other was discharged as cured). One, Wm. Throssell, died at 7.30 a.m., October 4, 1905. Nine were taken to Brandon, 9 were discharged as cured, 1 was handed over to friends, and 3 are still confined here.

Of the female prisoners, 1 was confined 63 days awaiting trial for infanticide, she was sent to Macleod for trial; 1 was wanted by the Calgary police on a charge of theft; 1 served sentence of 6 months for theft; 1 was released on 2 years suspended sentence, for offering noxious drugs for sale; 4 cases were dismissed (1 for theft, 2 for supplying liquor to Indians and 1 against an Indian woman for drunkenness). The remaining 17 were fined or imprisoned; 6 were lunatics; 1 was discharged as cured and five were taken to Brandon.

The health of the prisoners has been fairly good. One prisoner, W. Dixon, an Indian, sentenced for one year for assault on a police officer, died from the effects of rheumatism on May 27, 1905. at 1.15 a.m.

Inquests were held on the before-mentioned lunatic and prisoner as follows :—

By Coroner Dr. Mackid on Wm. Throssell, the verdict being 'death caused by starvation owing to growth in throat.' (Owing to the man's insanity, a complete diagnosis of his case was impossible.)

By Coroner Dr. Crawford on Wm. Dixon, the verdict in this case being 'heart failure accelerated by rheumatism.'

A number of punishments were inflicted for breaches of discipline, but the percentage was very small in relation to the number of prisoners confined in the guard-room.

The buildings are in good repair, a number of necessary improvements having been made during the past year. A cooking stove has been furnished for the female jail, and ventilation has been improved by adjustable ventilators being put in floor and supplied directly by outside air.

The electric wiring in both guard room and female jail has been overhauled and renewed. New flooring has been laid in the offices, mess room, kitchen and corridors of guard-room, also a large store cupboard has been fitted up in the office on account of the cell previously used for this purpose being required for the accommodation of prisoners.

A sewage system is badly needed. The manner in which slops are at present disposed of is a dirty one and liable to cause sickness among the prisoners.

Although the conversion of the old police hospital has been a great benefit to the guard-room in the way of providing additional accommodation, still at least 20 more cells are required on account of the large number of prisoners handled. At present it is necessary to double up a good many of the prisoners, which is not at all satisfactory, both on account of safety and health. The confined space in the guard-room also interferes with the careful search of the prisoners coming off work.

A fair amount of clothing for prisoners has been placed at my disposal during the past year, but more winter clothing is badly needed. A prison uniform, is in my opinion very desirable, as many prisoners serving terms of six months and over are wearing clothing of various kinds, generally in an unsatisfactory condition.

We have no separate place for juveniles. Several have been confined during the year, and the best we could do to keep them apart from other prisoners, was to put them in cells in the female ward, where they were by themselves, and the class of prisoners confined was less liable to contaminate them than those in the male prison.

I consider that the necessary books and appliances for taking proper descriptions of prisoners should be supplied. There are, I believe, several systems in vogue.

Thirty-eight prisoners are confined in the guard-room at present : 22 sentenced, 4 awaiting trial, 3 awaiting decisions on their cases, 5 awaiting sentence and 4 lunatics.

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Four hundred and one prisoners were admitted and 393 discharged during the past year.

Attached hereto is a tabulated statement of prisoners who have served, or are serving, sentences during the past year.

Charges.	No. of Sen- tences.	Average Term.		Remarks.
		Months.	Days.	
<i>Males—</i>				
Assisting R.N.W.M.P. to desert	2	3	3½	1 sentence concurrent.
Assault.	8	2	6½	
Breach of labour contract.	7	.....	21	
Cruelty to animals	1	1	.....
Burglary.	1	6	.....	1 suspended sentence; 1 released on satis- factory explanation.
Drunk and disorderly	43	.....	23½	
Forgery	1	6	.....
False pretenses	5	3	5½	
Stealing ride on railway	8	.....	14½	1 sentence concurrent; 4 on suspended sen- tence.
Theft.	30	2	14	
Vagrancy	33	.....	20¼	Suspended sentence.
Breaking jail	1	.....	.....
<i>Females—</i>				
Drunk.	6	1	3½	
Vagrancy	1	.....	14	
Prostitution.	2	3	15	
<i>Indian Act.</i>				
<i>Males—</i>				
Supplying liquor to Indians	7	1	27½	
Wandering off reserve	1	.....	30	
Drunk.	7	1	4½	
<i>Females—</i>				
Supplying liquor to Indians	3	2	20	
Drunk.	1	.....	30	
Refusing information <i>re</i> obtaining liquor	1	.....	30	

The above statement does not include the 100 who have had options of fines which have been subsequently paid.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAS. C. STEWART, Corporal,
Provost.

DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The work done for this department has been unusually heavy this year. The inspection of stock shipments at times could not be properly attended to as I had not sufficient veterinary inspectors. During the year two regular veterinary inspectors and veterinary surgeons, Riddle and Hobbs, who practise in Calgary, have been constantly employed. When the compulsory order for treatment of cattle mange came into force, I had Veterinary Staff Sergeant McVeigh, Veterinary Staff Sergeant Bussell and Veterinary Surgeon Walters attending to this alone, and at one time as many as 34 deputy inspectors were employed looking after the different dipping

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vats. Parts of my district caused a lot of trouble, as the ranchers and farmers objected strongly to complying with the order. They petitioned, wrote letters, personally interviewed me and did everything possible to delay and put off treating their cattle. Passive resistance was adopted by a few and upon these neither threats nor arguments had any effect. The consequence was that for the two months during the dipping season life became almost unbearable, and my office was so overburdened with work that we have not recovered yet. In spite of everything, however, I am glad to say the result has been very satisfactory, and will, I hope, do away with the necessity of having to put the order in force another year.

The number of cattle dipped was, in round numbers, 175,000.

Glanders has been prevalent as usual. Now that the government is giving compensation for horses destroyed, we have not nearly as much trouble locating the disease.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Our work in this district for the Customs is not very heavy. We have stopped several parties travelling through with cattle and horses who had not 'Let Passes.' It generally turned out that they had lost them, and after communicating with the Port of Entry and verifying their statements, we have allowed them to proceed.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

This department has not called upon us for much assistance during the year. We have assisted them at treaty payments, and at Gleichen we have had men attend the ration issues. Indians off the reserves are interrogated and as a rule sent back if they have no pass from the agent. We cannot always do this, as sometimes nearly all the Indians from the three reserves near Calgary come into town to attend the fair and race meeting, on these occasions we let them alone.

NORTH-WEST GOVERNMENT.

For this government, which is now the Alberta government, we perform various duties, not only in carrying out the ordinances in force, but in connection with public health and other matters, which they have not the means of carrying out themselves. Now that the territories are formed into provinces and they are charged with the administration of justice, I suppose some change in our relationship to the local government will take place.

STATE OF THE INDIANS.

The Blackfeet Indians to the east of Calgary are showing signs of improvement. They have done well with cattle and are improving in other agricultural pursuits. Many of them earn good wages putting up hay for ranchers, and at other work.

The Sarcees, who are too near Calgary, do not show much advancement, and they cause a lot of trouble by getting drunk on every possible occasion. We generally have one or two of them in the guard-room for this offence.

The Stony Indians at Morley are progressive in a way, but they are wanderers and seldom on their reserve. As hunters they cannot be surpassed and many complaints are received on the way these Indians slaughter big game in the mountains. They are the only tribe that are increasing, which is due to their living more the ideal life of the Indian than the other tribes. The Blackfeet and Sarcees show a decrease every year.

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DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

The strength of my division is the same as last year. No men are detailed for officers' servants, as all are required for duty. We work with the fewest possible men, and when anything extra is required I have had to draw men from outposts and leave detachments vacant for long periods.

The Greentree detachment on the Red Deer river consisting of a non-commissioned officer and two constables is new, and its establishment has seriously reduced my strength in the post. I understand it is your intention to materially increase the strength of 'E' Division in the near future.

The following is the distribution state on November 30, 1905 :—

Station.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Calgary	1	1	3	1	3	17	5	31	22
Red Deer				1				1	1
Innisfail					1			1	1
Olds						1		1	1
Greentree					1	2		3	4
Gleichen			1			1	2	4	4
Okotoks				1				1	1
High River						1		1	1
Morley						1		1	1
Canmore						1		1	1
Banff				1		1		2	3
Bankhead						1		1	1
	1	1	4	4	5	26	7	48	41

DRILL AND TRAINING, MUSKETRY, ARMS, &c.

The division had two weeks drill in the spring and about ten days in August. Seventeen non-commissioned officers and men, and 19 horses, were supplied by this division to the contingent which attended the Provincial Inauguration Ceremonies at Edmonton and Regina. You were kind enough to express your satisfaction with the appearance and training of both men and horses.

The division has been re-armed with the Ross rifle, and partially with the Colt revolver, the balance will be issued shortly. The arming of the force with new and up-to-date weapons is a matter of congratulation. The obsolete Winchester carbines have been shipped to Regina.

The new belts are also a great improvement and are practical as well as smart in appearance.

Unfortunately, owing to the Ross rifles being issued so late in the year, and other work interfering, you found it necessary to cancel the annual musketry practice. We have not, therefore, had a good opportunity to test the new arm. The few times they have been used on the rifle range they gave good results. Every encouragement was given the members of the division to shoot with the Calgary Rifle Association, and the canteen arranged for paying part of the expenses for ammunition, and also the annual subscription for the division to become members. 'E' Division has several first-class shots.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

I wish to draw your attention to the conduct and discipline of the division during the year, the number of entries in the defaulter book has been less than half of those the previous year. Calgary is a large town and naturally there are more temptations here for young men than in smaller places. The nature of the work in the post, which consists mainly of the care of prisoners, is likely to increase the number of punishments, as the least carelessness brings a man into the orderly room; and as a matter of fact offences of this nature comprise most of those entered. They are not such as affect a man's character or respectability, and it is with feelings of satisfaction that I report on the conduct of my division and the high standing they have maintained with the general public.

The following is a summary of the punishments inflicted:—

Imprisoned (dismissed the force)	1
Fined	13
Minor punishments	17
A total of 31 as compared with 71 the year before.	

HEALTH.

We have had no cases of serious illness and no accidents of any importance. The general health of the division has been excellent.

The sanitary arrangements about the barracks are all to be desired except in the case of the guard-room and female prison, both these buildings should be connected with the sewers. With such a large number of prisoners, the present method of emptying slops and the box latrines, it is simply good luck that we have not had an epidemic of typhoid, diphtheria or some other disease.

HORSES.

The health of the horses has been good with the exception of a few cases of typhoid influenza, or swamp fever, which have all recovered.

We have lost three horses by accidents during the year. Reg. No. 2887 was so badly cut by wire that it had to be destroyed, and horses 2533 and 2796 broke their legs.

Horse Reg. No. 2648 was cast and sold as a result of injury from wire cut.

Three remounts were received by the division during the year, they have turned out very well. The total number of horses in the division is 41. I shall require three more saddle horses by the spring.

The mileage of the horses during the year is 84,586 miles.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The transport of the division is in good order and sufficient, except that another double buckboard is required.

Three lumber wagons were transferred to 'N' Division during the year, and one platform spring wagon was condemned and struck off. We received two lumber wagons, one double buckboard and a sleigh (jumper).

Harness is in good order with the exception of one or two sets which will require to be condemned at the next board. I received during the year one set of four-in-hand heavy, one set of four-in-hand light, and one Concord set of harness. This new harness appears to be particularly well made and the material is good.

In August we transferred all saddlery not in use to Regina, so that we are left with barely enough for our requirements. If the strength of the division is increased more saddles will be required.

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CANTEEN.

The canteen, considering the small number of men in the post, has done well. Grants amounting to \$251.04 have been made, mainly for rifle shooting and recreation purposes. The canteen books at the end of last quarter (September 30), show assets amounting to \$1,259.30, liabilities \$274.72, leaving a balance of \$984.58.

To assist the division mess a monthly grant of 50 cents per man is made from the canteen.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

This post has probably the best equipped and most comfortable reading room in the force. All the newest books are bought as they come out, and for this purpose each man in the division gives a monthly subscription. The principal newspapers, illustrated, weekly and daily, are kept on file, as also a great number of the most popular magazines. The billiard room is supplied with a full sized English billiard table which is in first-class order.

STORES.

Our stores are fairly complete. The supply of clothing and kit during the year has been sufficient and the quality good. We have occasionally run short of blankets and stable clothing, due to the fact that we had to draw on the quarter-master's store for those articles to supply the guard-room.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

The new quarters for the officer commanding this post have never been built, and as a consequence I am still living out of barracks, which has a great many drawbacks.

With the exception of the inspector's quarters now occupied by Inspector Duffus, the buildings are in good repair. The division carpenter has been kept busy during the year, putting in new floors, painting and kalsomining. The fence round the barrack inclosure will require to be renewed next year as the posts are all rotten, this should be attended to as soon as the frost goes out of the ground in the spring.

Another Kelsey heater was placed under the main barrack building this autumn, so that we now have four of these furnaces under the building. The only objection I have to them is that they have no pan for water, and consequently the air in the room becomes too dry, causing sore throats and colds. We have got over this to some extent by hanging water tins on the registers. As economisers of fuel the Kelseys are excellent furnaces.

GENERAL.

The formation of the North-west Territories into provinces will naturally affect in some way or another the future of the Royal North-west Mounted Police. As one with considerable length of service and some experience in South Africa, I would like to express a hope that whatever the changes may be, they will not result in the ultimate dissolution of the force. For the national defence and from a business point of view, I am satisfied there is no more practical organization than ours in the British Empire. A purely military corps renders no service to the State in time of peace, nor does it draw the same intelligent class of men into its ranks, whereas a corps like ours is returning good value for the money spent on it every day of the year, and should its services be required in time of war, its organization, discipline, training and intelligence render it more useful than ordinary troops. Our officers and men formed the backbone of several of the mounted troops sent by Canada to South Africa, we were never heard of as a corps, but their influence was apparent and had we been enabled

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to furnish a contingent purely our own, I feel sure that Canada would not have regretted it. Discipline is maintained with us without destroying individuality, and our men as well as officers are constantly called upon to act on their own initiative and undertake great responsibility; the army and militia, in spite of efforts to the contrary, by its system destroys individualism.

In conclusion I have much pleasure in acknowledging the cheerful way in which all members of my command have performed their duties, and I would specially bring to your notice the following:—

Inspector Duffus, who is the only inspector in my division. On him has devolved all the magisterial work in addition to his other multifarious duties. He has been of the greatest assistance.

Reg. No. 5056, Sergeant-Major Belcher, T.S., has continued to prove himself a most excellent sergeant-major. His unfailing attention to duty is worthy of the highest praise.

Reg. No. 2802, Staff-Sergeant Brankley, my quartermaster-sergeant, is a very capable N.C.O., always has his work well up to date, and in addition finds time to attend to many other duties than those he is specially called upon to do.

Reg. No. 3128, Corporal Hosken, my orderly room clerk, has very high qualifications. The clerical work during the past year has been far above the ordinary, and he has handled it to my satisfaction and without much assistance. I have recommended that he should get some recognition from the Department of Agriculture on account of the heavy office work in connection with their business.

Reg. No. 3754, Corporal Stewart, is the provost and practically has charge of the large number of prisoners confined here. His position is one of the most responsible in the force, and he has performed his duties well and faithfully.

The good work of the other members of my division I have brought to your notice from time to time during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. E. SANDERS,
Supt. Commanding 'E' Division, Calgary.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT P. C. H. PRIMROSE, COMMANDING 'D' DIVISION, MACLEOD.

MACLEOD, December 13, 1905.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my annual report of 'D' Division for the year ended November 30, 1905.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The influx of settlers to Southern Alberta during the past year has taken a good deal of the available good land, both by purchase and homesteading. Macleod and all

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the other towns in the district have profited by it; some of the more favoured localities, like Claresholm, Nanton, Stavely and Leavings receiving a great impetus, and considering the short time these towns have been in existence, their growth has been remarkable. New settlements have sprung up, land broken, and houses and barns erected in all directions. Crops have been very good, and large returns made. The root crop was very fair, especially in the Porcupine hills. The wheat is of the winter variety; a sample of this was exhibited at the fair at Portland, Oregon, by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and attracted considerable attention because of its superiority to that of Oregon, Washington and California.

Business has been good, and a considerable amount of building done. Macleod shows signs of continued prosperity. The Canadian Pacific Railway have commenced work on the branch line, which will bring the railway into the town, and the new depot will soon be started. This will be a great improvement to the town.

There are now two chartered banks doing business in Macleod, the Union Bank and the Canadian Bank of Commerce, which latter took over Messrs. Cowdry Bros' business.

The Cochrane ranche lands have been purchased by the Mormons at about \$6 per acre. The company have the privilege of running their cattle there for a year, but it is expected that a number of Mormons will settle on the lands in the spring. The cattle which were bought by Messrs. Cowdry and Maunsell will be taken into the Little Bow country.

Pincher creek district has had excellent crops, 30 bushels being reported in some instances, and the town has progressed considerably. It has now a waterworks system. A new bridge was constructed over the creek, and there are now two elevators there. Coleman is going ahead. This town was unfortunately visited by a bad fire, which did considerable damage to the business portion, but as it was put out preparations for rebuilding were commenced. The mines in this town are operated by the International Coal and Coke Company. The daily output of coal is about 700 or 800 tons. There are about 300 men employed and this number is being gradually increased. All the latest machinery is used for the cleaning, loading and storing the coal. There are 86 coke ovens in connection with the mines, and about sixty of them are in use at present.

There are three lumber camps being operated, employing about 90 men, but this number will be increased during the winter. At present men willing to work in the woods are scarce. Both electric light and telephone systems are in use, the latter being connected with the towns of Blairmore, Frank, Lille and Bellevue, its central station being at Blairmore. Frank has also been the scene of much activity. A smelter was built by French capitalists. The building, which is L-shaped, is 110 by 180 feet. The Canadian Pacific Railway have put in several sidings to this place. An electric plant has been installed.

At Cardston a new Mormon tabernacle is in course of construction. It is to cost in the neighbourhood of \$40,000. A large brick hotel is also being put up. Telephone communication was opened during the year, with Aetna and Kimball. Three elevators were built during the year, one at the station, one at Allan's mill, and one at Roby Junction, some nine miles from Cardston.

Claresholm has advanced considerably during the past year. It was incorporated as a town on September 18. The present population is about 650. A number of new business houses have started stores, lumber yards, and the Alberta Pacific Elevator Company have erected a mill of 30,000 bushels capacity. The Claresholm Flour and Milling Company have erected a mill which they expect will turn out 100 barrels of flour a day, besides operating an electric light system. At present the inadequate supply of water is a drawback to this place, but efforts are being made to strike a good supply, two steam boring machines being in operation for this purpose. The grain growers in the vicinity were more than satisfied with their crops, the average yield being: Wheat 35, and oats 70 to 80 bushels to the acre.

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Stavelly, a village ten miles from Claresholm, has shared its progress. Two elevators were erected.

Nanton.—The wheat crops in Nanton district were exceedingly prolific and of good quality. So was the oat crop. There have been a number of new buildings put up. The Nanton Lumber and Grain Company has put up a granary with a capacity of 30,000 bushels, and the Alberta Pacific Company, an elevator of the same size. The same air of prosperity is noticeable here as in the other towns.

Cayley, a small town just north of Nanton, is quite an agricultural and cattle-shipping centre.

Lundbrek is a new town on the Crow's Nest line, 40 miles west of Macleod and 14 east of Frank. Mining operations have started here on a large scale. Town lots were opened for sale last summer and a number taken up. Several stores and a hotel are being built. The mining company has done a great deal of development work. They have now a tunnel of about three-quarters of a mile in length which enabled them to show that there were large seams of coal good for heating and coking. A shaft 360 feet was sunk in May from the railroad level, which brought them to a level of the old tunnel and met another coal vein. There are about 60 men installing machinery for raising a large quantity of coal. Machinery for screening and sorting the coal is also installed. A large brick plant is also being put in at this point.

Cowley, west of Pincher Creek, is also going ahead, mining development being the chief industry.

Prospecting for oil is going on in the Kootenai Pass. One company has started the construction of an oil reservoir and is also putting up an hotel.

There have been a great number of land sales during the year, the C. & E. R. Co. having sold about 16,160 acres in the Macleod district, and the Hudson's Bay Company about 4,800 acres. The sales of school lands which took place at Pincher creek amounted to 78,000 acres, at an average of \$17, and at Macleod, 16,008 acres, at an average of \$12.23 per acre.

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, Withdrawn, or not Tried.
Offences against the person			
Assault.....	51	38	13
Indecent assault.....	1		1
Threatening to shoot.....	*1		*1
Attempted murder.....	1	1	
Assault with pistol.....	2	1	1
Unlawfully wounding.....	1		1
Homicide in self-defence.....	1	1	
Attempted suicide.....	1	1	
Neglect to provide aid at childbirth.....	1		1
Child stealing.....	2		2
Threatening language.....	2	1	1
Insulting language.....	6	5	1
Offences against public order.—			
Obstructing police officer.....	2	2	
Perjury.....	4	2	2
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	8	8	
Inmate of house of ill-fame.....	20	20	
Frequenting house of ill-fame.....	9	9	
Breach of peace while under bonds.....	1	1	
Affray.....	3	3	
Assaulting police officer.....	1	1	
Obstructing passengers.....	1	1	
Carrying pistol (or weapon).....	3	3	

*Not yet tried.

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Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, Withdrawn, or not Tried.
Offences against the property—			
Theft.	40	28	12
Horse stealing.	19	11	8
Horse killing.	2		2
Cattle stealing.	3	1	2
Cattle killing.	7	5	2
False pretenses.	4	3	1
House breaking.	4	1	3
Receiving stolen goods.	5	1	4
Arson.	3		3
Cruelty to animals.	2	1	1
Killing dogs.	3	1	2
Damage to fence.	5	4	1
Damage to other property.	6	4	2
Illegal cutting of timber.	10	8	2
Offences against religion and morals—			
Vagrancy.	31	30	1
Drunk and disorderly.	124	116	8
Indecent exposure.	4	3	1
Swearing.	8	7	1
Causing disturbance.	7	7	
Disorderly house.	1	1	
Common nuisance.	1	1	
Allowing prostitution of Indian women.	1	1	
Indian prostitute.	1	1	
Sending obscene letter through mail.	1	1	
Offences against Indian Act—			
Supplying liquors to Indians.	15	13	2
Drunk on reserve.	25	12	13
Intoxicants in possession.	3	2	1
Found intoxicated.	19	9	10
Selling produce without permit.	1	1	
Purchasing produce without permit.	2		2
Trespass on reserve.	1		1
North-west ordinances, offences against—			
Master and Servants Act	22	20	2
Prairie and Forest Fires Act.	12	11	1
Keeping liquor for sale without license	5	5	
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.	2	2	
In bar during prohibited hours.	11	11	
Interdiction.	11	11	
Drunk while interdicted.	3		3
Selling liquor to intoxicated person	1	1	
Insanity.	6	4	2
Game ordinance.	2	2	
Hide ordinance.	2		2
School ordinance	1	1	
Pedlers' ordinance.	3	3	
Breach of stock ordinance	11	9	2
Breach of auction ordinance	1	1	
Breach of interdiction ordinance	2	2	
Breach of veterinary ordinance	1	1	
Breach of fencing ordinances.	1	1	
Breach of village ordinances.	2	2	
Railway Act (stealing ride).	4	4	
Fisheries Act.	5	4	1
Public Works Act—			
Driving over bridge faster than walk.	5	5	
Obstructing road allowance.	42	36	6
Customs Act.	4	4	
Elections Act	5	2	3
Quarantine Act—			
Breaking cattle quarantine.	2	1	1
Total.	646	514	132

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CRIME—GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Increased population has again brought an increased number of criminal cases, and our returns show that we have again handled over 100 more cases than in the previous year. In the Supreme Court this past year we have managed to secure 31 convictions, which certainly ought to act as a deterrent to crime in this district, going upon the principle of, certainty of punishment following crime, as being the deterrent to crime, not the severity of the punishment.

I wish to invite your attention to the providing of some place for the confinement of juvenile offenders, as it is badly needed, as at present there is nothing which could be done with them except to send them to the penitentiary at Stony Mountain, and with boys of tender years the judges naturally shrink from following such a course. At the present moment there are several of them out on suspended sentence under heavy bonds, for the serious offence of housebreaking and stealing. There are some more who should be dealt with if there was any place to send them to.

The crime of cattle-stealing has been reduced from twelve last year to three this year, which is quite a reduction, although cattle killing cases have increased from three of last year to seven of this year. Cases of assault have increased from 32 to 51.

Our ticket-of-leave prisoners have reported themselves with due regularity and have not given any trouble. I am convinced this is a fine and humane system, but I think more lasting effects would be secured by giving leave to a man who has yet a considerable time to serve, for the reason that for a long period he has to keep constant watch upon his conduct and report to police monthly, with the dread always before him of having to return to the penitentiary to complete his unexpired sentence, and this constant control of himself and suppression of wrong ideas becomes second nature to him if extending over several years of reporting so that there is very little chance of his ever again going astray.

Our first court opened at Macleod on December 20, 1904, and most of the time was occupied with the Fishburn horsestealing case. Seven Blood Indians had been stealing horses from the Mormon settlements to the south of them, and running the horses over to the Kootenai and disposing of them to a rancher named Chaput, who was shipping them to British Columbia. About fifty horses were recovered, and the seven Indians implicated were given terms ranging from five years to six months, but the receivers, I am sorry to say, got off, as they managed to convince the court of their want of any guilty knowledge; but what I could not understand was how any intelligent white man could buy a big, strong horse for \$10 or \$15 and not suspect something to be wrong, particularly as some of these horses were brought to them early in the morning and showed signs of having been driven for many miles. Nearly all of these Indians were young men who had been through the industrial schools, which does not speak well. Owing to the very strong representations made by the chiefs to the judge, their place of imprisonment was made here instead of Stony Mountain.

Our next court opened its session on February 8, 1905.

One Charles Menier was convicted of stealing \$500 from the person of one M. Faucher, and sentenced to five years at Stony Mountain. Menier had slept in the same bed with Faucher in a boarding house at Pincher Creek, and in this way managed to abstract the old man's money; he then went to Lethbridge where he exchanged the bills for those of another bank, viz. Bank of Montreal. The stolen bills were all stained from the leather belt in which they had been kept, and in this way we were able to recover \$180 from the Bank of Montreal, but the bank after the trial managed to again secure them, so the old man Faucher did not gain much in this respect. Menier, however, after going to Stony Mountain sent me word as to where a quantity was buried and in this way \$175 was recovered and handed over to Mr. Faucher.

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R. N. Train, who had been acquitted at the November sittings, on the charge of cattle stealing, was convicted and sentenced to five years at Stony Mountain.

Jack Payne, alias Coyote Jack, alias Coyote Bill, was acquitted on the charge of horse stealing, due to the fact that one of the Crown witnesses had gone to the south for the winter and could not be got.

A young Belgian named Leo DuQuesne was given a year in the Macleod guard room for horse stealing.

Three young Indian girls were acquitted on the charge of setting fire to the St. Paul's industrial school.

At the Cardston sittings on March 14 there were two convictions, one for horse stealing, sentence suspended, and one for assault, fined \$20.

At the sittings held on March 18 the only punishment imposed was that on R. W. C. Macdonald, given 15 days for obtaining money under false pretenses.

Our next assizes were on June 8, and two hop-fiends, who were going as man and wife, viz., Thos. and Nettie Broadwater, were each given six months in the Calgary guard-room for theft.

A negro named Genn L. Clarke was given two years in Regina jail for manslaughter. Clark got into an altercation and row with an hotel keeper named Steele at Coleman, and bit Steele's finger badly, from which blood poisoning followed, which resulted in his death.

Two Mormons, named Joseph Hodge and Orison Derricott, were convicted of perjury and given eighteen and twelve months respectively in the Regina jail.

On October 20 J. Baptiste Faucheneuve pleaded guilty to horse stealing, and was sentenced to ten years at Stony Mountain. The reason for the long sentence I imagine was that he had been released after serving five years at Stony Mountain for the same offence.

Edward Sleighter and William Kelford each received six months for house breaking and theft; they having broken into a section house on the Canadian Pacific railway and stolen a suit of clothes and some small articles.

Our last sittings of the court opened at Macleod on November 14 with about twenty cases, but there were not many convictions. The jury cases were brought on first and in all cases the verdict was 'not guilty.' 'Jack Crow,' a Blood Indian, was given two years in the Manitoba penitentiary for cattle killing, and 'Peter White-Hat,' another Blood, was given five years. 'Wolf Head,' another Blood, was given three years. Henry Hilton, from Claresholm, was given three years for stealing a man's purse from under his pillow in the hotel at which he was the porter.

The other terms of six and three months in the guard-room at this point completed the punishments, and the other cases which were not dismissed were allowed to go on suspended sentence.

PRAIRIE AND FOREST FIRES.

I regret to have to again report a large number of prairie fires which have burned during the past year, and a larger number than occurred the year before, due, very reasonably, I consider to the increased population. And I have also to report a less number of convictions, as out of the eighteen cases entered we only secured nine convictions, but in a country of such immense distances it is frequently a wonder even to myself, that as many are secured as have been.

There are several points in this regard to which I would invite your favourable consideration: First, with regard to legislation for fires started by sparks from locomotives. Since the amendment to the Railway Act has legislated upon the subject of fires started by locomotives, I doubt if we could in future obtain convictions under the North-west Ordinance. I would here again draw your attention to the very large amount of damage caused to the public domain by these prairie fires, and to suggest the prosecution of offending railway companies by the government as a civil

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suit, as it appears to me that the trifling fine which can be inflicted is not a sufficient deterrent in this respect. At the present moment there is a suit pending by Mr. McLaren against the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for damage caused to his timber limits by fires supposed to have been started by sparks from their locomotives, and the amount involved, I am informed, is over \$100,000, so that if Mr. McLaren wins his suit the probabilities are that the railway company in question will be most particular to see that their engines are properly provided with spark-arresters, &c., and further, that the right of way is kept free from inflammable matter.

The work entailed upon the force by these fires is also extremely heavy, as for instance, upon the outbreak of a fire being noticed a couple of mounted men have to be at once despatched to warn people to come out to assist in fighting it. Mounted men have also to go and endeavour if possible to locate the origin of the fire and collect evidence sufficient to secure the conviction of the guilty parties. Available men from the barracks have to be despatched to the scene of operations; additional teams have to be furnished to transport people who have not the means of themselves getting to the fire, and also to transport barrels of water and appliances for fighting.

There is one more point to which I would call your attention, and that is, to the large proportion of prairie fires which are now claimed by the suspected parties to be started from sparks from chimneys, which of course adds very considerably to the difficulty of obtaining convictions, and although different magistrates have convicted people for fires started in this way, I have very serious doubts myself as to the correctness of such convictions.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.—In this matter all prisoners have been escorted to and from courts. Those sentenced to penitentiary were escorted to Stony Mountain, and the insane to Brandon. Guards and orderlies were furnished for all sittings of the Supreme Court. We have taken charge of prisoners sentenced to the Macleod guard-room, made up their accounts, cared for them in our hospital when sick or injured. We have also served all subpoenas for witnesses in cases before the Supreme Court. We have taken charge of troublesome exhibits, such as stolen horses, charging the Department of Justice the actual cost of forage supplied. Police interpreters did the court interpreting. As in previous years Indian witnesses have been supplied with rations while attending court. We also receive the reports of ticket-of-leave men, and report same to Dominion police, and render such reports to the Department of Justice as are called for with reference to prisoners inquired about.

Meteorological Department.—A complete report of the weather conditions in this district is forwarded to the above department every week.

Indian Department.—On November 17 an escort under an officer was furnished to carry the treaty money to the Blood reserve. It was their duty to keep order during payment. The payments were made at the upper end of the reserve on the 17th and at the lower agency on the 18th. The Peigan money was taken from the post office by the agent. We have arrested deserters from industrial schools and escorted them back to their respective schools. A watch has been kept on the Indians to see that they did not sell or dispose of their produce without the permission of the agents.

Customs.—The Cardston detachment render frequent assistance to the Customs Department. The non-commissioned officer at Twin Lakes looks after the customs at that point, reporting to the collector at Lethbridge and making weekly returns of his business there. The non-commissioned officer at Frank reports to the collector any matter relating to customs which comes under his notice. Owing to reports received from the collectors of customs here that cattle were coming in by the Kootenai Pass, I established a detachment there to look after this. It was withdrawn in September.

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North-west Government.—We made returns of all moneys collected in fines, &c., for infractions of the North-west Ordinances. The officers at Macleod who are justices of the piece and those at Cardston and Pincher Creek have taken the majority of cases tried in the district, and, with very few exceptions, all the preliminary examinations.

The indigent debts have been wound up. They have been buried and accounts returned by us to the North-west Government.

We have made it a practice to report anything wrong with the roads and bridges in the district. We have furnished the North-west Government with a statement of the areas burned over by prairie fires.

We have acted as fire guardians. A detailed account of the work performed in respect to this will be found under the heading of 'Prairie Fires.'

GUARD-ROOM AND COMMON JAILS.

Reg. No. 1649, Sergeant Haslett, having been transferred to this division, and being too heavy to ride, I had to put him in charge as provost in the place of Reg. No. 3267, Sergt. Risk. I am pleased to say that I was well satisfied with the neat and clean way in which Sergt. Risk kept everything in connection with the guard-room; also with the firm, and at the same time considerate, manner, in which he handled the prisoners.

A good jail yard was built next to the guard-room. This adds a great deal to its convenience, and affords a place in which to exercise the prisoners who are not at hard labour.

Sergt. Haslett took over the duties of provost on October 24. I give here his report of the details for the past year in full.

ROYAL NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,

MACLEOD, December 1, 1905.

'D' Division.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'D' Division guard-room for the year ending November 30, 1905.

Ten prisoners were confined in the guard-room at the beginning of the year, consisting of eight sentenced to terms of imprisonment, and two awaiting trial; 233 were admitted, making a total of 243 confined during the year, classified as follows:—

Males—

Whites	153
Indians.. .. .	51
Half-breeds.. .. .	21
Chinamen.. .. .	2
	<hr/>
Total.. .. .	227

Females—

Whites.. .. .	4
Indians.. .. .	7
Half-breeds.. .. .	5
	<hr/>
Total.. .. .	16

Daily average number of prisoners = 17·34.

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The maximum number of prisoners were admitted during April, 29, and the minimum during October, 9.

Of the male prisoners, 7 were transferred to the Manitoba penitentiary, with an average sentence of 4 years and 6 months ; three to the Regina jail, with an average sentence of one year and 6 months ; one to Calgary with a sentence of six months ; one lunatic (Chinaman) was sent to Brandon asylum.

Of the female prisoners six were sent to the Calgary guard-room, with a sentence on the average of two months and fifteen days. There was one lunatic, she was sent to the Brandon asylum.

Forty-seven male prisoners were awaiting trial during the year for an average of 27 days.

Two female prisoners were awaiting trial for an average period of 79 days.

The general health of the prisoners has been good. Very few punishments were inflicted for breaches of prison discipline.

The buildings are in good repair. The interior has been painted, which gives it a neat appearance. Swinging dining tables, attached to the walls, have replaced the old stationary ones. This gives more room, and is a decided improvement.

The following table gives details of the prisoners who have served during the year, or who are at present serving sentence.

The number of prisoners who have served or who are now serving terms of imprisonment and sentenced this year was 82, classified as follows:—

Crime.	Sentences.	AVERAGE TERMS.	
		Months.	Days.
<i>Males—</i>			
Drunk and disorderly.....	8	1	22
Vagrancy.	26	1	16
Theft.	4	1	.....
Drunk while interdicted.	1	1	.....
Assaults.	2	1	20
Housebreaking and theft.	2	6	.....
Smuggling.	1	1	.....
Horse-stealing.	6	15	.....
Stealing dead animal.	2	6	.....
Obtaining by false pretenses.	2	1	7
Carrying dangerous weapons.	1	.....	20
Desertion.	1	1	.....
Neglect of duty.	4	2	15
Breaking barracks, &c.	1	.....	10
<i>Indian Act.</i>			
Drunk.	12	2	18
Supplying liquor to Indians.	8	3	17
Having liquor in possession.	1	.....	25

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. HASLETT, Sergt.,
Provost.

To the Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Macleod.

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AGRICULTURE.

By Order in Council of July 10, 1905, it was ordered that, as the disease of mange still existed in the quarantined area of which this district forms a part, all cattle should be again dipped between August 15 and October 31, 1905, in order to a complete eradication of this disease. In accordance with this order 139,571 cattle were dipped in the Macleod district, as against 160,928 which were dipped last year, and although there were about 20,000 head less dipped this year than last I consider it a better showing, as the Macleod district had been very much reduced in size by making the easterly line, the line running north and south between ranges 22 and 23 instead of as last year the line of the Alberta Railway and Coal Co., running to the boundary line (the object of this was, not to have the veterinary inspectors working out of their own districts), and in the area which was thus cut off I estimate there are over 30,000 head of cattle, so that we have managed to dip over 10,000 more than last year. I regret that through force of circumstances we were very much handicapped in the work this year, principally owing to the changes in the veterinary staff. I am very pleased to inform you that very little mange was found, and I think that if you carry out your idea of having range-riders to watch for, and immediately cause to be taken up for treatment, any cases which may still exist, not very much is still to be feared from this disease.

Owing to the detachment at St. Mary's River being moved to the boundary line, the veterinary staff sergeant who formerly resided and inspected stock at Cardston has himself been moved out to Twin Lakes and now inspects all stock at the boundary, which I think lessens the danger of disease getting into the country. During the year the whole veterinary staff have been very busy men and always have a quantity of work in front of them, and the only difficulty which we have is in deciding priority of attention to the various cases presented. The present arrangement of the staff is as follows:—Dr. Warnock, residing at Pincher Creek, is attending principally to the *maladie-du-coit*. Staff Sergt. Douglas, residing at Macleod, is attending to the inspection of shipments of stock, to the police work, also glanders and cases of other diseases. Staff-Sergeant McCreight, residing at Twin Lakes, inspects all stock coming into the country, and attends to all shipments of stock out of Cardston, and also looks after the cases in the Cardston district.

During the year the following numbers of stock were inspected at Cardston and Twin Lakes coming into the country, 99 head of cattle, 611 head of horses, and 1,425 head of sheep.

The following numbers were inspected at various points in the Macleod district for shipment out of the country, viz.: Cattle, 11,577; horses, 2,172.

INDIANS.

I wish to particularly draw attention to the fact that the principal check, in the past, on the liquor traffic with the Bloods and Peigans, was by the town patrol in Macleod. This was withdrawn owing to the town being incorporated and wishing to enforce their own by-laws. The consequence has been that fewer cases of supplying liquor to Indians and of intoxication among them, have been brought up. I would urge the necessity for a constable being again stationed in the town of Macleod.

There have been no 'sun' or other improper dances this year, nor has there been any murder or other serious crime. I would like to call attention to the amenableness of the Indians to law, as compared to a great many white men; for instance, if an Indian is fined and given time to pay it in, he will invariably pay up promptly when the time is up. If it were not for his great passion for liquor or an occasional theft of a horse, or the killing of an animal for beef, the Indian would give very little trouble.

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From June 30 there has been a surplus of births over deaths amongst the Bloods, there being 56 births to 48 deaths. They own about 6,000 head of cattle and about 3,000 horses. They have had no crops. Some tried gardens, but they are not much adapted to agricultural pursuits. Quite a number of them have worked for wages in the beet fields of Raymond, and at Cardston.

The Peigans have had some crops of oats, and expect to export some next year. A number of them have been working out at the mill for wages. All the Peigans have houses, and there has been no sickness amongst them. They are reported as being in a prosperous condition and taking to farming well.

I wish to draw your attention to the reduced number of cases of supplying intoxicating liquor to Indians in 1905, as compared with 1904, partially due, I think, to the lack of a constable on duty in the town of Macleod.

SUPPLYING LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

(1) In possession—		
	1905.	1904.
Cases	3	2
Convictions	2	2
Dismissals	1	..
(2) Supplying to Indians—		
Cases	15	25
Convictions	13	20
Dismissals	2	5
(3) Drunk on reserve—		
Cases	25	49
Convictions	12	41
Dismissals	13	8
(4) Intoxicated—		
Cases	19	39
Convictions	9	25
Dismissals	10	14
(5) In possession on reserve—		
Cases . . . . .	..	2
Convictions . . . . .	..	2
	—	—
Total	124	234

DISTRIBUTION.

In regard to distribution I would again point out the shortage of men to carry on the work in the district. Some of the detachments are under strength, and new ones are urgently required in several places, but I have not the men to supply them. There are very few men in the post, and they are almost continually on duty.

The Pincher Creek sub-district was under the charge of Inspector Davidson until to-day, when he goes on transfer to 'A' Division, and Insp. Camies will replace him. It comprises Pincher Creek, Kootenai, Frank and Coleman. In this sub-district I wish to make the following changes: I would place the headquarters at Blairmore, with the officer in charge stationed there. Owing to the large number of labourers and miners, mostly composed of foreigners, who work in the mines, smelters, and construction works of all kinds, it is important that the officer should be in a central place, from where he can keep in easy communication with his other detachments, or be able to be on the ground promptly in case of need. Blairmore is the most central place. It is connected by telephone and within easy reach of Coleman, Bellevue, Lille and Frank. This would necessitate making arrangements with some one to build a suitable place which we could rent, as there is nothing now that can be rented.

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The Cardston sub-district is in charge of Inspector Irwin. It comprises Boundary Creek, Big Bend, Twin Lakes, and the south side of the Blood reserve.

Up to the time of his transfer on November 22, Inspector Walke had charge of Kipp and Stand Off detachments, which practically supervise the Blood reserve; the Porcupines and Peigan detachments which supervise the Peigan reserve, and Nanton, Claresholm and Leavings which control a large stretch of country on the C. & E. railway. Inspector Allard will now take charge of this sub-district.

One man will be required to be stationed at the Leavings, there being none there at present. Owing to the large number of settlers in the country around Nanton, an additional man will have to be stationed there. It is impossible for one man alone to do much work out in the country, as he is kept busy almost constantly in the town.

All the detachments have been inspected at least once a month by the officers in charge of sub-districts.

The distribution state of 'D' Division on November 30, was as follows :—

Place.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.	Total.	Remarks.
Macleod.....	1	2	2	2	2	27	8	44	42	.....	42	
Pincher Creek.....	1	.....	2	1	4	6	1	7	
Kootenai.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	
Peigan.....	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	
Nanton.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	
Leavings.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	
Claresholm.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	2	
Kipp.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	
Big Bend.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	
Stand Off.....	1	.....	1	3	5	4	1	5	
Twin Lakes.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	2	.....	2	
Cardston.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	6	.....	6	
Frank.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	2	
Coleman.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	
Porcupines.....	2	.....	2	2	1	3	
Boundary Creek.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	
Attached.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1 horse dead.
On command.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
	1	4	5	6	4	48	15	83	78	4	82	

DRILL AND TRAINING, MUSKETRY, ARMS, ETC.

Owing to the press of work and shortage of men it was not possible to have any regular drill until August. Setting up, squad and arm drill in the morning, and mounted drill in the afternoon were kept up from August 5 until September, when a troop went to Edmonton to take part in the inaugural ceremonies of the new provinces. Owing to the change in the arms, there was no annual practice (target) this year.

The new Ross rifles and Colt's revolvers were received in September. Every officer, non-commissioned officer and constable in the division was put through a course of drill and lectures with these new arms. They are now conversant with all parts of these and familiar with their use. The last squad passed on November 25.

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CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct and discipline of the division has been very good, and whole months elapsed without there being a single entry made in the defaulters' sheet.

HEALTH.

The health of the division during the year has been good, no serious cases having to be recorded. Constable Figgins fractured his left leg above the ankle, and is now under treatment in the hospital at Lethbridge.

HORSES.

Thirteen remounts were purchased and posted to this division during the year, 11 being saddle horses and 2 team horses. Horses Regt. Nos. 1995, 1934, 2144, 2203, 2126 and 2254 are unfit for further service and are recommended to be cast and sold. The other horses are in good condition and serviceable.

My idea regarding the purchasing of horses is that it would be a great deal more advantageous to us if horses were purchased from time to time in two or threes, instead of in larger numbers. This would give us a far better chance to train them properly. Otherwise, owing to our reduced strength, we are unable to give them all at the same time the attention they would receive if we had only two or three young horses at the time, and they are liable to be improperly tamed, and acquire tricks that it is impossible to break them of afterwards.

The mileage for the year is 209,210, making an average of 2,490 miles per horse.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

One light spring wagon was transferred from 'K' Division for the Cardston sub-district, during the year.

A single trap of some kind is very much needed in this post.

One new four-in-hand sett, and two medium heavy setts of wheel harness have been received lately. We require one light four-in-hand sett for special purposes.

CANTEEN.

On January 11 we had the misfortune to lose our canteen, which was destroyed by fire, with all its contents. It was partly covered by insurance.

A temporary place was fixed up at the back of one of the stores where business was carried on in a small way until I was granted authority to fix up the building next to the quartermaster's store as a canteen. This has now been done and gives a very clean, handy canteen, with a nice, bright recreation room, where the billiard table has been placed. I hope that before long it will again be in a flourishing condition. Grants to the amount of \$225 were made during the year from canteen profits.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The library, which is still kept up by a monthly subscription from the members of the division, has a membership of 52, about 700 books and \$60 in bank. It receives a supply of daily and weekly papers from Ottawa. Owing to the amount of work no games of any kind were indulged in. However, a gun club was formed, and good shooting done at the traps.

STORES.

The clothing and kit received during the year has been of very good quality. Provisions are of good quality and up to the contract.

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We still have last year's supply of Lee-Enfield ammunition, which needs re-capping. The Colt's revolver ammunition received during the year has not yet been tested.

Eighty-one Ross rifles, and 77 Colt's revolvers have been lately received, but owing to our having no rifle range, these arms have not been tested.

The Lee-Metford, Winchester and Snider carbines and Enfield revolvers formerly in use are being packed for shipment to headquarters.

GENERAL.

Repairs to Buildings.—The following buildings have been shingled during the year: Hospital, sergeants' mess, sergeants' quarters, officers' mess, sergeant-major's quarters, district office and quartermaster's store No. 2 and No. 2 stable. The roofs were also painted.

The quarters occupied by Inspector Starnes were papered downstairs, and the kitchen re-floored.

The division office was moved into the quartermaster's store, the quartermaster's bedroom being turned into an office for Inspector Starnes, and a room formerly used to keep tinware, &c., turned into an office for clerks.

The building formerly used as a court-room, division store and sergeant-major's office has been changed into a canteen. The partitions were taken out, and new ceiling and floor put in and painted.

The south end of No. 1 barrack room was newly sided up; this was rendered necessary from the bad scorching it received when No. 2 block was burned down.

Repairs to Outpost Buildings.—The old detachment building and stable at St. Mary's were torn down and the material used in the construction of new detachment quarters at Twin Lakes, the whole of the building being painted.

A room was built for inspecting officers at Big Bend detachment, the material used being the logs of an old building put up there some time ago.

The buildings at Pincher Creek, Big Bend and Kipp will require painting next year.

Last spring I planted some forty native poplars, which have done well, on the east side of the square. Some 500 maple and Carolina poplars were set out; these have done remarkably well. I have had trenches dug on the lee sides of several buildings, and next spring I propose to set out a lot more. This work entailed a large amount of labour, but the results have been most gratifying.

On August 25, 1905, Inspectors Davidson and Allard with one troop accompanied by myself proceeded to Edmonton, and later to Regina, taking part in the autonomy celebrations at those points, and I am quite satisfied that the trip was of considerable benefit to all concerned, and I would draw your attention to their excellent behaviour throughout the whole time so engaged.

I have honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. C. H. PRIMROSE,

Supt. Commanding 'D' Division.

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APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. O. WILSON, COMMANDING
REGINA DISTRICT.

REGINA, December 12, 1905.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward this my report of Depot Division and Regina district for the year ended November 30, 1905.

I assumed command of Depot Division on January 2, 1905, upon the transfer of Superintendent Macdonell, D.S.O., to C. Division, Battleford. I found everything in connection with the division, as far as was possible owing to the short time allowed for the transfer, to be satisfactory. I have since been in command of both the division and the district.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The past year has been, in my opinion, the most prosperous of many prosperous years for farmers and other residents of the Regina district. The crops have been excellent and the weather most favourable for harvesting. It is estimated that the yield of wheat in this district will average over twenty-five bushels to the acre. It was not an uncommon thing to hear of individual farmers having over 10,000 bushels of wheat.

The growth of the towns and villages has been simply marvellous. Regina, the capital, has almost doubled in population during the past year. There has been a steady increase in the value of real estate, and farm lands which last year were sold at five dollars an acre are now selling at from fifteen to twenty dollars per acre, and this will give some idea of the prosperity of the country.

The completion of the Arcola branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway has opened up a magnificent country, and many new towns have sprung up along this line between Regina and Arcola.

The Pheasant Hills branch is now completed to Strassburg with many good towns between Kirkella and the end of the track.

The Kamsack and Humboldt section of the Canadian Northern Railway has made a complete change in the northern part of this district. Kamsack, which a year or two ago, consisted of nothing more than a name with one or two settlers is now a thriving village and a divisional point of the Canadian Northern Railway with the country adjacent to it very thickly settled.

CRIME.

I have again to report an increase over the previous year although not so great as that of the year before, there being some twenty-nine cases in excess of what was reported for 1904.

The increase has been chiefly in assault, a slight increase in theft, and I might state a general increase in offences against the ordinances. A very large increase will be found in offences against the Indian Act. We have been most successful this year in bringing to justice a number of offenders for supplying liquor to Indians, which will, I think, have a very beneficial effect throughout the district.

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I am pleased to be able to report a marked decrease throughout the district during the past year in cases of insanity, it being nearly fifty per cent. There is also a marked decrease in the cases of drunk and disorderly, nearly one hundred in all.

I may mention that the cases entered this year, taken all round, are of a more serious nature than those of the year previous.

The total number of cases entered is 1,620 with 1,362 convictions, a percentage of 84.07.

Sixteen prisoners were sent to Stony Mountain penitentiary.

The following is a summary of the important cases in the Regina district during the past year:—

Re Frank Watts, charge theft.—Early in September, 1904, a man was found just west of Moosejaw stockyards dead. From papers found on the body it proved to be one Alec Tuffen. At the time the coroner deemed an inquest unnecessary and the body was duly buried. Later on, several facts were brought to the notice of Insp. Heffernan, who happened to be at Moosejaw, and a thorough investigation into the death of this man was made. It was learned that the deceased left Calgary in the company of Frank Watts, having just previously drawn about \$170 in cash from the bank. On the body was found only five dollars and some odd cents. Inquiries were made about Watts and he was arrested on September 24 in Winnipeg, on a charge of having stolen this money from the deceased Tuffen and, when arrested in Winnipeg, Tuffen's pocket book, South African medal and other papers were found in his possession. His explanation as to how he came into possession of the same was very poor. He was brought back to Moosejaw and the body of Tuffen exhumed, as there was at that time suspicion of foul play, but the postmortem revealed nothing, the body having been shockingly mangled, and while lying in the grave had become badly decomposed. Watts was committed for trial for the theft of the money, and on February 9 last, before Mr. Justice Newlands, found guilty of the same, and sentenced to four years in the Manitoba penitentiary. This case necessitated considerable work and expenditure of public money, but the result fully justified it. C.P.R. Policeman Thomas rendered very valuable assistance in this matter.

Re A. T. Heslop, charge theft.—In October, 1904, Mr. A. E. McLorg, barrister of Moosomin, reported to the police that a confidential clerk of his named Heslop had disappeared during his temporary absence from home, and on going through his affairs in the office he found large sums of money were missing, together with a few articles of jewelry which he kept in a strong box. A warrant was issued and steps at once taken to locate Heslop. We were successful in finding him at Kansas City, Missouri, and having him arrested. The Department of Justice authorized extradition and the proper proceedings were taken with that view. Staff-Sergt. Hooper was sent with writ of *recipias* to Kansas city, but Heslop waived extradition and returned. It was then found that the sum stolen amounted to something in the neighbourhood of \$1,200. He was on his return to Moosomin duly committed for trial, and on December 1, 1904, arraigned before Mr. Justice Wetmore, and pleaded guilty, and sentenced to five years in the Stony Mountain penitentiary.

Re J. B. Davies, charge fraud.—Early in January last the Winnipeg 'Free Press' printed a lengthy article warning the people in Manitoba against Davies, who had travelled throughout that province beating various hotel-keepers and merchants by getting them to sign on the back of drafts which were later on refused. Davies subsequently entered the Territories and still plied his old games. At Regina he beat the hotel men and merchants out of several sums of money. A warrant was issued for his arrest, and he was arrested at Moosejaw, and brought back. He was duly committed for trial and on February 10 he was tried before Mr. Justice Newlands

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and found guilty. Evidence was produced by the prosecution that this man had already undergone a term of imprisonment in the Kingston penitentiary, and also in the jail at Rat Portage for similar offences, and he was thereupon sentenced to three years in the Stony Mountain penitentiary. He had victimized merchants at Whitewood as well as Regina, but his career in the Territories was soon cut short.

Re James McLean, charge attempted murder.—On December 27 last, this man broke the windows of a restaurant in Moosejaw, and a warrant was issued for his arrest, and placed in the hands of Corporal Foxwell to execute. The accused was located at the Canadian Pacific Railway station. On Corporal Foxwell having the man pointed out to him he proceeded to execute the warrant. McLean jumped to one side and covered Corporal Foxwell with a revolver, at the same time backing out of the station waiting room. Constable Bouchier was informed of the affair and proceeded to the station and forthwith attempted to arrest the man. McLean fired two shots at Constable Bouchier, fortunately without hitting him. Bouchier pulled his pistol and fired at McLean and he fell. He was immediately arrested. It was then found that he had been hit in the right leg, below the knee. On being searched 28 cartridges were found on his person. In all McLean fired three shots and two miss-fires, and luckily they hit no one. He was duly committed for trial, and on January 27 arraigned before Mr. Justice Newlands, pleaded guilty, and on February 3 was sentenced to three years in the Manitoba penitentiary. Nothing is known of this man other than he was arrested in Calgary on a charge of being drunk and disorderly, and underwent a short term of imprisonment for that offence. He had been in the North-west about eighteen months having come from Londonderry, Nova Scotia, where his relatives reside. Constable Bouchier acted with considerable pluck in affecting the arrest of McLean.

Re C. H. Bryans, charge theft of team and democrat, &c.—On March 8, a team, democrat and harness were stolen from the stable of Mr. W. E. Bowden, living at Arcola. The same was duly reported to the police and a diligent search was made. Bryans was suspected of the theft, and a warrant issued for his arrest. A telegram was sent to the sheriff at West Hope, North Dakota, asking him to be on the lookout and arrest Bryans if he came there. On March 14 I received a telegram from Thomas Gardiner informing me that he had arrested Bryans with the outfit and that he would waive extradition. Sergt. Lett and Const. Moreton were sent across, and they brought the prisoner, horses, wagon, &c., back to Arcola, where the prisoner was committed for trial on a charge of theft. A charge of theft of an overcoat was also proved against this man, the property of P. Dransfield, and on this charge he was also committed. On March 29 he was arraigned before Mr. Justice Wetmore, and pleaded guilty to both offences, and was sentenced by his Lordship to three years and one month in the Manitoba penitentiary.

Bulwer, a Cree Indian, charge manslaughter.—On May 4 a telegram was sent to Sergt. Fyffe at Whitewood informing him that this Indian had struck a squaw named Sowastim, on the head, and asking him to go up and obtain a warrant for his arrest. Sergeant Fyffe proceeded to Broadview, obtained the necessary warrant and arrested the Indian. He was then committed for trial. Later on, on May 9, the squaw died. The inquest was held and a verdict of 'murder' rendered against Bulwer. On May 16 the accused was tried on the capital charge, before Mr. Justice Wetmore, sitting with a jury, and a verdict of manslaughter returned, and accused was sentenced to twelve years in the Manitoba penitentiary. The particulars in this case were as follows: that an altercation had taken place between Bulwer and the deceased squaw relative to the possession of a grub hoe, with the result that the accused hit this woman over the head with a hoe with the above result.

J. C. Nahiss, alias Chas. LaCree, theft and shop-breaking.—On February 27, the Hudsons' Bay post at Fort Pelly was broken into and a quantity of furs stolen. The case was handed over to Const. Duncan, of Kamsack detachment, and after careful consideration he came to the conclusion that the shop-breaking, &c., had been done by

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one Nahiss, who had skipped to Manitoba. A warrant was issued and Const. Duncan obtained his arrest, and on his return he was committed for trial. On May 2 he was tried before Mr. Justice Wetmore and pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years in the Manitoba penitentiary. Const. Duncan did very good work in the case.

Joseph Osiowy, carnal knowledge of a girl under 14.—This case occurred in the Lemberg district, all parties concerned being Poles. The affair took place in August, 1904, but nothing was brought to light until May, this year. The accused was committed for trial on June 9, and tried before Mr. Justice Wetmore, and pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to two years in the Manitoba penitentiary and to receive six lashes.

E. Schufelt, charge horse stealing.—This case arose in the Wood Mountain district, and was one that created considerable excitement among the settlers in that part of the country. The complainant in this case was one Pascal Bonneau. It appears that some time ago Bonneau supplied a man named Henry Leuch, otherwise known as Dutch Henry, now a fugitive from justice in the United States, with the sum of five thousand dollars to proceed to Montana and purchase horses. It appears that Dutch Henry went into Montana and bought a number of horses, but refused in any way to know Bonneau in the deal. Later on, Schufelt, who was in partnership with Dutch Henry, came to Canada with 97 horses, part of the number purchased with this money belonging to Bonneau. These horses were replevined by Bonneau, later on he was non-suited, and later on again criminal proceedings were taken by Bonneau and Schufelt was committed for trial on a charge of bringing stolen property into Canada. At the trial, which took place at Regina, before Mr. Justice Newlands, with the intervention of a jury, there were five counts preferred against Schufelt, and after a lengthy trial in which a large number of witnesses were called on both sides both from the United States and the Wood Mountain district, the jury disagreed. The jury were then discharged and a new trial ordered. A new jury was empanelled and the accused was then found guilty on one of the five counts, and sentenced to five years in the Manitoba penitentiary. Schufelt's character in the past was very bad.

Arthur Blondin, charged theft.—In this case the accused stole some \$450 from a half-breed woman named Salter in the Qu'Appelle district and then absconded. He was traced by Sergt. Dubuque to Winnipeg and duly arrested there. On his trial before Mr. Justice Newlands he pleaded guilty to stealing part of the money and was sentenced to two years in the Manitoba penitentiary.

C. Pabst, charge shopbreaking, &c.—Several cases of breaking and entering stores around Regina were reported in August and September of last year. The amounts stolen in each case were not large and the thief for some time successfully evaded the police. On November 22, 1904, word was received that a store at Balgonie had been broken into. A constable was sent forthwith and as a result Charles Pabst was arrested and the property stolen was recovered. After the preliminary inquiry he was brought to Regina where he admitted breaking and entering into the stores around Regina. The accused was on December 6, 1904, arraigned before Judge Newlands and sentenced to three years on each of the three charges, to run concurrently, in Manitoba penitentiary.

Arthur Williams, charge aggravated assault.—On December 6, 1904, a man named E. C. Smith was found outside an hotel at Grenfell stabbed in the left arm in two places. Consable Bessell was notified and from investigations made by him Williams was arrested. It appears that this affair was the result of a drunken brawl among section men employed on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The accused was committed for trial and on January 24 at Wolseley he was found guilty by Mr. Justice Wetmore and sentenced to two years in the Manitoba penitentiary. This man Williams had already been convicted for theft at Moosejaw under the name of Bonnhur.

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Nicolai Tkacyzuk, charge abduction.—The parties concerned in this case were Galicians living north of Yorkton. The accused appears to have forcibly taken the girl away from her father to his home for immoral purposes. He was committed for trial and on November 8 tried before Mr. Justice Wetmore. He was found guilty and sentenced to three years in the Manitoba penitentiary.

J. F. Gregory, charge horse stealing.—In August, 1905, a farmer named Peter Donovera found in the possession of one Philip Rodenbush a horse he had lost twelve months before. Rodenbush stated he bought the horse from a man named McBeth, a rancher at Macleod, in June of this year. Inquiries were made for this rancher but it was not until October that it was discovered that the name the thief was living under then was Gregory. He was arrested on October 18 and committed for trial. The trial started on November 24 and it was not until the 28th that the case was finished, there being so many witnesses. Gregory was found guilty and sentenced by Judge Prendergast to two and a-half years in the Manitoba penitentiary.

C. Rocheforth, charge horse stealing.—In the beginning of September, Mr. R. Bunn, of Milestone, reported to the police that he had lost a horse a week or two before, and believed that it had been stolen. Investigation was at once commenced and the horse found at Glen Ewen, 150 miles from Milestone. The possessor proved that he obtained it from Rocheforth and his companion who had been travelling through the country dealing in horses. Rocheforth was arrested at Carnduff on October 4 and duly committed for trial. He was tried before Judge Prendergast on November 17 at Regina and being found guilty was sentenced to two and a-half years in Stony Mountain penitentiary. His Lordship, in sentencing this prisoner, remarked that this was one of the worst cases he ever had come up before him.

Lia Bing, charge murder.—On October 28 last, Constable Sharp, at Grenfell, received a telegram from Sintaluta stating that a boy had been murdered there the previous evening. Constable Sharp at once investigated and found that a boy named Stanley Ross had been in Lia Bing's laundry, and while there had probably been teasing the Chinaman, and the accused is supposed to have struck the lad on the head with some blunt instrument, killing him within a few minutes. The Chinaman then attempted to commit suicide, but he was found and medical aid obtained in time. He was then removed to Regina hospital where, at the time of writing, he still lies, he not yet being in a fit state to be brought to barracks or stand his preliminary hearing.

	Cases Entered	Completions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Waiting Trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder.....	2		1	1
Attempted murder.....	4	2	1	1
Manslaughter.....	6	2	4	
Shooting with intent.....	2	1		1
Assault.....	261	160	41	
Assault, aggravated.....	15	14	1	
Assault, indecent.....	2		2	
Rape and attempted rape.....	5	2	3	
Seduction.....	2	1	1	
Attempted suicide.....	3	3		
Wounding.....	2	1	1	
Defamatory libel.....	1			1
Abduction.....	3	3		
Miscellaneous.....	3	1	2	
Offences against property—				
Stealing registered mail.....	1		1	
Stealing mail.....	1		1	
Theft.....	252	188	60	4
Horse stealing.....	12	8	3	1
Burglary.....	1	1		
Miscellaneous.....	1	1		

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	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Waiting Trial.
Offences against property — <i>Concluded</i> —				
Arson.	2	2	2	
Killing or wounding cattle.	6	2	3	*1
Cattle stealing.	1	1		
Receiving stolen property.	13	12	1	
House breaking.	5	5		
Shop breaking.	7	5	2	
False pretenses.	20	15	5	
Forgery.	5	4	1	
Fraud.	7		5	2
Trespass.	13	13		
Mischief.	12	9	3	
Cruelty to animals	15	12	3	
Killing dogs.	2	2		
Carrying concealed weapons.	5	5		
Unlawfully carrying offensive weapons.	1	1		
Carrying loaded firearms.	8	8		
Miscellaneous.	1	1		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy.	76	74	2	
Drunk and disorderly.	263	258	5	
Nuisance.	11	7	4	
Inmate of house of ill-fame.	12	12		
Keeper of house of ill-fame.	7	7		
Frequenter of house of ill-fame.	3	3		
Insulting language	4	3	1	
Threatening language.	2	1	1	
Indecency.	21	21		
Creating disturbance.	35	30	5	
Incest.	1		1	
Carnally knowing girl under 14	1	1		
Keeping gambling house.	1	1		
Sodomy.	1		1	
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	37	34	3	
Indians, drunk	22	21	1	
Cutting and removing timber off reserve.	21	14	7	
Drunk on reserve	8	7	1	
Liquor in possession.	11	9	2	
Having liquor on reserve.	5	5		
Prostitution.	1		1	
Offences against Railway Act—				
Stealing ride.	30	30		
Corruption and disobedience. —				
Escaping from custody.	5	4	1	
Obstructing peace officer.	10	4	6	
Offences against N. W. T. ordinances—				
Masters and servants.	115	93	22	
Herd.	1		1	
Game ordinance.	25	25		
Prairie fire.	44	33	11	
Liquor.	37	32	5	
Insane.	27	†24	3	
Drunk while interdicted.	28	25	3	
Miscellaneous.	6	5	1	
Health.	1	1		
Illegally practicing medicine.	4	4		
Hawkers and pedlars.	10	10		
Stray animal.	17	16	1	
Village ordinance.	9	9		
Pound.	11	7	4	
Livery stable.	16	16		
Engineers.	7	5	2	
Pollution of streams.	5	5		
Noxious weed ordinance	2	1	1	
Brand ordinance.	3	3		
Offences against Customs Act—				
Evading customs.	8	7	1	
Offences against Animal Contagious Diseases Act—				
Miscellaneous.	13	11	2	
Total.	1,620.	1,362	246	12

*Out on bail; failed to appear for trial.

†Sent to Brandon asylum.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The returns for the year show an increase in the number of fires over that of the previous year, there being a total of 73 at which the police were called upon to take action. Of this number 44 were brought to trial, with the result that 33 convictions were obtained. Most of the fires have occurred in the more sparsely settled portions of the district. As the country settles up, no doubt, the danger from these fires will be considerably less. The loss of property this year has been considerable.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Department of Agriculture.

The work for this department has been greatly in excess of that for last year. There has been an average of six veterinary staff sergeants employed throughout the district, and, although every effort has been made to keep pace with the work, it has been found impossible, and many complaints have been received as to the delay in examining horses reported diseased.

I regret to report a very large increase of glanders throughout the district, as will be seen by the following summary of animals tested, the increase in animals destroyed being 300 per cent. This large increase may in a manner be accounted for by the action of the department in allowing compensation for horses destroyed for glanders. The existence of this disease would no doubt have been hidden by a number of the owners of the animals had compensation not been allowed. Another reason is that a large number of horses were held over in the previous year under the then existing regulations, and all these were destroyed upon the introduction of the new regulations providing for compensation.

In a large number of cases the disease has been traced to horses imported from the United States. It is impossible for a veterinary surgeon, in examining horses, to discover glanders in the latent stage, and unless clinical symptoms are present, no doubt many horses are passed that have been in contact with diseased horses before coming into Canada, and the disease then develops and spreads throughout the district.

The number of stock entered this year is below that of previous years, while I think the quality better.

There has been considerable communication between settlers on both sides along the line, and Canadian horses are taken into the States and American horses brought into Canada and put up at stables. The settlers along the boundary do not report, and in fact, it would be almost impossible to make them report going in or out, unless the Customs Act is strictly enforced, and I consider in this manner considerable disease has been brought into the country.

I would recommend strict enforcement of the Customs Act prohibiting Canadians entering the States with horses without reporting outwards and inwards. If this order was enforced and the full penalty inflicted when any person was found guilty of contravention, it would soon put a stop to this, which I consider a grave source of danger to the stock industry by the importation of disease.

A dipping vat for mange, with corrals and sheds, has been erected at North Portal.

Owing to the absence of mange in the Wood Mountain district the dipping order enforced in 1904 was not repeated.

The following is a summary of the work performed:—

Horses, glanders—

Tested and quarantined.. . . .	114
Tested and destroyed.. . . .	631
Destroyed without testing.. . . .	22
Tested and no reaction.. . . .	1,190
Examined only and not tested.:	1,196

Tested more than once and ceased to react: second test, 67; third test, 31; fourth test, 18; fifth test, 2; sixth test, 4.

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Mange—

Horses quarantined..	86
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Cattle quarantined..	41
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Tuberculosis—

Tested..	69
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Blackleg—

One hundred and forty-seven cattle examined, nine of which died.

At North Portal 6,733 horses, 309 mules, 6,601 cattle, 92 sheep and 44 swine were examined during the year for entry into Canada.

At Wood Mountain 1,080 horses, 162 cattle, 2 mules, and 2 donkeys have been examined for entry into Canada.

The amount of fees collected during the year at North Portal being \$914.25, and at Wood Mountain \$495.45.

Customs.

We have not been called upon for any special assistance to this department, other than patrolling the boundary from the Manitoba boundary to Snake Creek west of Wood Mountain. All settlers and others entering Canada found by patrols have been escorted to either North Portal or Wood Mountain, the two points of entry in this district.

The amount of duty collected at Wood Mountain, as reported by Insp. Jarvis, amounts to \$7,179.20.

The following breaches of the Customs Act have been discovered and dealt with:—

One team at Moose Mountain. The Customs Department afterwards accepted duty and expenses incurred in keeping these horses, and they were subsequently released.

During the month of April, eleven head of cattle, six horses, wagon, saddle, &c., were seized at Wood Mountain, the property of one A. Allen. These were sold by order of the Customs, and \$545 realized for the outfit. Allen was also fined fifty dollars.

One Esmond Waldron was also charged with smuggling a horse at Wood Mountain in June, and fined fifty dollars and the horse confiscated and sold.

A number of Indinas were caught smuggling in the Wood Mountain district, prosecuted, fined, and the horses seized. These horses, by order of the department, were ordered to be returned to them upon payment of the duty, the inspection fees and expenses.

An Indian named Osoop, of Grandview, Manitoba, was charged with smuggling five head of horses, before a magistrate at Yorkton, and released on suspended sentence. This case is not yet completed, as the department have ordered that duty be collected.

One Gilbert Gaddie an Indian, was fined for importing two horses, and customs duties collected.

Several small seizures have been made by Sergt. Lett in the Estevan sub-district.

A band of three thousand sheep found grazing on the Canadian side of the line, near Frenchman's, west of Wood Mountain, were seized by Constable Rose. As this constable was alone at the time, he was obliged to hire a man named Louis Haggie to look after them during his absence at his detachment. Haggie went to sleep, and the sheep were driven back across the line.

A sharp look-out has been kept by our patrols along the boundary line, and I feel confident that less smuggling of stock has been done than in former years.

As mentioned in my last year's report, I have received information from the other side that a number of stolen horses have been taken from Montana through North Dakota into Manitoba.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Indians.

Escorts have been supplied to the Indian agents during the treaty payments. The Indian reserves throughout the district have been thoroughly patrolled, and the Indians have given very little trouble. There has been a very large increase in offences against the Indian Act. This may be accounted for by the opening up of towns adjacent to Indian villages, and the licensing of hotels in these towns. However, all these cases have been promptly dealt with and the sharp look-out kept is having a good effect.

Lake Winnipeg Patrol.

Besides the assistance of this department with reference to the Indians in the North-west Territories, Inspector Walke and two constables in the middle of June were sent to Lake Winnipeg to patrol the lake and different Indian reserves. I beg to attach hereto a copy of this officer's report.

CROWN TIMBER.

During the winter two men were stationed at the Riding Mountain, two at Rosseau, two at Woodridge, and one at Boissevain for the enforcement of the provisions of the Crown Timber regulations in Manitoba. Besides the work in Manitoba, our detachments at Fort Qu'Appelle, Yorkton, Whitewood, Carlyle, Arcola and Kamsack also assisted in this work.

GUARD-ROOM.

The only repairs to the Regina guard-room are that it has been refloored and painted. I notice that Supt. Macdonell in his report for 1903 reported fully on this, so it is unnecessary for me to bring the matter again to your attention, and I presume the provinces will soon assume the charge of all prisoners, and the present guard-room will, no doubt, suffice till this occurs. The following are the reports of Inspector McGibbon, commanding Moosomin sub-district, and the acting provost at Regina. It will be seen that the number of prisoners handled this year has been less than last, there being a decrease in Regina of 64, and at Moosomin 36.

ROYAL NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina District.

MOOSOMIN, December 1, 1905.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for the Moosomin Sub-District guard-room for the year ended November 30, 1905.

Eleven prisoners were confined in the guard-room at the beginning of the year, and 125 were admitted, making a total of 136 confined during the year, classified as follows :—

Males.		Females.	
Whites..	118	Whites..	4
Indians..	10		
Half-breeds ..	4		
	132		4

The maximum number of prisoners were admitted during May and July, 19 each month, and the minimum during February, 4. The average admitted per month was 11.3. Of the male prisoners six were transferred to the Manitoba penitentiary, the average sentence being 4 years, 10 months, 5 days.

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Five were sent from here to await trial, and were brought back to Wolseley, Estevan, Carlyle, Yorkton and Moosomin.

Seven were sent to Regina jail to serve sentence, average sentence 4 months, 4·5 days.

Twelve were sent to Regina guard-room to serve sentence, average sentence 2 months, 4·5 days.

One to Wolseley jail to serve sentence of 30 days.

Four lunatics (male) were sent to Brandon asylum, one handed over to his friends, and one discharged.

Of the three female lunatics, one was taken to Brandon, one handed over to friends, and one being very violent was transferred to Regina jail to await warrant.

Thirty prisoners were awaiting trial during the year, for an average period of 13·63 days.

A few punishments were inflicted during the year, and the health of the prisoners has been good.

The number of prisoners who have served, or who are now serving, terms of imprisonment is 136, being 36 below the number of last year's return, classified as follows :—

R.N.W.M. POLICE, MOOSOMIN SUB-DISTRICT, MOOSOMIN.

STATISTICAL Return of Moosomin Jail for the Year ended November 30, 1905.

Crime.	Sentenced or awaiting trial.		Average term.
	No.	Mos.	Days.
<i>Males—</i>			
Assault, aggravated	2		14·5
Assault, causing actual bodily harm	2		4
Assault, common	7		30·1
Attempted murder	1		2
Bringing stolen property into Canada	1		15
Burglary	1	5	12
Carnal knowledge of girl under fourteen years	2		9·5
Detaining girl for immoral purposes	1		18
Drunk and disorderly	27		8·51
Drunk whilst interdicted	1		29
Fraud	2		11·5
Horse stealing	6		25·83
Housebreaking	1		8
Indecent exposure	2		2
Insane	6		7·6
Mischief and threatening	1		11
Manslaughter	2		22
Murder	2		14
Non-payment of costs, wages case	1		3
Obtaining goods by false pretenses	1		8
Obtaining money by false pretenses	1	2	27
Rape	1		5
Rape, attempted	1		23
Robbery	2		35
Shop breaking	1	3	15
Stealing a ride on train	15		14·2
Theft	19	1	4
Vagrancy	11		13 09
Wounding with intent	1		22
Trespass on railway property	1		4
<i>Females—</i>			
Insane	3		5 3
Drunk and disorderly	1		2
<i>Indian Act.</i>			
<i>Males—</i>			
Drunk	5		24
Having intoxicating liquor	1	1	29
Supplying liquor to Indians	3		31
Trespass on Indian reserve	1		30

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. McGIBBON,

Insp., Commanding Sub-District.

DEPOT DIVISION R. N. W. M. POLICE.

REGINA, December 7, 1905.

To the Officer Commanding
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of Depot Division guard-room for the year ended November 30, 1905.

At midnight of November 30, 1904, there were in cells 15 prisoners, and 1 prisoner in hospital, a total of 16 prisoners.

During the year 275 prisoners were received, making a total of 291; compared with the total number of prisoners received last year, this shows a reduction of 64. Specified they are as follows:—

Males—

White.. . . .	219
Indians.. . . .	9
Half-breeds.. . . .	11
Chinamen.. . . .	1
Lunatics.. . . .	25
<hr/>	
Total.. . . .	265

Females—

White.. . . .	4
Lunatics.. . . .	6
<hr/>	
Total.. . . .	10

Number of prisoners received in December, 1904.. . . .	21
“ “ “ January, 1905.. . . .	29
“ “ “ February, 1905.. . . .	20
“ “ “ March, 1905.. . . .	25
“ “ “ April, 1905.. . . .	13
“ “ “ May, 1905.. . . .	46
“ “ “ June, 1905.. . . .	22
“ “ “ July, 1905.. . . .	22
“ “ “ August, 1905.. . . .	15
“ “ “ September, 1905.. . . .	15
“ “ “ October, 1905.. . . .	21
“ “ “ November, 1905.. . . .	26
<hr/>	
Total.. . . .	275

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The daily average number of prisoners was.. . . .	21·04
The monthly average number of prisoners was.. . . .	22·07
The maximum number of prisoners in any day.. . . .	37
The minimum number of prisoners in any day.. . . .	12
The monthly maximum number of prisoners received was in May.. . . .	46
The monthly minimum number of prisoners received was in August and September.. . . .	15

These prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Males—

Time expired.. . . .	103
Sent to Regina jail.. . . .	70
Sent to Brandon asylum.. . . .	24
Died in Regina police hospital.. . . .	1
Sent to Stony Mountain penitentiary.. . . .	9
Sent to Regina for trial.. . . .	18
Sent to other places for trial.. . . .	27
Fines paid, cases dismissed or otherwise disposed of.. . . .	10
In guard-room in cells at midnight of November 30, 1905.. . .	19

Females—

Sent to Prince Albert jail.. . . .	3
Sent to Brandon asylum.. . . .	6
Released (case dismissed).. . . .	1

Total.. . . . 291

The health of the prisoners has been exceptionally good, only the ordinary minor ailments appear on the guard-room sick report.

Since last report the guard-room has been entirely re-floored, and several interior improvements carried out. Locked cupboards for arms of escort on duty inside guard-room have also been provided for their safe custody, as well as racks for prisoners' clothing and effects.

Accommodation has been made for two female prisoners in a small room near guard-room, which has been properly grated with iron bars and made secure. Last year's remarks as to the smallness of prison yard still obtain.

The guard-room provides for 21 prisoners, consequently when more than that number are in they have to be doubled up, or allowed to sleep on the floor, necessitating an escort inside the corridors.

The whole of the interior of guard-room has been painted and whitewashed, and the building itself is in fair condition.

The number of prisoners who have served, or who are now serving, terms of imprisonment in the guard-room is 106. These classified are as follows:—

MALES.

Crime.	Sentence. No.	Average term.	
		Mos.	Days.
Accessory after the fact (theft)	1	4	
Assault	4	1	7
Assault on police	1	2	
Attempted theft	1	3	
Breach of quarantine ordinance	1	3	
Drunk and disorderly	17	2	7
Drunk and resisting arrest	1	5	
Drunk and carrying concealed weapons	1	3	
Indecent exposure	1	6	
Indecent assault	1	12	
Illicit intercourse	1	1	
Inmate of house of ill-fame	1	3	
Stealing a ride on C.P.R.	12	1	
Using disgusting language	1	4	
Theft	25	2	15
Vagrancy	22	2	
<i>Indian Act.</i>			
Supplying liquor to Indians	7	3	7
Drunk	2	2	
Having liquor in possession	5	2	

During the year three prisoners escaped from their escort outside of the guard-room, of these Joe Grant and Martian Mooney escaped on the evening of May 24, 1905, and were recaptured near Milestone on the evening of May 27, 1905, and Leo A. Le Duc, who escaped on morning of November 8, 1905, was recaptured at Rouleau on November 9, 1905.

The case of Arthur Shufelt, arrested on July 21, 1904, was one that attracted much notice. He was finally tried before Judge Newlands at Regina, July 2, 1905, for horse theft, and sentenced to 5 years' penitentiary.

GRAND SUMMARY.

Prisoners—

In cells at midnight of November 30, 1904	16
Received during year ended November 30, 1905	275
Total	291
Discharged during the year ended November 30, 1905	272
In cells at midnight of November 30, 1905	19

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

II. N. FOXWELL, Corporal,
Provost.

MUSKETRY, ARMS, ETC.

I am pleased to report that the whole force has been armed with the Ross rifle and Colt revolver. I regret that all the equipment has not yet arrived, consequently this division is only partially armed with the new weapons.
It is a question whether the Ross rifle will stand the rough work required of it in this force, and only time will tell.

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We have had no target practice during the year, owing to the fact that the new arms were not received till the end of August, and the old Winchesters being so badly used up as to make shooting at targets a farce. Since the arrival of the arms we have taken part in the two celebrations at Edmonton and Regina, and supplied escorts for His Excellency the Governor General, so that I could not find time to put the division through their annual course.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Drills, both mounted and foot, with lectures on police duties, veterinary and musketry, have been carried on throughout the year. Fifteen acting corporals were brought in from the different divisions early in January, and put through a course which was completed in March. At the examination held the average percentage of marks made was 84 per cent.

The recommendation was made by Supt. Macdonell, D.S.O., that a class of from twelve to sixteen recruits should be struck off all duties, and given the same course as that given to the N.C. officers. This recommendation has been carried out, and I think with excellent results. On October 29, this squad was examined by you, and you were good enough to express your appreciation of a certainly very smart lot of men, and it clearly shows what training can do with the class of men we have in the force. I think it would be hard to find a squad of seventeen men anywhere throughout Canada as smart as these men were.

Another squad was immediately put in training and now are about ready to be passed out.

During the months of April and May the whole division was put through a course of setting up drill and instructed in the new drill.

On July 3, instructions were received to send a musical ride to Brandon, their transport being paid by the management of the fair at that place. The men were selected, and training immediately commenced under Inspector Church. This officer, with eighteen non-commissioned officers and constables and nineteen horses left for Brandon on July 30, and gave a musical ride at Brandon exhibition and Moosomin, and returning to Regina on August 9, where a ride was given at Regina fair. Inspector Church reports the behaviour of the men on the trip all that could be desired. The local papers commented very favourably on the ride.

I drilled the divisions as a squadron for the celebration at Edmonton and Regina. Inspector Worsley arrived from Edmonton on August 9, and commenced to drill a battery of 4 guns on the 14th, which was carried on until the 23rd of the same month. Much credit is due to Insp. Worsley, who in so short a time drilled this battery that they might almost be taken for regular artillerymen. Depot Division supplied and horsed one squadron, in addition to the battery, for the autonomy celebrations.

Insp. Heffernan has trained the men in police duties, Insp. Knight in foot drill, and Insp. Church in mounted work. All these officers have taken an interest in their work, as I think the results show.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The discipline and conduct of the division has been good. Drunkenness has decreased, while there have been only five desertions during the year.

HEALTH.

The health of the division on the whole has been good. I regret exceedingly to have to report three deaths during the year, that of Insp. Gilpin-Brown, who died suddenly at Toronto on December 20, 1904, on his return from Quebec, where he had been taking over the new Ross rifles for the force. His demise was much regretted by all ranks, as he was a most popular officer.

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The death of Reg. No. 3490 Const. R. E. Steele, who died in the hospital, Regina, on December 13, 1904, of appendicitis, was much deplored. He was the assistant riding instructor and a perfect horseman, and I think the most popular young man in barracks. A tombstone and memorial tablet have been erected by his comrades.

Reg. No. 4049 Const. J. N. Edwards died in the hospital here of enteric after a long and lingering illness. This constable had only recently come in from detachment duty at Wood Mountain. A memorial tablet has been erected by his comrades. He was an exceedingly well-behaved man and his death is much regretted.

HORSES.

During the past year the health of the horses has been very good. With the exception of horse Reg. No. 2795 dying from azoturia, horse Reg. No. 3008 having to be destroyed for fractured pastern, and horse Reg. No. 2761 destroyed for glanders there has been nothing of a serious nature in the post. Horse Reg. No. 2769 at Wood Mountain and horses Reg. Nos. 2787 and 2831 at Willow Bunch were destroyed for glanders, evidently contracted from being in contact with a horse the property of L. Legare, of Willow Bunch.

Fourteen horses were cast and sold, realising an average of \$59.10 each.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

The following new detachments have been established during the year, Balcarres, Fort Pelly, Craik, Strassburg, and a temporary detachment at Pense. The district is divided into the same sub-districts as last year and under the same officers and N.C. officers.

I beg to record the specially good work done by the officers and N.C. officers in charge of the sub-districts, all of whom have taken a great interest in their work. I am pleased to report that Sergt. Junget was promoted to the rank of Staff Sergeant for exceptionally good work in the handling of the Doukhobor fanatics.

I have been to some extent handicapped by not having a sufficient number of trained men for detachment work but have as far as possible sent men for training under the different N.C. officers in charge of sub-districts, with excellent results. I am convinced that nothing but practical experience on detachment can fit a man for this work.

The conduct of the men on detachment has been excellent, when it is taken into consideration the many temptations the placing away of young men sent for the first time on detachments by themselves.

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The following is the distribution state:—

DISTRIBUTION STATE.

Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Regina.	1	1	1	6	1	8	6	4	85	13	126	68
Wood Mountain.				1		1		1	5	2	10	10
Willow Bunch.								1	1	1	3	3
Big Muddy.								1	4	1	6	8
Moosomin.				1				1	4		6	5
Whitewood.							1				1	1
Arcola.								1	1		2	2
Broadview.								1			1	1
Grenfell.									1		1	1
Yorkton.						1			2		3	5
Sheho.									1		1	1
Kamsack.									1		1	1
Esterhazy.									1		1	1
Fort Pelly.								1	2		3	3
Fort Qu'Appelle.									2		2	3
Kutawa.									1		1	1
Balcarres.									1		1	1
Moosejaw.								1	1		2	1
Estevan.							1		1		2	2
Weyburn.									1		1	1
North Portal.						1		1	1		3	1
Oxbow.									1		1	1
Carnduff.								1			1	1
Milestone.									1		1	1
Craik.									1		1	1
Strassburg.									1		1	1
Pense.									1		1	1
Town Station.							1		1		2	1
Norway House.							1			1	2	
Fort McPherson.				1				1	4	1	7	
On command.				1		4			4		9	
Ottawa.				1		2	1				4	
On leave.							1		2		3	
	1	1	1	11	1	17	12	15	132	19	210	127

JOINED AND GONE.

Joined—

Appointed, officers.. . . .	1
Engaged.. . . .	185
Re-engaged after leaving.. . . .	4
Transferred from the Yukon.. . . .	8
Transferred from other divisions.. . . .	34
	<hr/>
	232

Gone—

Resigned, officers.. . . .	1
Died, officers.. . . .	1
Discharged, by purchas	6
Discharged, by purchase (under 3 months).. . . .	3
Invalided.. . . .	7
Died.. . . .	2
Inefficient.. . . .	4
Deserted.. . . .	5
Transferred to the Yukon	2
Transferred to other divisions, officers.. . . .	5
Transferred to other divisions, men.. . . .	125
Time expired.. . . .	12
	<hr/>
	187

Gain for the year.. . . .	45
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TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

We have received during the year two cutters (one of which was for detachment use), one buggy, one double buckboard, two sets bob-sleighs, heavy, and two sets of bob-sleighs, light. The transport is in serviceable condition, but we still require two buckboards, double.

One set of heavy wheel harness is old and worn out and should be replaced. The balance of the harness is in good condition, with the exception of two sets heavy at Wood Mountain. The saddles are in first-class condition.

The two sets light medium, one four-in-hand set heavy, and one four-in-hand set light received are of good quality, the workmanship and stock being first class.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is under the same management as last year, and credit is due to the president, Insp. Heffernan, for his careful supervision, and also Reg. No. 3818 Const. J. F. Buckley the manager. During the year grants amounting to \$1,299.16 have been made to the cricket, football and other clubs and the division mess.

READING ROOM.

An effort was made to establish a reading room for the division but we got no further than an estimate of the cost, and being unable to finance it, nothing further was done. It is badly required and a grant of five hundred dollars from the fine fund would give us a good start.

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BATHING FACILITIES.

Something will shortly have to be done in order to provide accommodation for the men of this division. We have now two baths for the constables and one for N. C. O's. When you think of one hundred men attempting to take baths in these two baths, having to fill same with pails and empty them in the same manner, some idea of the discomfort may be imagined.

The ordinary washing facilities are also on the same scale. Now that the city sewer runs in' to the Wascana creek, issuing the water of this creek has been stopped by the doctor, in consequence we have nothing but very hard water to wash in.

REPAIRS TO BARRACKS.

The barrack rooms have been painted throughout and kalsomined and some of them refloored and are comfortable.

The officers' quarters could almost be said to be uninhabitable. The sidewalks nearly all require replacing.

The whole barracks have been rewired as the old wiring was reported unsafe.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing received was of good quality.

FORAGE AND RATIONS.

H. Anticknap contracted for 275 tons of hay, 100 at \$7.74 and 175 at \$7.95 per ton. He delivered about 50 tons on contract. In answer to correspondence sent him he informed me that he had decided to throw up the contract, as he could not supply the quality of hay required. This necessitated the purchase of 100 tons at \$10 per ton to be stacked. I have purchased for immediate use about 60 tons from Mr. W. C. Gray at \$8 who is delivering this as required, also about 60 tons from Mr. Smith at \$8 to be delivered as required. This will about see us through the year as I have secured a supply of straw for bedding.

The oats delivered have been of good quality and the average cost per bushel 38 cents.

The Hudson's Bay Company supplied provisions for the year, all of which were in accordance with the terms of the contract, except a quantity of jam and bacon which were condemned, the matter of which is now being adjusted with the company.

R. H. Williams & Son contracted for the delivery of 950 bushels of potatoes, 600 bushels fall delivery.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The increase of pay which came into effect on July 1, was much appreciated by all ranks.

I mentioned in my last year's report the demand for police throughout the district had increased and we have had many requests for police in the new towns and villages springing up which we were unable to grant except in a few cases.

The reports from the Big Muddy detachment show a very bad outfit to be operating on the American side along the boundary line. Our frequent patrols throughout this district have kept these gentry well out of our country and but few complaints have been received from Canadian settlers.

Corpl. Bird, who is in charge of the Big Muddy detachment, has done excellent work along the boundary and to his energy I attribute the remarkable freedom from crime in that district throughout the past year. I have heard from settlers that Corpl.

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Bird may be found at all times of the night or day in the most unlikely places. He is designated by the Americans as 'the man who never sleeps,' and there is no doubt but that they have a welcome dread of this N.C. officer, and the constables under him, who are all excellent prairie men.

This season, with your permission, we purchased four pack ponies which enabled us to patrol the boundary and at the same time keep the movements of the police more or less secret, which hitherto has been impossible travelling with wagons.

Insp. Jarvis made a trip to Montana, occupying some two months, *re* the extraction of one Duffy, but he was unable to effect the same.

The Fort McPherson detachment was transferred to Depot Division, and Insp. Howard sent in command. I am unable to make any report on this detachment, not having received any reports.

I have received the hearty support of all ranks in carrying out the various duties for the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. O. WILSON,
Supt., Commanding Depot Division.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR W. M. WALKE, OF LAKE WINNIPEG PATROL.

REGINA, September 16, 1905.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that acting in accordance with your instructions I took command of the steamer *Redwing* and the Lake Winnipeg Patrol at Selkirk, Manitoba, on June 17, 1905.

REDWING.

I engaged an engineer and cook and retained as deck hand temporarily the man doing duty as nightwatchman. In regard to procuring a good captain I was handicapped by two conditions, first, by being so late in the shipping season a man of proper qualifications and ability was not to be had, simply because they had all been engaged by the other steamers sailing out of Selkirk, and secondly the rate of pay at first allowed was insufficient to procure a good man, as wages go on this lake, and it was not until very late in the season that I was able to secure a fairly suitable man. However, on completing my outfitting I made my initial trip up as far as Berens river, besides touching at Black River Reserve, Gull Harbour, Snake Island, Bullhead and Winnipeg Beach, arriving back at Selkirk about the end of June in time to take on the treaty party. One great drawback we found all the season was the want of cells on the boat to incarcerate the prisoners arrested. As it was they had to be kept in the crew's cabin, which was rather unfair to our men for the risk of infection from vermin and other dirt was great, and the utmost care had to be exercised to prevent this. While carrying the treaty party we had the misfortune to run on an unbuoyed reef in the crooked and rocky channel in Berens river, which occurrence rather disconcerted the plans we had arranged, but after making the necessary repairs the plans originally laid out were taken up and concluded without further delay.

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Crew.—In connection with this I would suggest an entirely Royal North-west Mounted Police crew and only engage the best captain on the lake to act as pilot. All the skilled labour required would be a couple of engineers and a cook which I am sure could be obtained from our ranks. This arrangement would certainly increase the efficiency of the patrol in police work. I make this suggestion because lake men are in sympathy with lake men and naturally against the police, and a leakage will occur that should not. Again, with our own men things would be more shipshape and smart appearance and discipline a great deal better maintained.

Inspections.—I inspected the ship daily and kept her trim and smart. The men I also inspected frequently. On the morning of August 8, I inspected the Norway House detachment and found it to be a very substantial house of a better class than usual for the district. It was on an elevated point commanding the river and beautifully shaded by trees. A well-kept garden which showed considerable attention was in the rear. The sergeant in charge reported all quiet in his district and no magisterial cases for hearing. In this connection I made exhaustive inquiries from the representative people of the district, and they informed me that it was a very law-abiding community indeed. The Rev. Mr. Gilmore is the magistrate and lives within three miles of the police detachment.

Patrol.—I have no special recommendation to make, because I consider the patrol has had a good effect on the lake. I have been repeatedly assured by prominent clergy, officials, &c., around the lake that they never before saw such an absence of intoxication among the natives. They are all very pleased indeed with the effect of the patrol, and as it goes on from season to season the good effect will be more apparent and probably much more will be done which will eventually eliminate the chance of the Indians being able to procure a drop of liquor. With the *Redwing* we visited all the reserves on the lake once, twice, and some three or four times, and the moral effect has been very good indeed.

Treaty party.—The treaty party came on board on July 3, and we began our round of the reserves, paying treaty and attending to our magisterial and police duties. This treaty party is followed around by traders who carry their wares in sailing schooners, and upon reaching the reserves immediately erect booths and expose their wares for sale, and the chief and council collect a small rental for the use of the ground thus occupied. I was informed by the agent that he always issued permits to these people to trade on the reserves. All the party when leaving expressed themselves very pleased with their treatment on the *Redwing*. The utmost of good feeling existed between the treaty payment party and the police.

Liquor traffic among the Indians—As you know the Indians are dispersed in small bands around the lake and the surreptitious furnishing of intoxicants to them with the resultant drunkenness was formerly a feature of treaty time, but this season the presence of the police patrol has practically suppressed this traffic. After visiting all the reserves on the lake and looking over the situation carefully, I found that St. Peter's, Ft. Alexander, Brokenhead and Fisher River reserves would require the most attention to suppress the traffic effectually, on account of their being in close touch with Selkirk the great source of whisky traffic on the lake. The half-breed being, as usual, the go-between of the trader and the Indian makes it difficult of detection, but I commenced a vigorous campaign against the traffic at each reserve and fishing station, issuing search warrants, searching boats, houses, shacks and barns, and after a number of arrests when the resultant heavy fines or imprisonment had been made, it was found that the traffic was not profitable enough for the risk entailed, therefore intoxicants among the Indians of Lake Winnipeg has latterly become a very scarce article. By the following summary of arrests, convictions, &c., you will see that we were fairly successful in our endeavours to suppress this traffic.

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At St. Peter's reserve there were four arrests and convictions, the first being Roderick Stevenson, a treaty Indian, charged with being drunk on the reserve. He was tried in presence of the chief council, found guilty, and as he was incorrigible was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

Percy Cameron, a white man, was arrested for being drunk on the reserve. He explained that he came with an excursion party, and was under the influence when he arrived but had brought no intoxicants with him. He was fined ten dollars and costs or two weeks imprisonment.

Michael Johnson was a similar case and fined the same.

John Favell, non-treaty Indian, drunk on the reserve was fined ten dollars and costs or one month and took the month.

At Fort Alexander reserve, one Joseph Kent was the first person arrested. He is a treaty Indian and was found drunk on the reserve. He was fined ten dollars and costs, which his employer paid.

I had suspicions that the house owned by Gus Fontaine, a Fort Alexander treaty Indian, was the repository of intoxicants. I therefore issued a search warrant and instructed the constables to search it. They found part of a case of whisky concealed in the cellar. Fontaine was arrested and brought to the *Redwing* and appearing the next morning pleaded 'not guilty.' He showed that he was not occupying the house just then, but informed the court that he had given permission to John James Starr to store some goods there. He was not near the place nor did he have any knowledge of what Starr stored there. Dismissed.

John James Starr, treaty Indian, charged with having intoxicants in his possession pleaded 'guilty' and was fined \$25 and costs. The chief and council paid his fine.

William Darcy, charged with having intoxicants in his possession on a reserve, found 'guilty' and fined \$50 and costs or three months imprisonment.

Wolf Elias, same charge, was fined \$100 and costs or six months imprisonment.

M. John, same charge, was dismissed, the charge not being proven against him.

At Fisher River reserve, L. C. Rogers had six different charges of furnishing intoxicants against him. I tried each separately and as he pleaded 'guilty' he was fined \$100 and costs or six months imprisonment. These offences all occurred about the same time.

At Berens River reserve, Isaac Bear was charged with the theft of several small articles of cheap jewellery. After hearing the case I adjudged the boy guilty and sentenced him to the Brandon Indian Industrial School. The principal of this school was on the spot and agreed to take him.

Francis Nanikiway was charged with the prostitution of an Indian girl. They both belonged to the same tribe, and as he agreed with his chief to go back to his family he was cautioned and released on suspended sentence.

Mary Bittern was charged with prostitution and the same conditions were imposed on her and she was released on suspended sentence.

J. C. Nixon, of Berens River, was charged with assaulting one Thomas Ross, a treaty Indian, by striking him in the face. On hearing the case I found there was great provocation, but found the defendant guilty of assault and fined him five dollars and costs.

Thomas Ross, treaty Indian, charged with assault on J. C. Nixon. After hearing the evidence I dismissed the case.

Francis Rowe, treaty Indian, charged with assault on his wife. Rowe was arrested and confined, and as he was in confinement during several remands and his wife pleaded for his release I let him go on suspended sentence and a caution.

Anna Whiskers, treaty squaw, charged with desertion of her family. I had her arrested and brought back and after several hours' incarceration I had her up. She was very repentant and willing to go home again, and because of her children I released her suspended sentence and a caution.

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Gus Fontaine, treaty Indian, Gus beat his brother Michael, and Michael wanted him bound over to keep the peace as only his family would suffer if he was punished. I bound him over for 12 months on security of the chief and the Hudson's Bay Company's agent.

Miles Cochrane, treaty Indian, drunk. Pleaded guilty and fined five dollars and cost; or one month's imprisonment. Fine paid.

No crime of a serious nature has occurred on the lake this season, but I have found a difficulty in handling petty cases that should be punished, as it was impossible to take or send them to Selkirk at the time I was obliged to suspend sentence. To obviate this, the cells on board, which I spoke of elsewhere, would be very convenient to place a prisoner in, and when he has served his short sentence return him to his reserve, and I am sure the punishment would be effectual in the majority of cases.

Fisheries.—The Indians on the different reserves devote considerable time and attention to the fisheries because it is generally ready money and the field of labour at their very doors. At all the large fishing establishments on Lake Winnipeg the Indian employee predominates, and I understand he is a very good man at the business.

Farming.—No farming of any account have I seen among the Indians. I think Fisher River reserve makes the greatest effort to produce something from the soil, but their methods are so half-hearted and crude, and the consequence is that the yield is not bountiful. Cordwood is, next to fishing, the best means of making a living with the Indians.

Mileage.—The distance travelled by the *Redwing* during the treaty and patrol trips was in the neighbourhood of 2,000 miles.

On September 12, on instructions received from headquarters, I laid up the boat in the usual winter quarters for such boats at Selkirk, and handed her over to the care of the local Indian agent together with all stores, &c., by instructions of the Indian Commissioner.

On September 13, 1905, I left for Regina accompanied by constables Taylor and Tait, where I reported on the morning of the 14th.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. M. WALKE,

Inspector.

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. V. BEGIN, COMMANDING
'K' DIVISION, LETHBRIDGE.

LETHBRIDGE, November 30, 1905.

The Commissioner,

R. N. W. M. Police,

Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to render you herewith the annual report of 'K' Division and district, under my command, for the year ended this date:—

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GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The prosperity in this district has not been so marked as was anticipated a year ago when preparations were made to put in a considerable amount of seed grain on irrigated and on non-irrigated lands. A good deal of land had been secured for this purpose, the seeding was done but only a fair result was obtained owing to what is commonly called 'July hot winds.' Crops around Lethbridge and the Mormon settlements, when not irrigated, were practically a failure. A great deal of it could not be cut. A portion of it suffered from hailstorms. A very good crop was obtained from land that was irrigated, though it has not been proved yet that irrigated land can produce No. 1 hard wheat. The majority of the wheat sold, probably about 75 per cent, was of No. 1 Northern. There was a great deal of smut present in the grain which was the cause of so much grading low. The results indicate that the irrigated lands cannot be surpassed for raising high grade oats and barley. Very little fall wheat was put in this year but the little that was sown gave good results and the farmers have realized that fall wheat will be the best wheat to grow in this district. A good many acres were sown this fall.

It is firmly believed that Alfalfa will eventually be the main crop raised under irrigation. Potatoes and all other roots have been successful this past season where irrigated. It has been demonstrated that owing to the richness of the beet in this country on irrigated land that crop, in the near future, will be one of the leading industries. I believe that in a few years there will be more than one beet sugar factory in the district. The beet sugar factory at Raymond received this season from the country adjacent to it 18,000 tons of beets, paying \$5 per ton for same. The factory ran 59 days manufacturing in that time 4,620,000 lbs. of sugar.

There has been so much land taken up within a radius of 25 miles of Lethbridge and so much fenced in that the stock owners who have been running their stock on open range have had to either sell out or move north. A great number of beef cattle were shipped from the district. One firm alone, the Knight Sugar Company, Ltd., of Raymond, shipped 3,000 head. Although the price for beef cattle has been low, some shipments brought very fair prices.

The sheep industry has somewhat decreased and from reliable sources, I am informed, there are 50,000 less sheep in the district than last year.

The town of Lethbridge is still growing and several substantial buildings have been erected during the year. The system of water works and sewerage, the installation of which was commenced last year, has been completed and has been successfully in operation since February. The water is very good and perfectly clear. It is well filtered by passing through a gravel bank from the river into wells, from whence it is pumped by electric power into the system.

The construction of a union station by the A. R. and I. Co. and the C.P.R. was started about a month ago. An up-to-date station at this point was badly needed, and judging from the plans and specifications the one in course of erection will meet the requirements of the public. The Canadian Pacific Railway propose removing their divisional point from Macleod to Lethbridge, which will make the latter a town which will compare favourably with any in the west.

The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company is still the backbone of Lethbridge. The prosperity of Lethbridge is due in a great measure to the large sums of money expended annually in this district by this company. The company's pay roll for the colliery, railway and irrigation departments amounted for the year to, approximately \$525,000. About 25 miles of the company's canals were enlarged from 16 to 35 feet wide. About 33 miles of main laterals were built 16 feet wide. The approximate expenditure on this work alone was \$115,000. The output of coal for the year was 242,000 tons. The sales of irrigable and non-irrigable lands belonging to the company have been very satisfactory.

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The gauge of the company's railway from Raymond to Cardston was changed during the year from narrow to standard, so that the whole of its line is now standard gauge.

There has been very little change in the growth of the Mormon settlements at Sterling, Magrath, and Spring Coulee. Raymond and Taber have increased considerable in population. The last has had quite a steady growth during the year. There are now three coal mines in operation there and the coal produced is of a good marketable quality, being much the same as mined at Lethbridge.

The crime recorded in my district during the last year shows a decrease of the previous twelve months owing to a number of cases being tried by the local justice of the peace of which I keep no record.

The classified list of crimes shows the number of cases entered as 149, convictions 108, dismissals 33, with 8 cases waiting trial at next session.

A number of disturbances and assaults took place among the miners at Stafford village, who are mostly foreigners and working at the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company's coal mines. These people usually finish up a drinking bout with a general mixed up fight. A constable from this post patrols the village.

Several cases of horse stealing by one 'Teddy Keg,' an Indian of the Blackfoot reserve occurred, for which he is now waiting trial. This Indian appears to have had a roving commission. He would steal a horse and sell it for a small sum and then depart to another part of the country where he would perform the operation again. This is the only important case I have to report.

The following table gives a classified summary of the cases entered, convictions made and dismissals in the Lethbridge district during the year ended November 30, 1905 :—

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Con- victions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against the person—				
Assault	32	26	5	1
Offences against property—				
Theft.	10	3	4	3
Horse stealing	3		1	2
Shopbreaking.....	1		1	
False pretenses.....	2	1	1	
Damage to property.....	6	4	2	
Selling horse found estray.....	3	1	2	
Defacing or altering brands.....	4		2	2
Horse in possession without consent of owner	2		2	
Offences against public order—				
Carrying concealed weapons.....	2	2		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy.....	10	5	5	
Drunk and disorderly.....	30	30		
Offences against the Indian Act—				
Indians intoxicated	5	4	1	
Supplying liquor to Indians	11	10	1	
Indians having liquor in possession.....	1	1		
Offences against administration of justice—				
Perjury.....	1		1	
Bribery.....	1		1	
Obstructing peace officer.....	1	1		
Offences against N.W.T. ordinances—				
Masters and servants	3	2	1	
Insanity.....	1	1		
Liquor ordinance	3	2	1	
Estray animals	2		2	
Town by-laws	15	15		
	149	108	33	8

The following is the provost's report:—

ROYAL NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE 'K' DIVISION.

LETHBRIDGE, December 1, 1905.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police.
'K' Division, Lethbridge.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of 'K' Division guard-room for the year ending November 30, 1905.

Twelve prisoners were confined in the guard-room at the beginning of the year and 95 were admitted, making a total of 107 prisoners confined during the year, classified as follows :—

<i>Males -</i>	
Whites	86
Indians	10
Half-breeds	2
Negroes	2
Chinese	1
<hr/>	
Total	101
 <i>Females—</i>	
Whites	4
Indians	2
<hr/>	
Total	6

Daily average number of prisoners 7.

The maximum number of prisoners were admitted during December (20), and the minimum during October (6). The average admitted per month was 8·11.

Of the male prisoners, one Chas. Edwards, undergoing a term of six months imprisonment for giving liquor to Indians, was released by order of His Excellency the Governor General on account of his having to undergo a serious surgical operation.

Two were transferred to the Manitoba penitentiary, both with an average sentence of three years and six months imprisonment.

One prisoner was transferred to Regina jail with a sentence of one year's imprisonment. Six persons were arrested in the district upon warrants, four for offences committed in the Territories and two for offences committed in the United States. Two prisoners were sent to Galt hospital, one completed his term after being treated and the other (Edwards), was discharged.

Of the female prisoners, one, 'Maggie Two Flags,' was an Indian woman who was en route to Macleod on parole from the penitentiary in charge of a matron. One was sent to Brandon asylum.

Nine male prisoners were waiting trial during the year for an average of 54 days.

The health of the prisoners has been good, only two being sent to hospital. Both were sick when admitted to the guard-room.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, only one punishment for breach of prison discipline.

The attached table gives details of prisoners who have served during the year, or who are at present serving sentence. The twelve prisoners confined at the beginning of the year consisted of six doing terms of imprisonment and six awaiting trial.

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The number of prisoners who have served, or who are serving, terms of imprisonment and sentenced this year was 66, classified as per attached table.

Crime.	Sentence.	AVERAGE TERM.	
		Months.	Days.
<i>Males</i>			
Drunk and disorderly.....	20	1	
Vagrancy.....	8	1	19
Theft.....	8	2	2
Assault.....	2	1	14
Horse stealing.....	1	3	
Drunk and creating disturbance.....	6	1	14
Obtaining money under false pretense.....	1	6	
Using obscene language.....	2		25
Using indecent language to girl 10 years old.....	1	1	12
<i>Females—</i>			
Drunk and disorderly.....	1	1	
<i>Indian Act.</i>			
<i>Males—</i>			
Intoxicated.....	5	1	24
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	11	3	2
Having liquor in possession.....	1	1	

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. H. WILSON, Const.,
Prorost.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The district has been very free from prairie fires, only two small fires occurred. On February 26 a prairie fire was seen burning about four miles north-east of Lethbridge. Settlers were turned out and with the aid of the police they extinguished it after working about one hour and a half. It seemed to have started close to a trail running in a north-easterly direction, but the police failed to find out of any one having travelled that trail on that day. The fire covered an area of about 400 acres. No damage was done with the exception of burning the grass. On April 1 a prairie fire started about one mile east of the Milk River Ridge detachment, about 3 p.m., on the Fort Benton trail. The constable at Milk River Ridge detachment reports that he could not determine the origin of the fire, but as Cazair's contracting outfit were pulling out for Raymond at the time he would consequently judge that one of the party threw a match down on the ground while it was yet aflame, but he could not ascertain who the party was. When the constable arrived at the scene of the fire he saw that Cazair's men and others were fighting it. The fire was then about out owing to there being a large number of men who soon got control of it. The fire burnt over an area of about two miles long by about a quarter of a mile wide. No damage was done except to the grass.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.—There were three sessions of the Supreme Court held at Lethbridge in December, May and July. Orderlies and escorts were supplied. Every assistance was

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given the judges and court officials. The convicts were escorted by the police to the penitentiary. Both officers of the division are justices of the peace. There are a few justices of the peace in the district, but most of the cases are tried by police justices. Most of the crimes committed in the town of Lethbridge were tried this year by the local justice of the peace under the town by-laws.

Guard-rooms and common jails.—Our guard-room is still the common jail for all prisoners confined throughout the district to under one year's sentence and also for all prisoners awaiting trial.

Customs.—The senior in charge of detachments at Pendant d'Oreille and Wild Horse acts as sub-collector of customs. Both of these detachments are on the boundary east of Coutts. A good deal of custom's work was done at Pendant d'Oreille during the year. Wild Horse being somewhat of an isolated out-port very few entries are made there.

The men of all the detachments on the boundary have rendered very valuable service to the customs in looking after the invasion of American cattle and smugglers.

Indian Department.—There are no reserves in this district, very little assistance is rendered this department except looking after the Indians who come to the towns, and punishing those committing any breaches of the Indian Act.

North-west Government.—No assistance was rendered to the North-west government except to enforce the provisions of the different ordinances.

State of Indians.—There are no Indians in this district except a few who come to the towns to sell hay and curios, and those working during the harvesting of the beet crop at Raymond.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

Place.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Lethbridge.....	1	1	2	2	1	6	4	17	15
Coutts.....			1	1		3		5	9
Writing-on-Stone.....				1		1	1	3	4
Pendant d'Oreille.....			1	1		2	1	5	4
Kennedy's Crossing (withdrawn for winter.)									
Wild Horse.....						1		1	1
Milk River Ridge.....					1	1		2	4
Magrath.....				1				1	1
Grassy Lake.....						1		1	1
Little Bow.....						1		1	1
On command.....						2		2	4
	1	1	4	6	2	18	6	38	44

DRILL AND TRAINING, MUSKETRY, ARMS, &c.

All the men in the post were put through a course of setting up drill during March and April, and both foot and mounted drill was continued twice a week during the summer. Lectures were given by myself and Insp. Belcher twice a week during nearly the whole year to men in the post. Insp. Belcher in his monthly tour of inspection of the Milk River sub-district, put the men of all detachments through drills and examined them in their knowledge of police duty.

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Arms and Musketry.—The division is now armed with the Ross rifle, the Lee-Metfords previously used were sent to the supply store at Regina. We have also received a supply of Colt's revolvers to replace the old Enfield revolvers which were completely worn out. As soon as we receive sufficient of the new Sam Brown belt equipment to equip the division the Colt revolvers will be issued to all the men. This equipment is a great improvement over the old cartridge belt and holsters. It is much smarter in appearance, lighter and the weight properly adjusted.

We have had no annual musketry practice with the new arms, but as both the Ross rifle and Colt revolvers are up-to-date weapons, I believe they will be a great improvement, especially the revolvers.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct and discipline of the division has been good.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good. We had the misfortune to lose one of the members of the division, Const. Leach, who died on May 3, after an operation for appendicitis. Const. Leach was efficient and had about 12 years' service. His relatives, who live in England, were communicated with.

Quite a few members of other divisions were attached to this division for treatment in the hospital by Dr. Mewburn.

HORSES.

There are now in the division 40 horses and 4 pack ponies, a loss of 13 horses and 1 pack pony during the year. Of these, 2 horses and 1 pack pony were sold in November, 1904, but were not struck off the strength until December, 1904, in the present police year. Horses Reg. Nos. 1757, 1759, 1760, 1778, 2721 and 2723 were cast and sold during the year. Horse Reg. No. 1992 was destroyed on October 30, by your order, as he was suffering from an incurable disease. Horses Reg. Nos. 2984 and 2595 died of open joint, caused by accident. Horses Reg. Nos. 2758 and 2759 were transferred to 'Depot' Division. Three remounts were received during the year.

All the horses of the division are in good condition; they are kept well shod and branded. The division blacksmith shoes the horses of the Milk River sub-district detachments at Writing-on-Stone once a month, where there is a good blacksmith's shop. He also repairs the transport of the sub-district on these monthly visits. The other horses are shod in the post.

The mileage of the horses of this division for the past year is as follows:—

<i>Month.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
1904.	
December.	5,544
1905.	
January.	5,620
February.	6,785
March.	8,785
April.	7,535
May.	9,782
June.	10,558
July.	8,963
August.	6,898
September.	9,522
October.	11,237
November.	9,197
Total.	100,426

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TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The transport has been kept in good repair by the division artisans. One heavy wagon for hauling supplies from Coutts to other detachments on the boundary, has been purchased. Two old wagons were sold.

Harness.—Although the harness of the division is old it has been kept in good repair. One heavy four-in-hand set was received from supply store. One four-in-hand light set is required.

Saddlery.—The saddles are in good condition. We have all that we require. Six old pattern saddles were received from 'D.' Division.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is in good financial standing, and it is a very comfortable place for the men to spend their evenings, without going to town to seek amusement.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The reading and recreation room is very comfortable. It is supplied with all the leading magazines and newspapers. There is a piano and billiard table in connection. There is also a good library, and this enables the men to pass their spare time pleasantly. Smoking concerts are held occasionally.

STORES.

Clothing and kit.—The clothing and kit supplied by the department during the last year has been of good quality. All N. C. officers and constables have been supplied with the new issue of fur coats. The few in use last winter proved to be a good substitute for the old buffalo.

Provisions are supplied locally on contract and have been of good quality.

Forage.—Oats have been purchased in car lots from a local firm who receive them from different parts of the province. They are of good quality.

Hay.—Is supplied to the post from the district and to detachments in car lots from the north.

General stores.—A very small supply of general stores is kept on hand, purchased locally at a reasonable price.

GENERAL.

In September last His Excellency the Governor General visited Lethbridge, and the district through which the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company's road runs as far as Cardston. He was presented by the citizens of Lethbridge with an address. A mounted escort and two four-in-hand teams were supplied to His Excellency and party to visit the work done by a steam dredge in enlarging the irrigation canal 10 miles south-east of Lethbridge; also for his visit to the town and sugar factory of Raymond. The Governor General signified his pleasure with the arrangements made for his visit in the district.

A party consisting of myself, 1 sergeant-major and 16 N. C. O's and constables and horses left on August 25 for Edmonton to be present at the autonomy celebration of the province on September 1. After the celebration at Edmonton, where 200 police took part, the whole party left for Regina, to be present at the autonomy celebration of the province of Saskatchewan on September 4. The party returned to Lethbridge on the 7th.

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The post was visited by yourself during the year.

The post and detachments were inspected by the Assistant Commissioner in the month of August.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. V. BEGIN,
Supt., Commanding 'K' Division.

APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. C. MACDONELL, D.S.O.,
COMMANDING 'C' DIVISION, BATTLEFORD.

ROYAL NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,

BATTLEFORD, December 1, 1905.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report of 'C' Division for the year ended November 30, 1905. On January 13, 1905, I took over the command of 'C' Division and the Battleford district from Inspector McGinnis.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The advent of the railway has already wrought great changes along its route throughout the district, and has facilitated the arrival and distribution of the large numbers of immigrants and caused numerous small towns to spring up, increasing our work enormously, as these small places have almost immediately a licensed hotel established in them, and that necessitates police supervision, for, in the absence of police, lawlessness follows in the wake of liquor as surely as night follows day.

To give some idea of the influx of land seekers I quote the following figures furnished to me by courtesy of the Immigration Department. Homestead entries for the last five months number 2,482, there being 556 for the month of November alone.

The principal town in the district is the beautifully situated historic town of old Battleford, this was, to the disappointment and chargin of the inhabitants, many of whom had waited long years for it, given the go-by by the Canadian Northern railway and a new town, at present called North Battleford, has been established at the station on the north bank of the Saskatchewan, some four miles away.

In spite of this, however, the old town continues to hold its own and prosper.

A spur is now being built from the bridge head into town, and it is hoped that this will ensure the success of both.

The town of North Battleford sprang into existence some six months ago, and already it is a pushing, thriving town of some 400 inhabitants. It is well situated on the high bank of the river with excellent townsite and natural drainage and a splendid railway yard; it is a divisional point and already possesses some very good buildings, including three licensed hotels, five general stores, two drug stores, three churches, a post office and hardware store, there are also three lumber yards, &c., &c. In the autumn the town suffered from a bad epidemic of typhoid fever, now happily over. As the expenses of the hospital were borne by the inhabitants without government assistance, it taxed them heavily, and the generous manner in which they responded is very creditable to them.

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Lloydminster has also made excellent progress during the year, a large amount of capital having been invested. The good crops have put the colony into easy street, and everywhere I have been the settlers seemed happy and contented.

There are many old soldiers among them, and I am glad indeed to report they are doing well, naturally I have a little weakness for this class of settler, especially when they are such a splendid lot as are to be found in the colony.

They are eager to have a squadron raised there, and are as keen to strike a blow for King and empire, should the occasion arise, as they ever were, and it is to be hoped the Militia Department will see its way clear to allowing this. Already they have a flourishing rifle association, and won out in their matches with Battleford this year.

What promises to be a very thriving town has sprung up at Vermilion, its growth has been remarkable and a large amount of capital has been invested, it is the other divisional point in the district. There are a number of other small towns that are growing daily.

Few districts possess the all around advantages of the Battleford district, wood, water and prairie, with a large belt of farming district and excellent cattle ranges in the Jackfish, Onion Lake and Sounding Lake districts.

With a second line of railway running through the southern portion of the district in the near future, its prosperity, is assured.

SUMMARY OF CRIME.

	Total cases.	Convic- tions.	Dis- missed.	Remarks.
Offences against the person				
Assault	15	11	4	
Rape	1		1	
Attempted murder.....	1	1		Jury brought in
Theft	22	12	10	verdict of assault.
Horse stealing	7	4	3	One waiting trial.
Maiming cattle	1	1		Waiting trial.
False pretenses.....	1		1	
Forgery.....	1		1	
Fraud.....	1		1	
Offences against public order—				
Carrying offensive weapons ...	5	5		
Pointing firearms	1		1	
Against religion and public morals —				
Vagrancy.....	2	2		
Drunk and disorderly.....	65	65		
Keeper of disorderly house	1	1		
Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians .	8	5	3	
Indians drunk	3	3		
Drunk on reserve	1	1		
Fishery Act.....	2	2		
North-west ordinances—				
Master and servants	3	1	2	
Game	5	5		
Prairie fire.....	14	8	6	
Pound	1		1	
Estrays	2	1	1	
Liquor license ordinance—				
Selling without license	8	8		
Interdiction	8	8		
Supplying interdicted.	4	3	1	
Permitting delivery	5	4	1	
Illegally granting license	3	2	1	
Animal Contagious Diseases Act.....	1	1		
Total	192	154	38	

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DETAILS OF IMPORTANT CASES.

Horse stealing—On June 3, W. J. Goth reported that his wagon and harness were stolen from where he had left them near a bluff the night before, and Constable Burke reported the loss of a team belonging to Walter Taylor. Descriptions were taken and wired to Saskatoon and the officer commanding 'F' Division, and on June 7 Gauthier was arrested by Sergt. St. Denis at Duck Lake with all the articles in his possession. He was brought back and committed for trial, making no defence at preliminary. While not of unsound mind, he was apparently simple and stupid. He proved a great worker while awaiting trial and particularly asked to be allowed to work.

At his trial he pleaded guilty. The judge took a merciful view of it and dated back his sentence so as to end at date of trial. I do not think Gauthier fully realizes the crime he was committing, and I think, in his four months and a half imprisonment, he got all that was coming to him.

A case that excited great interest in the country side was *King vs. Fayant and Smith*.

On September 11, E. Bourassa, a livery stable keeper, reported to me that he had lost eight head of horses out of his pasture, and he had reason to believe that they were stolen, as men had been seen rounding up similar bunches near Tramping Lake. Bourassa specially asked me to do nothing until the return of his men who were out looking for these horses. Eventually they returned and his head man Carmichael came to me with the desired information. Two men has rounded up Bourassa's horses, roped two and killed one in a barbed wire fence, and then went off riding the two they had roped. I took his information and started out parties forthwith to search for these men, who together with four horses were eventually found in the narrows of Manitou lake, arrested and brought to barracks.

At the preliminary trial in addition to other evidence a German named Wurzer, at whose corral the roping was done, gave very straight evidence. The prisoners were represented by counsel, who reserved their defence, and were committed for trial.

They were tried by jury before Mr. Justice Newlands and found 'not guilty'.

A case that shows the police neither slumber nor sleep is the following :—

About the end of September, 1904, two horses strayed away from a farmer named Pike at the British colony. The owner subsequently discovered that the horses had got into the possession of a man named Silas Brickford, who was working at a railway camp. After a long investigation, locating Brickford and getting details, &c., a warrant for running off strays was issued for him. He had apparently left the country. We kept the case in sight and made endless inquiries. He was subsequently cleverly arrested by Constable Hogg, near Dundurn, on October 6, 1905. Sergt. McCarthy went down and brought the prisoner to Lloydminster.

The prisoner was brought before a justice of the peace at Lloydminster and pleaded not guilty to charge of working astray horses. He was convicted on evidence and fined \$50 and costs.

One of the unexecuted warrants is for Billy Stevenson, wanted for theft of a saddle and two horses from 60-Mile Bush in January. His description was wired to Regina, Prince Albert, Maple Creek, Fort Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Lethbridge and Macleod, and we kept a sharp lookout.

No trace was ever got of him. The weather was severe at the time, and it is just possible he may have perished in one of the storms.

Rex versus Walter Salsbury, attempted murder.—This case was briefly as follows: Walter Salsbury was in town from Henrietta, on the spree, and traded horses with one Jack Barr, later on Salsbury bought a revolver and cartridges, loaded the revolver and went into the Albion Hotel, walked up to Barr and fired, the bullet striking his brace buckle glanced off, smashed a glass in Tom Dewan's hand, and finally found a

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resting place in a pewter jug, one side of which it pierced. Barr ran and Salsbury chased him and tried to fire again, but the pistol missed fire, Barr closed a door on Salsbury and tried to hold it, but the latter, a powerful man, pushed it open and fired again, but missed; he was then overpowered and the revolver taken away, in the confusion he escaped but surrendered the following morning. He made no defence and was committed for trial. At his trial the defence set up that he was insane from drink and did not know what he was doing; the sympathy of the people was with him, Barr being a horse sharper and disliked and despised. Notwithstanding the facts, a merciful jury brought in a verdict of common assault. Judge Prendergast sentenced him to six months hard labour, Prince Albert jail.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

These have been numerous during the year; we, however, obtained 8 convictions that should act in a measure as a deterrent next year.

What the district requires is statute labour and ploughed road allowances. My experience has been that wherever these exist prairie fires become a thing of the past.

The railway is credited with starting most of the fires, but some came from long distances (notably the one Conradi fought, coming right across the country from Red Deer), no doubt they have started many. Now, however, that the railway is taken over from the construction company, we hope less carelessness will be shown. We have turned out to every fire possible, and rendered every assistance in our power, in some instances we were instrumental in saving a good deal of property, and in the following instance lives:

On October 5, 1905, Constable Conradi was having his dinner at a rancher's named O'Neil, a tremendous prairie fire was seen sweeping across the country from the south-east. Conradi, according to the O'Neils, jumped up and said, 'Are they any settlers in danger', and they replied, 'Young has a wife and ten children, but I would not try to make his place, the fire is coming up at such a pace.' Conradi finding Young was not fire-guarded felt he must go, and did, from this on I quote Young's report to me written from Wardenville as soon as he could obtain paper, later on he called personally to express his gratitude.

'When Mr. Conradi arrived he promptly helped me with the plough, we finished the furrow, he thinking the guard was large enough, got the horses inside.

'Mr. Conradi then thought it was time for us to get ready to fight the fire; we got pails and baths of water, soaking blankets and sacks for fighting fire. Mr. Conradi then set back fire, he taking the south-east corner, I taking the south-west, everything seemed to be going on satisfactorily. My wife and family all helping. Suddenly the fire appeared on some hills south-east, rushing down with hurricane force, jumping the back fire Mr. Conradi had made, he fighting it all the time with most heroic pluck, not giving in till hope had gone. The fire he fought was of extraordinary fierceness, the grass being very long and dry, and the wind blowing a gale. His pluck and endurance I cannot praise too highly, fighting till he was nearly suffocated, his hat burned off his head, hair singed and vest on fire. When all hope had gone he rushed to me and told me to get wife and family and follow him to outhouses; we could not see them, the smoke and flames were so thick, we could only see a few yards. Mr. Conradi ran through the fire and eventually found wife and family standing in the middle of a slough; he rushed in and took the two youngest in his arms and brought all safely through, and not too soon, for they were nearly suffocated with smoke, and almost immediately fire surrounded the slough. They must have either been suffocated or badly burned. We then turned our attention to the horses, found them terribly burnt; Mr. Conradi's was badly burned about the head and hind quarters; we cut them loose and led them to a place of safety. The next morning I looked at horses and found Mr. Conradi's in a terrible state, its eyes burnt badly, it could not see; and its mouth burnt to such an extent it could not eat or drink, and was in most dreadful agony. Mr. Conradi mercifully shot it on his return. It could not possibly have lived, and eventually must have starved to death.

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‘ My wife and family owe their lives to Mr. Conradi, and I feel with them we shall never be able to repay him for his brave conduct.’

For his excellent services on this occasion Constable Conradi was commended by the Commissioner.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.

Our work in this connection, as heretofore, consists in escorting all prisoners to and from the court and to the penitentiary, furnishing escorts and orderlies at the sittings of the Supreme Court, and taking charge of all prisoners sentenced to guard-room.

We had one really bad case of a man suffering from delirium tremens, ophthalmia and erysipelas, all at the same time. Constable Darby took entire charge of him and nursed him night and day. We have received the reports of ticket-of-leave prisoners and made the required return, and answered any other questions the department has asked concerning prisoners.

GUARD-ROOM AND COMMON JAILS.

There are no common jails in the district, and I beg leave to reiterate Inspector McGinnis’ report of last year.

There should also be facilities provided for housing and confining prisoners at Lloydminster, as prisoners are occasionally sentenced to a few days there, in default of payment of a fine.

Our guard-room has been considerably strengthened, windows in outer guard-room barred and frosted and chains put on doors. Authority has been granted for a high jail yard fence which will shortly be built, the guard-room in the near future must be enlarged. I attach the Provost’s report.

BATTLEFORD, November 30, 1905.

The Officer Comanding,
R. N. W. M. Police.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of ‘ C ’ Division guard-room, for the year ending November 30, 1905.

I took over Provost from Reg. No. 3775, Corporal Harper, on October 1.

Two prisoners were confined in the guard-room at the beginning of the year, and 124 were admitted, making a total of 126 prisoners confined during the year, classified as follows :—

Males—	
Whites.. . . .	76
Indians.. . . .	2
Negroes.. . . .	2
Half-breeds.. . . .	37
Syrian.. . . .	1
<hr/>	
Total... . .	118
Females—	
Whites.. . . .	Nil.
Indian.. . . .	“
Half-breeds.. . . .	8
<hr/>	
Total.	8

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Daily average of the prisoners, 2. Two were transferred to Prince Albert jail, one for six months and the other for four months. One female with a sentence of nine months was transferred to the Prince Albert jail; three male prisoners were awaiting trial during the year for an average period of twenty-four days.

The general health of the prisoners has been good. No punishments had to be inflicted for breaches of prison discipline.

The buildings are in good repair; the interior has been greatly improved by steel bars on the windows and gratings put on the corridor doors. One thing that is needed is a board fence at back of guard-room for a yard for prisoners, otherwise things are in good order and repair.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. SULLIVAN, Constable,
Provost.

Agriculture.

Our assistance to this department comes under the head of quarantine work.

Veterinary S. Sergeant Meakings had been kept hard at it since his arrival, and while he was ill with typhoid, acting upon instructions, I employed Dr. Owens, a local veterinary surgeon.

GLANDERS.

Tested, 272; reacted, 107; destroyed, 55; quarantined, 58.

MANGE.

Forty-three horses and 8 head of cattle have been quarantined and treated for mange in this district.

Veterinary S. Sergeant Meakings also supervised the burning of the abandoned railway construction camps where glandered animals were supposed to have been. I should like to here mention that this Veterinary S. Sergeant has taken a keen interest in his work and performed it in a very satisfactory manner.

CUSTOMS.

We have collected a few fees for the sub-collector at Saskatoon.

INTERIOR (IMMIGRATION).

The old quartermaster's store has been turned into an immigration shed, and it is always more or less full and occasionally they overflow and have to be allowed to enter the female prison, when vacant. Immigrants in barracks are, to say the least, a nuisance, they simply cannot help annexing small articles, and the children do a certain amount of damage.

Our relations with the agent here, Mr. Simpson, are excellent and there is an utter absence of friction.

FISHERIES.

The constable at Jackfish Lake accompanies the Fishery Inspector when called upon and renders him all the assistance he requires in enforcing the law.

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MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

Until the month of July we had a very large quantity of militia stores in our charge, these have now, I am glad to say, been shipped to Winnipeg.

We allow the rifle association here the use of our range.

STATE OF INDIANS

Is very satisfactory. In population they are about holding their own. They give us very little or no trouble. They are making progress with their mixed farming.

The following case came to my notice, as illustrating how diametrically opposed to a white man's views an Indian's may be. An Indian at Onion Lake was sentenced to one month's hard labour at Battleford for lodge poling his squaw, having pleaded guilty to the charge. He appeared an intelligent, hard-working, decent young fellow, so when signing his release, I said, 'well, now you are free, mind you don't beat your squaw any more.' He replied, 'I never beat her at all; it was my mother-in-law gave her daughter a bad beating, and my father tell me that if the police come I must say I did it, because it would be shameful to let my mother-in-law go to jail.' So I did.' I wonder how many white men would miss the chance of locking up their mothers-in-law, to say nothing of taking the punishment for her.

THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

We attended the treaty payments in the Onion Lake district only. All treaty payments passed off quietly and well.

Staff-sergt. Hall is invaluable in that district, having the respect and confidence of all the Indians and a wonderful control over them. He keeps his extensive district well patrolled, and makes some long hard trips in the winter months.

NORTH-WEST GOVERNMENT.

All moneys collected for fines for infraction of the ordinances are forwarded and cases reported. Also any cases of destitution which come under our notice, and when relief is sanctioned it is issued under our supervision.

JOINED AND GONE.

Inspector W. Parker was transferred in May to 'A' Division.

Reg. No. 1008 Constable J. Guthrie took his discharge to pension after 22 years of faithful and honourable service.

Reg. No. 4177 Constable Forsyth was transferred, also Constable Jones and Corpl. Profit.

Reg. No. 3982 Constable Glacken discharged by purchase.

Eleven constables were transferred to the division during the year.

DISTRIBUTION.

The following are new detachments, recently opened, viz. : North Battleford—This promises to be a most important point. Wardenville and Sounding Lake—This last connects us with 'E' and 'G' Divisions and is the centre of an important ranching district.

Had we the men to spare, I would recommend opening up a detachment at the south end of Tramping Lake. This is the centre of a large farming community and on the west side joins the ranching district.

Another at Paynton and another at Vermilion, both important points, and a plain clothes man should be kept travelling up and down the railway line to suppress

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blind pigs and exercise a general supervision over the small stations where we find it impossible to keep a constable constantly stationed.

	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Specials.	Total.	Horses.
Battleford	1	1	2	1	.....	10	4	19	14
Onion Lake			1					1	2
Lloydminster				1		2		3	4
Sounding Lake					1	2		3	4
Wardenville						1		1	1
North Battleford					1	1		2	1
Jackfish						1		1	1
Quarantine duty			1					1	.....
Special duty						1		1	1
Totals	1	1	4	2	2	18	4	32	28

DRILLS AND TRAINING.

In such a small division it was a matter of the greatest difficulty to hit upon a plan by which the instruction could be carried out in conjunction with other more imperative police work and duties. Finally the rule of half an hour's drill or instruction per diem was laid down and adhered to as rigidly as possibly. To facilitate the other work, men were permitted to attend dressed in the uniform required for the next duty they had to perform. The plan has in practice worked well.

Soon after I arrived, by permission of the Commissioner, a gymnasium was established and paid for out of some canteen funds that were placed to the credit of the division when it was abolished.

One very good 'Assault at Arms' was held, besides some minor entertainments, a great deal of excellent training was in this way received by the men who were keen upon the work, e.g. all in the post took part in the physical drill with arms, to music, manual and firing exercise (carbine and revolver) by tap of drum; extension motions, &c., and nearly all learned the cavalry sword exercise and pursuing practice.

In September last, after the return of the detachment that represented 'C' Division at the inauguration celebrations, advantage was taken of the detachment being in the post to do some mounted drill, and at the inspection, held three days later, the men went through a single ride and marched past, skirmished, &c., &c., as laid down in the cavalry training, 1904, in a most creditable manner.

While on the subject of drill I wish to state that I do not believe there are any men in the world more apt at drill than the rank and file of the old force.

In over 16 years' service I have never known the men to do otherwise than excel however suddenly called upon, a day or two at the most suffices to brush them up, and I believe officers with much longer service than mine will bear me out in this statement. Nor will the difficulty in the future lie with the men, but rather with lack of facilities for training officers as troop leaders and squadron commanders.

MUSKETRY.

No annual practice was held this year, but a great deal of shooting was done with the Lee-Enfield rifle at 200, 500 and 600 yards.

We signalized Dominion Day by beating a team from the Old Town, and several of us shot in the team that represented Battleford against Lloydminster.

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By permission of the Commissioner we are building a miniature rifle range for use of Gaudet ammunition and revolver practice, in the reconstructed concert hall; this range, which will shortly be completed, will increase our training facilities enormously in the matter of shooting.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

The division is now armed with the Ross rifle, an excellent weapon and well suited to our requirements, if a method of carrying it on long trips on horseback, without injuring the somewhat complicated and fragile back sight can be devised.

At present we have only 9 sets of the new Sam Brown equipment in the division. Owing to this all the Colt revolvers now in store have not yet been issued. The good qualities of this, best of all revolvers, are too universally well known amongst western men to need any further praise at this date.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct and discipline of the division has been very good. Breaches of discipline have been few and far between; only one constable was awarded imprisonment during the year. Generally speaking, the members of the division are an intelligent, well set up, well behaved body of young men, who attend to their work, and as a body deserve and have the respect of the public. I have no patience with the croakers who talk about our men deteriorating. Supt. Sanders, D.S.O., in his report of 1902, puts the case exactly as it is.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been excellent on the whole. Two members contracted typhoid fever on the north side in September, but are now fully recovered.

Sergt.-Major Richardson, V.C., was sent to Banff for a month's sick leave in August, being bothered with sciatica, and returned in September much improved in health, I am glad to say.

Insp. McGinnis contracted pneumonia on his trip into the wilds of Keewatin, and is still on light duty.

Reg. No. 4141 Const. Tubb met with a painful accident in September, being kicked in the face and his nose badly torn.

A measure of praise is due to Dr. De Martigny for the care with which he watches over the sanitary condition of the barracks.

HORSES.

The wastage in horses for such a small division has been, I regret to say, large, as the subjoined table shows, and we have still one or two horses that will have to go, I fear, in the near future, viz.:—

Reg. No. 2611. This horse has never been any use since he had the fever.

Reg. No. 1973 ('Old Crozier') is now getting past his work, but is useful still on the yard team,—we will all be very sorry to see the old horse cast.

From the table it will be seen that we have made a net gain of one saddle horse during the year; we are fairly well supplied with team horses, but to cope well with the work in the coming year six more saddle horses will be required. It must be remembered that Sounding Lake detachment, just opened, has taken two saddle and two team horses.

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The total mileage for the year is 70,400 miles, as against 50,770 last year.

HORSES—GAIN AND LOSS.	SADDLE.	TEAM.
Transferred from depot in September..	3	..
Transferred from Depot in November..	3	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		5
	SADDLE.	TEAM.
Cast and sold..	2	2
Died..	2	..
Destroyed, after being badly burnt in prairie fire..	1	..
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5	2
		<hr/>
		7

Net gain 1.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

We have recently fitted up in the sergeant-major's old quarters, under the same roof with the barrack room, an excellent room, and with the assistance of the defunct canteen funds made it as comfortable as the majority of club rooms. It is well supplied with daily papers, &c., a splendid billiard table and piano. It is the pride of the men and the envy of the local civilians.

The concert hall has been extended 18 feet, and we now, in addition to a first-class gymnasium and ball-room, have a good basket and indoor baseball room, to say nothing of the miniature rifle range already mentioned. All of which contributes to the contentment and the efficiency of the division.

STORES.

Clothing.

The clothing received during the past year has been of good quality and the issues to the members of this division are fairly well completed.

The main difficulty in this division is getting the proper sizes, and as we have no regular tailor it makes matters more difficult in obtaining a good fit.

The tunics in store at present are too large and the long boots are too small. I hope to be able to exchange them through the supply store, Regina.

There being no underclothing or fatigue clothes in the casualty store the civilian prisoners have to be supplied from the quartermaster's store, this amounts to a considerable quantity in the course of a year, and as many of the prisoners when arrested have scarcely any underclothing it is necessary to let them retain a suit when discharged in cold weather. On the whole the division has been well supplied with clothing and kit during the past year.

PROVISIONS.

The provisions, with the exception of flour, butter and potatoes, are supplied under contract by the Hudson's Bay Company, and up to the present have given thorough satisfaction.

There being no tenders to supply flour, I was instructed to purchase locally. The firm of Prince Bros. has supplied us since July 1 last, and have given no cause of complaint.

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There being no tenders to supply butter or potatoes it has been extremely difficult to obtain either, especially during the last month.

The demand for butter far exceeds the supply, and the merchants have to bring butter in from the east. Last year we experienced the same difficulty, and received a supply from Regina. This has been arranged again this year. Referring to potatoes, there is a great demand for the local supply, and it is difficult to obtain more than a few bushels at a time. A great many potatoes were frozen in October, and the price has been considerably affected. The present selling price is \$1 per bushel. I hope to be able to obtain sufficient to carry us through the winter at prices varying from 75 cents to \$1. Unless potatoes are shipped in I think the price will be far higher in spring.

FORAGE.

The contract for oats has not yet been awarded, the price this year will be about 33 cents per bushel. Messrs. Prince Bros. were the contractors during the past year and satisfactorily completed their contract. The contracts for hay both for the post and the detachments have been completed. There was some difficulty in getting the contractor to complete his contract for the post supply, but he eventually did so. The hay is of good quality, and considering the amount of hay destroyed by fire, we were lucky to get ours at the price paid, viz., \$6.49 per ton.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

The contract for wood has not yet been awarded. The amount called for this year is only 150 cords, as it is quite probable that coal will be used next winter. There is sufficient wood on hand to last us the greater part of the winter, unless the weather should be exceptionally severe.

The coal oil, matches and candles are supplied by the Hudson's Bay Company, under contract, and have given good satisfaction.

GENERAL STORES.

All materials for supplies are purchased locally as required, with the exception of such articles as parts of harness and saddlery, which are requisitioned from supply store.

GENERAL.

On March 21 we had the misfortune to have our winter stable completely burned down, fortunately we succeeded by hard and plucky work on the part of the N. C. O's. and men in saving all the horses. The origin of the fire was proved to be an accident, excusable if not altogether unavoidable, and the Assistant Commissioner exonerated the constable concerned.

In June Surgeon Paré visited Battleford and thoroughly inspected the sanitary condition of the post, and all matters pertaining to his department. His arrival was the signal for festivities, &c., as he is deservedly popular with every one.

The 'C' Division Gymnastic Club held an assault at arms in his honour as a tribute to his well known interest in athletics and old connection with the division. He was good enough to express himself as specially pleased.

On July 2, Reg. No. 4125 Constable Fleming, F. N. S., saved Special Constable Walker from drowning in the Battle river, he was commended by the Commissioner for his conduct, and has been deservedly awarded the bronze medal of the Royal Canadian Humane Society for promptitude and courage on the above-mentioned occasion. We are all pleased with the distinction he has gained for himself and the division.

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The 'C' Division detachment at the inauguration celebrations consisted of Sergt. McCarthy; Corpls. Harper and Nicholson; Constables Conradi, Glacken, Fleming, Foster, Sullivan and Tubb, with 7 horses.

All ranks took a keen interest in the celebrations and were anxious that the force should be well and fully represented, believing that no corps had a better right to be there than the force which in the short space of three decades enabled two grand provinces to be added to the Dominion, and thus rounded out confederation.

It only remains to add they returned pleased and proud of the manner in which the force acquitted itself. In conclusion, I beg leave to state that 'C' Division is a united well-behaved body of men that it is a pleasure to command.

I have received the hearty support of all ranks; each according to his rank, intelligence and opportunities has done his best, for the service and credit of 'C' Division.

Inspector McGinnis, as heretofore, has been of special assistance in criminal work.

Sergt.-Major Richardson, V.C., has worked loyally and faithfully, and during the months the division has been without an inspector he had to work very hard indeed.

I desire also to bring to the Commissioner's favourable notice, in addition to those mentioned in the body of the report, Quartermaster Sergt. Light, Sergt. Jackson, (orderly room clerk), Sergt. McCarthy (in charge of Lloydminster sub-district), for much good work well done; all of these have been employed on special and extra work outside their own departments.

I have the honour to be, sir

Your obedient servant,

A. C. MACDONELL,
Supt. Commanding 'C' Division.

APPENDIX J.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR D.A. E. STRICKLAND, COMMANDING 'G' DIVISION, FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, December 9, 1905.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the annual report of 'G' Division for the year ended November 30, 1905.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The district over which 'G' Division has police control has enjoyed an unusual amount of prosperity. Never before, according to the oldest timer have the crops been so bounteous. The weather during growing time, harvesting and threshing, was all that could be desired, the farmers in no part of the district suffering in the slightest degree from frost.

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A large increase of population through immigration has been our portion in the Edmonton District, north of the town of Red Deer. Returns show that 14,484 immigrants have come into the district during the year. Of this number 8,230 are from the United States, Canadians coming next with 1,686, and Scandinavians 1,040, the balance of 3,428 being made up of English, Irish, Scotch, Belgians and Germans. The homestead entries during the year number 2,903.

The Canadian Northern Railway is now completed to Edmonton and through trains are running between that point and Winnipeg. The large number of men, horses and mules employed by the contractors has helped greatly to increase the prosperity of the farmers. Hay, fairly plentiful, brings a high price; the demand being fully equal to the supply. The same can be said of the country east of the towns of Wetaskiwin and Lacombe, where the Canadian Pacific Railway have built extensions. Numerous small towns have sprung up along these new lines of railway, and business is brisk. The city of Edmonton has increased largely in size, the estimated population being over 9,000. Great improvements have been made. Granolithic sidewalks have been laid on the Main street, and improved systems of electric lights, waterworks and sewerage. The new business blocks put up by the H. B. C., Macdougall and Secord and others, would be a credit to any city. Four new bank buildings have also been erected during the year. The smaller towns, Wetaskiwin, Lacombe, Fort Saskatchewan and Strathcona, are all making rapid strides in size and population. They all do a large business with the surrounding farmers.

CRIME.

The record of crime in this district during the year ending November 30, 1905, shows a slight increase over that of last year.

The classified list of crimes show the cases entered as 461 as against 426 in 1904. Convictions 335; dismissals 113, and 13 awaiting trial.

In the matter of serious crimes 6 cases of murder were entered as compared with one last year; 14 cases of horse-stealing were entered, and 6 convictions obtained, 7 were dismissed, and one still awaiting trial.

The increase is accounted for principally, by the number of prairie fire cases, 50 having been entered of which 40 were convictions.

The following are the most important cases tried in this district for the year :—

Charles King, murder.—The crime for which this man suffered the extreme penalty of the law was the murder of Edward Hayward, at Swan Hill, near Lesser Slave Lake, about a year ago.

The beginning of the investigation which led finally to the condemnation of King was when an Indian lad on the reserve noticed that the 'white man's dog would not follow him,' and spoke of it to other members of the tribe. This circumstance awakened the natives' suspicions and they informed Sergeant Anderson of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

It was then owing to the indefatigable work of this sergeant that the crime was traced home to King, and bit by bit, link by link the chain of evidence was forged, until it culminated in the arrest and afterwards the trial of the murderer at Edmonton on the 24th day of February, 1905, before Judge Harvey, on the charge of the murder of Edward Hayward. He was found guilty, but owing to a legal technicality, a new trial was ordered by the full court. The second trial was before Judge Scott, and began on June 19, and on June 28 he was again found guilty, and was thereupon sentenced to be hanged on August 31, 1905. On August 22 I received a telegram from the sheriff, informing me, that the execution had been postponed until September 30, 1905. At seven o'clock on the morning of the last day of September, Charles King stood upon the trap and shortly after the drop fell, was pronounced dead.

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Ludwig Lilgé.—This man is charged with the murder of William Leslie. This case began before Chief Justice Sifton, on February 12.

The victim, William Leslie, was a Scotchman and a storekeeper of the village of Bruderheim, near Fort Saskatchewan. The accused Ludwig Lilgé is a son of the Moravian pastor of the Moravian church of the village of Bruderheim.

On November 15, a neighbour of Lilgé stood his trial for the same crime on the evidence of this same Lilgé, but was acquitted, and Lilgé, who apparently used this neighbour Hohme as a shield to his own crime, must now explain his part in the affair.

The murder took place on the night of January 26, and the instrument used was a large cheese knife, the store being fired to cover up all traces of the deed.

The jury disagreed, five for conviction and one for acquittal, and the judge dismissed them. The prisoner is still in our guard-room awaiting a new trial at the next sitting of the Supreme Court at Edmonton.

Charles Burkhardt, horse stealing.—This man was charged with stealing a horse, saddle and bridle, the property of a man by the name of Norman Butterfield of Edmonton. Butterfield had a horse, saddle, &c., which he kept at the Richelieu livery stable, owned by Mr. Lessard. On June 6 the accused went to the stable, hired a horse which he took to the livery stable of Mr. Duchesneau and there sold the outfit for the sum of \$25. Burkhardt was arrested on June 7, and came before C. H. Wade, J.P., and committed for trial. On June 8 he came before Judge Scott, pleaded guilty and received five years in Stony Mountain penitentiary.

Oscar Rochon, unlawfully wounding.—Rochon had a homestead at Buffalo Lake. John Daly is a cowboy. On the afternoon of November 4, 1905, Rochon met Daly about a mile east of the Rochon place and asked him to come down to his shack and stay with him. Daly who had been drinking and had whisky with him, decided to do so. About 6 o'clock Knight, who lives with Rochon arrived home and found Daly lying on the bed asleep. They drank until about 11 o'clock, when Knight had occasion to go outside, and whilst outside he heard an altercation and then a shot, some more talk and then two shots. He went back and found Daly wounded and proceeded to dress the wounds as well as he could, and then started out for a doctor, but could not procure one then. Afterwards Dr. Wilson went out and examined the wounds. There were two wounds in the thigh which at the time of writing are progressing favourably.

The accused was committed for trial at Red Deer and is now confined in the guard-room at Fort Saskatchewan until the next sittings.

Charles Hall, wounding with intent.—On May 17 last Charles Hall shot one Frank Wright. The wounded man was brought to the general hospital at Edmonton, and the accused remanded for hearing on the above charge.

Wright was in a very critical state and no hopes for recovery were held out. The medical men in attendance strongly objected to any ante-mortem statement being taken as any excitement at all was likely to be fatal to the wounded man. After holding the prisoner at the guard-room, Edmonton, for three days in the hopes of obtaining an ante-mortem statement I received a message from the medical man in attendance that there was a chance of Wright's recovery. I therefore removed prisoner Hall to the guard-room at the fort. On May 26 Dr. Braithwaite telephoned me that they would have to operate. The next morning I received word that the patient had expired before the operation.

An inquest was held at Edmonton on May 30 and 31, and the verdict was that 'Frank Wright met his death from a gun shot wound at the hands of Charles Hall, who had taken him for a bear.' The evidence all went to show that this was so and the magistrate dismissed the accused.

William Fensteeden, forgery.—The accused, who lived near St. Albert, forged a cheque for seven dollars on J. B. Mercer. He came before C. H. Wade, J.P., on the

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above charge and was committed for trial. On November 21 the accused came before Chief Justice Sifton, and on being found guilty was sentenced to four years' imprisonment in Stony Mountain.

John Shultz, horse stealing.—Shultz was arrested at Flagstaff Hill on June 1, for stealing and branding two colts. He appeared before the magistrate at Camrose on June 5, and evidence went to show that two mares belonging to a Mr. McKenzie had been in his possession for two years and had been worked by him. The prisoner appeared before Judge Prendergast, at Edmonton, was found guilty and sentenced to ten months in the guard-room at Fort Saskatchewan.

Ivan Marianki, house breaking and theft.—On October 21, 1905, Eliza Trabish, a Galician woman, reported that her dwelling had been broken into and a quantity of goods had been stolen. John Marianka was suspected and a constable searched his premises but was unsuccessful. A second search was made, and in a hole in the ground several feet in the rear of Marianka's shack, the goods were found. The accused was arrested and brought before two justices of the peace and committed for trial. He came before Chief Justice Sifton on November 22, and from the evidence produced was found guilty. On the 25th the prisoner was sentenced to four years at Stony Mountain.

Jakob Gabel, horse stealing.—On July 26, 1905, Jakob Gabel visited the house of Jacob Ulmer and remained there until late in the evening, when he left, saying that he was going to Edmonton. Ulmer had his black mare securely fastened in the stable at the time, but the door was not locked. He went to the stable the next morning to feed the animals and found that the black mare was gone. He reported the case to the police who located the mare at Strathcona, where she had been sold for \$35 to Pierre Berube, a liveryman of that place. Jakob Gabel was afterwards arrested and at the preliminary was committed for trial. On his trial it was clearly proven that Gabel was the thief, and the Chief Justice sentenced him to three years' imprisonment at Stony Mountain.

Frederick White, theft.—This man was charged by his employers, Messrs. Revillon Bros., of Edmonton, of the theft of \$27 worth of silks from their store. Accused pleaded guilty before the Chief Justice, and was sentenced to one year in the guard-room at Fort Saskatchewan.

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CRIME.

The following table gives a classified summary of cases entered and convictions obtained in 'G' Division, for the year ended November 30, 1905.

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Waiting Trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder.....	6	*1	3	2
Attempted murder.....	1		1	
Shooting with intent.....	2	1	1	
Assault, common.....	88	69	19	
Rape and attempted rape.....	5		†1	4
Shooting and wounding.....	1			1
Stabbing.....	1		1	
Abduction.....	1		1	
Pointing firearms.....	1		1	
Offences against the property—				
Theft.....	57	‡33	22	2
Horse stealing.....	14	6	7	1
Cattle stealing.....	7	1	4	2
False pretenses.....	11	6	5	
Forgery.....	1	1		
Fraud.....	6	1	5	
Mischief.....	5	5		
Robbery.....	1	1		
Receiving stolen goods.....	1	1		
Arson.....	6		6	
Poisoning cattle.....	1		1	
Killing and wounding cattle.....	1	1		
Cruelty to animals.....	5	5		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy.....	1	1		
Drunk and disorderly and creating a disturbance.....	48	44	4	
Keeper of house of ill-fame.....	11	11		
Frequenters of house of ill-fame.....	5	4	1	
Living on avails of prostitution.....	2	2		
Procuring and aiding prostitution.....	1			1
Using obscene language.....	2	2		
Offences against the public order—				
Carrying offensive weapons.....	2		2	
Obstructing peace officer.....	1	1		
Offences under the Indian Act—				
Selling liquor to Indians.....	4	3	1	
Liquor in possession.....	6	5	1	
Drunk (Indian).....	2	2		
Drunk on reserve.....	7	7		
Liquor on reserve.....	3	3		
Corruption and disobedience—				
Escaping from custody.....	**7	4	3	
Contempt of court.....	2	1	1	
Offences against the N. W. Ordinances—				
Masters and servants.....	33	30	3	
Prairie fire.....	50	40	10	
Brand ordinance.....	1		1	
Game ordinance.....	2	2		
Pound ordinance.....	2	2		
Liquor ordinance.....	7	5	2	
Interdiction.....	4	4		
Insanity.....	10	9	1	
Horse breeders' ordinance.....	5	5		
Entire animals ordinance.....	4	3	1	
Health ordinance.....	2	1	1	
Estray animal ordinance.....	6	5	1	
Fence ordinance.....	1		1	
Illegally practicing medicine.....	2	2		
Hawkers and pedlars ordinance.....	2	1	1	
Offences against the Railway Act—				
Stealing rides.....	4	4		
	461	335	113	13

*One executed. †One dead. ‡One to B. C. **One still at large.

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PRAIRIE FIRES.

I regret to have to state that the number of prairie fires in this district during the year is greatly in excess of those that occurred in the previous year. However, out of 50 cases prosecuted, 40 convictions were obtained by us. The amount of damage done by the fires in this northern district is by no means as great as would be if they had occurred in the ranching district to the south of us. In the majority of cases rank carelessness has been the cause of the fires getting away, but these new settlers are rapidly learning, and I look for a great diminution in the number of prairie fires next year.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.

The only common jail in this district at present is the guard-room at Fort Saskatchewan. We have escorted all prisoners to and from the courts and to the penitentiary or jails when sentenced. Guards and escorts have been furnished, also orderlies, at all the Supreme Court sittings in the district. Ticket-of-leave men report to us, and we in turn, notify the Commissioner of Dominion Police that they have so reported. Any report that is required by the Department of Justice about any prisoner is also rendered by us.

GUARD-ROOM AND COMMON JAIL.

The guard-room at Fort Saskatchewan has accommodation for 16 prisoners, but the daily average during the year has been 25. It is a strong building, and from its arrangement it is almost impossible for any prisoner to escape. It is much too small for the number of prisoners we have to accommodate. We have had as many as 35 prisoners confined in it for days at a time. A large jail is nearing completion at Edmonton, which when finished, will relieve us greatly. The number of prisoners confined during the year was 130, as compared with 109 in 1904. Reg. No. 2599, Corporal Rockwell is provost, and during the year has performed his duties well.

Number of prisoners in cells December 1, 1904..	21
Admitted during the year 1905 (till November 30)..	109
In guard-room serving sentence November 30, 1905.. . . .	11
In guard-room awaiting trial November 30, 1905.. . . .	10

The following is the prevosts report:—

To the Officer Commanding,
 'G' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
 Fort Saskatchewan.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'G' Division guard-room for the year ended November 30, 1905.

Twenty-one prisoners were confined in the guard-room at the beginning of the year and 109 were admitted, making a total number of prisoners confined 130, classified as follows:—

Males—

Whites..	104
Half-breeds...	16
Indians..	6
Lunatics..	3
Chinamen..	1

130

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The daily average of prisoners was 25 during the year, the maximum being reached in March with a total of 34, the minimum in August with a total of 17. Six prisoners were sent to Stony Mountain penitentiary, with an average sentence of three years. Of the lunatics, two were committed to Brandon asylum and one discharged, cured. The general health of the prisoners has been good.

Very few punishments were inflicted for breaches of prison discipline. The guard-room being a comparatively new building is in good repair, but the stockade around the exercise yard is in bad condition and a new one is badly needed.

A fair amount of clothing for prisoners' use has been received during the year.

The attached table gives detail of prisoners who have served during the year, or who are at present serving sentence.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. E. ROCKWELL, Corporal,
Acting Provost.

The 21 prisoners confined at the beginning of the year consisted of 11 sentenced to terms of imprisonment, 9 committed for trial and 1 remanded on a charge of murder. The number of prisoners who have served, or who are serving terms of imprisonment and sentenced, total 57.

Crime.	Sentenced.	Average term	
		Months.	Days.
Assault.	7	2	5
Breaking gaol.	2	2	1
Drunk and disorderly.	1	1	.....
Drunk while interdicted.	1	1	.....
Entering C. P. R. car and theft.	2	7	.....
Frequenting house of ill-fame	1	4	.....
Horse stealing.	3	9	.....
House breaking and theft.	1	12	.....
Highway robbery.	1	2	.....
Murder.	1	Executed.	.....
Obtaining money by false pretenses.	2	10	15
Obtaining goods by false pretenses.	1	3	.....
Practicing medicine without license.	1	.....	14
Procuring and aiding prostitutes.	1	6	.....
Passing worthless cheques	1	1	.....
Rape (attempted)	1	3	.....
Stealing ride on train.	4	1	3
Shop breaking and theft.	1	12	.....
Theft	17	4	.....
Vagrancy.	2	2	10
Indian Act.			
Drunk.	5	.....	29
Vagrancy.	1	1	.....

AGRICULTURE.

The work in connection with the Department of Agriculture is most satisfactory, as there has been a marked decrease in the number of cases of glanders reported, and this disease is apparently well under control. Mange which prevailed to some extent among horses, is now quite eradicated, as only one case has appeared during the past

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year. During the autumn, black quarter has appeared in several localities and has caused considerable loss to some settlers with a few young cattle. No epidemic of any kind has made its appearance and typhoid and swamp, or malarial fever, has been almost unknown during the summer. The season has been most favourable and stock of all kinds could not be in better condition to stand the winter than they are at present.

CUSTOMS.

We have had no work to do for this department during the year. The collector at Edmonton dealing with everything without finding it necessary to ask for our assistance.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

There are a number of reserves in this district and they have been regularly patrolled. Escorts were furnished the Indian agents while paying treaty on the different reserves.

NORTH-WEST GOVERNMENT.

The carrying out of the different ordinances of necessity entails a great deal of work. Of these, the prairie fire, liquor license and protection of game ordinances are perhaps the most important. A great many of the local justices are averse to taking these cases as they generally cause a certain amount of bad feeling between themselves and their neighbours. At Wetaskiwin and Saddle Lake, the police have supervised the issuing of supplies to destitute families on behalf of the government.

STATE OF THE INDIANS.

The Indians in this district are very quiet and give us no trouble. It is very seldom indeed that the services of the police are required. During the year 22 cases were entered under the Indian Act, in connection with intoxicants, 20 were convictions.

Reports from the detachments, near the different reserves, show the Indians to be comfortably well off, well fed and clothed. There has been no epidemic of any kind among them this year.

DISTRIBUTION.

The actual strength of the division now is 47 of all ranks.

Insp. G. S. Worsley, who took charge of the Edmonton sub-district, assumed command on October 22. Insp. Walke was transferred from 'D' to 'G' Division from November 1, 1905, and Insp. Shaw, who had been attached for temporary duty, returned to his division at Regina.

Several times during the year I have been obliged to call in my detachments. Sometimes to help in work at the post, but more often to act as guards and escorts at the different sittings of the Supreme Court throughout the district.

A new detachment, consisting of 1 corporal and 2 constables, has been opened at Iron Creek, where, judging by results, they were badly needed.

The following is the distribution state of 'G' Division:—

Stations.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	HORSES.			Total.
								Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	
Fort Saskatchewan	2	2	1	2	11	3	21	9	10	1	20
Edmonton	1			1	3	2	6	5	3		8
St. Albert				1			1	1			1
Lac Ste. Anne					1		1	1			1
Wetaskiwin			1				1	1		1	2
Camrose					1		1	1			1
Alix					1		1	1			1
Iron Creek				1	2		3	2	2		4
Athabaska Landing				1			1			1	1
Vegreville					1		1	1			1
Andrew				1			1	1			1
Saddle Lake					1		1			1	1
On command		2			2		4				
Discharged and not struck off					1		1				
Absent without leave					1		1				
Absent with leave					1		1				
Total	3	4	2	7	26	5	47	23	15	4	42

DRILL, TRAINING, MUSKETRY, ARMS, ETC.

Though very short of men during the year, and having an unusually large number of prisoners to look after, a fair amount of drill was got through. The men in the post have been put through mounted and dismounted drills, and the inspecting officer has, when visiting detachments, ascertained that the men were proficient in the manual and firing exercises. A mounted troop consisting of 1 officer, 1 N.C.O. and 16 men was required for the Governor General's escort at the inauguration ceremonies on September 1, 1905, at Edmonton.

There was no annual target practice this year. The rifle range on the police reserve is cut in half by the Canadian Northern Railway Company, which was under construction all autumn. The new arms, consisting of the Ross rifle and the improved Colt revolver, have been issued to the division. They are decidedly a great acquisition, as compared with the old Winchester carbines and Enfield revolvers that have been so long in use in the force.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division during the year, as a whole, has been very satisfactory. Nearly all the sentences being entered against the younger members of the division, who are practically recruits and have not had a long experience of the discipline of the force. I have much pleasure in stating that all ranks have taken their share cheerfully in the work of the division, which during the past year has been arduous in the extreme.

The following is a summary of breaches of discipline:—

Imprisoned and dismissed	2
Fined	12
Minor punishments	21
Total	35

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HEALTH.

The health of the division throughout the year has been good. The sanitary arrangements in barracks are all that can be desired. A new furnace has been placed in the hospital, and a new chimney built. These changes were badly needed, but now we are prepared to cope with any serious cases of sickness that may appear.

CANTEEN.

The canteen has only been running since July 7, but for a small division has done remarkably well. Two or three small grants have been made for cricket material and piano tuning. It is a great convenience to members of the division living in the post.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The reading room is supplied from Ottawa with the principal illustrated papers, also leading weeklies and dailies. There is a piano and billiard table in connection with the canteen. The library consists of some 400 books of the latest fiction, and is supported by a monthly subscription of those members of the division who wish it.

HORSES.

The general health of the horses has been good, and considering the amount of work and especially the long distance travelled, they have done remarkably well.

Horse Reg. No. 2843 was destroyed, having broken a foreleg while on pasture.

Seven remounts were posted to this division and 2 horses transferred from depot. All of these are good serviceable animals. Horses Reg. Nos. 2513, 2554 and 2893 were transferred to 'N' Division, as well as the following ponies: Reg. No. 33, 35, 166, 167, 168, 197, 203, 205 and 206.

Horses Reg. No. 2514, 2415, 2551, 2725 and 2845 were cast and sold.

The distance travelled by the horses of the division was 129,945 miles.

STORES.

Clothing and kit.—The clothing, as received from the supply store during the last year, has been of good quality and endeavours have been made to keep the stock complete; but owing to delay in transit, &c., this has not always been without difficulties.

A special constable has been engaged for some time as interpreter, to be employed as tailor as well, uniforms are now altered and fitted with promptitude.

General stores.—Requirements are mostly purchased locally, and stock on hand is kept very low.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The transport on charge in this division is in good order with the exception of one wagon (half spring) which is useless, it being thoroughly worn out, and is only fit for condemning. Some of the cushions require upholstering, but with these exceptions everything is in thorough repair.

As regards harness, we are fairly well off. One new four-in-hand set (heavy) and two new sets wheel (medium) were received during the year. A few sets of light harness (single) would be very useful for detachment work and a large saving in livery hire might thereby be effected.

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GENERAL.

A great deal of good work has been performed by the members of the division during the past year; though the increase in the number of cases entered is comparatively slight, the number of prisoners confined in the guard-room on most serious charge has been large.

The men in the post have had for the greater part of the year the most trying duty that can fall to the lot of a member of our force. I refer to that of death watch. This, of course, in addition to the ordinary guards and escorts.

All the buildings in barracks require a coat of paint on the outside, more especially the inspector's quarters and the barrack rooms. A new sidewalk was built around the square during the summer. This was a much needed improvement. During the summer the flag-pole, which was old and rotten, was blown down, but I have at last succeeded in having a good spar erected which stands 84 feet above the ground. Some 520 feet of hose were purchased during the year, which put our fire apparatus in good condition. We were in consequence able to render valuable assistance at one or two fires that occurred in town which but for the prompt assistance of the police might have proved very serious.

I would like to state that throughout the year I have received the most willing support of all ranks.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

D'A. E. STRICKLAND, Insp.,
Commanding 'G' Division, Fort Saskatchewan.

APPENDIX K.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR J. H. GENDREUX, COMMANDING 'F'
DIVISION, PRINCE ALBERT.

PRINCE ALBERT, December 9, 1905.

The Commissioner,
Royal North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report of 'F' Division for the year ended November 30, 1905.

As per your instructions, I took command of 'F' Division in April last.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The district has shared to a large extent the influx of immigration to the Northwest, on the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway, new towns have sprung up from Humboldt west, while all the towns on the Prince Albert branch have greatly increased in population, the Erwood section of the Canadian Northern Railway is completed to the south branch of the Saskatchewan and graded into Prince Albert.

The number of homestead entries in the Prince Albert office during the twelve months is nearly 2,000, this approximately means 6,000 new settlers.

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RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES.

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, Withdrawn, or not Tried.
Offences against the person—			
Assault.....	47	38	9
Assault, ommon	3	3	.....
Assault, aggravated.....	1	1	.....
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	6	4	2
Assault, indecent.....	1	.....	1
Rape.....	1	.....	1
Threatening to do bodily harm.....	2	1	1
Unlawfully wounding	1	.....	1
Offences against property—			
Theft	47	32	15
Fraud.....	3	.....	3
Forgery.....	1	1	.....
Selling mortgaged property	2	1	1
False pretenses.....	5	2	3
Horse stealing.....	1	1	.....
Trespass.....	3	2	1
Burglary	5	.....	5
Arson.....	5	.....	5
Damaging property.....	10	5	5
Giving cheques—no funds.....	2	1	1
Threatening to injure horses	1	.....	1
Depriving owner of cattle.....	1	1	.....
House breaking.....	1	.....	1
Appropriating cattle.....	1	.....	1
Forcible entry.....	1	.....	1
Being in possession of stolen property.....	1	.....	1
Cruelty to animals.....	4	4	.....
Forcible detention of land	1	.....	1
Offences against public order—			
Pointing revolver.....	1	.....	1
Throwing stone.....	1	.....	1
Pointing a gun.....	1	1	.....
Carrying concealed weapons.....	3	3	.....
Troubling the peace.....	1	.....	1
Unlawful assembly.....	5	.....	5
Offences against religion and morals—			
Vagrancy.....	20	20	.....
Drunk and disorderly and creating a disturbance...	49	49	.....
Frequenting house of ill-fame	3	3	.....
Inmates of house of ill-fame.. ..	3	3	.....
Keeping a house of ill-fame.....	1	1	.....
Buggery.....	1	.....	1
Obscene language.....	1	.....	1
Nuisance.....	3	3	.....
Offences against the Indian Act—			
Giving liquor to Indians.....	1	1	.....
Drunk	2	2	.....
Liquor in possession of Indians.....	2	2	.....
Drunk on reserve.....	1	1	.....
Corruption and disobedience—			
Breaking jail.....	2	2	.....
Offences against Animals Contagious Diseases Act—			
Selling horse with glanders.....	1	.....	1
Offences against administration of law and justice—			
Disobeying summons.....	1	1	.....
Hindering police officer.....	1	1	.....
Offences against conjugal and parental rights—			
Harbouring a child.....	1	1	.....
Offences against Dominion Land Act—			
Being in possession of survey posts.....	2	2	.....
Offences against N. W. Ordinances—			
Estray animal	3	3	.....
Master and servants.....	24	13	11
Liquor license.....	14	11	3
Prairie fire.....	9	7	2
Hawkers and pedlars.....	2	2	.....
Game.....	4	2	2

RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES—*Concluded.*

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, Withdrawn, or not Tried.
Offences against N. W. Ordinances— <i>Concluded</i> —			
Noxious weeds.....	1	1	.....
Sabbath Day.	3	3	.....
Herd.....	1	1	.....
Entire animals.....	1	1	.....
Hotel and boarding house keepers'	2	2	.....
Livery stable keepers'	1	1	.....
Interdicted from liquor.	2	2	.....
Totals.....	331	242	89

DETAILS OF CASES OF IMPORTANCE.

Crime during the past year has not increased, the most serious cases entered are:—

1st. Forgery, a young man lately arrived in Prince Albert who on receipt of a money order for £1, altered it to £10, and received the latter amount from the Imperial Bank and then disappeared, he was arrested in Macleod a few days after, his trial took place on February 18, he was sentenced to 13 months in Prince Albert jail.

2nd. John Soly, theft and breaking jail. On July 9, John Soly who had completed a sentence of one month for theft, was taken to Saskatoon to answer to three separate charges of theft (farm implements). On arrival at Saskatoon he was locked up, and during the temporary absence of the escort managed to escape, he was recaptured the following day 40 miles south-west of Saskatoon, at his preliminary he was committed for trial on four charges (three for theft and one breaking jail), he was taken to Prince Albert jail to await trial, a couple of days after he again broke jail, and was recaptured sixteen miles from town.

He was tried on November 21 and pleaded guilty to the five charges (three of theft and two breaking jail) ; he was sentenced to six months on each indictment to Stony Mountain penitentiary.

3rd. Assault, causing bodily harm. In September, during the absence of the constable from Puckahn, three men belonging to one of the railway construction camps got very drunk and assaulted one Benjamin Cork, leaving him unconscious and badly battered up. At the November sitting of the Supreme Court, one was discharged and the other two were sentenced to two years in the Prince Albert jail.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There was a large increase of prairie fires in the district during the year, principally due to new settlers who did not take the proper precautions when clearing off their land. With the exception of the bush fire at Sturgeon Lake reserve; very little damage has been done.

This fire was started by the carelessness of one of the lumber company's agents when on the log drive. Total area of timber burnt is about two acres.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The usual assistance has been tendered to the Indian Department, providing escort for their annual treaty payment.

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Department of Agriculture

Staff-Sergeant Mountford has been kept busy examining and testing horses for glanders. The following is a summary of the work done by him.

Number of horses destroyed for glanders.. . . .	86
Number of horses tested for glanders.. . . .	79
Number of horses reacted to the test.. . . .	55
Number of horses reacted, second test.. . . .	12
Number of horses reacted, third test and destroyed.. . . .	7
Number of horses stood the third test (and still in quarantine)	1

Justice.

We have escorted all prisoners to and from the courts, and to the penitentiary, also supplied orderlies at the sitting of the Supreme Court.

Indian Department.

Very little trouble has been experienced with the Indians in this district, a few cases of drunkenness, usually the liquor is supplied by some shiftless half-breed.

Customs.

We have not been called upon to render any assistance to the Customs Department.

GUARD-ROOM AND COMMON JAIL.

No. prisoners are kept in our guard-room, all are sent to the common jail in Prince Albert.

AGRICULTURE.

This year has been a record one for the agriculturist, we had no late frost, nearly all the grain was harvested in good condition.

Wheat and oats are above the average, roots and vegetables are plentiful, the hay crop was short, owing to the wet weather during harvest, but as straw is plentiful the fodder for cattle will be sufficient.

NORTH-WEST GOVERNMENT.

All the assistance rendered to the North-west Government has been to enforce the provisions of the ordinances.

STATE OF INDIANS.

The Indians in this district are reported to be in prosperous condition.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

Place.	Inspectors.	Staff sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Specials.	Totals.	HORSES.		Total horses.
								Team.	Saddle.	
Prince Albert	1	2	1	.....	5	3	12	6	5	11
Duck Lake	1	.....	1	1	3	2	2	4
Rosthern	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Batoche	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Saskatoon	1	1	.....	2	2	1	3
Hanley	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Humboldt	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Snake Plains	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Puckahn	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Melfort	1	1	.....	2	.....	2	2
Elbow, quarantine duty	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Total	1	2	2	3	14	4	26	10	17	27

The strength of the division during the year has been reduced by two men and one horse.

DRILLS AND TRAINING, MUSKETRY, ARMS, ETC.

Drill.—Owing to the scarcity of men in the post, only a few days drill took place, and that was prior to the men leaving for Regina.

Musketry.—As per your instructions, no annual target practice took place.

Arms.—The division was re-armed during September and October, with the Ross rifle and the Colt revolver, which is a great improvement. We are still short of a few belts to complete the equipment of the division.

Conduct and discipline.—The discipline is very good, only one case of drunkenness during the year, this constable has since been dismissed from the force.

Health.—The general health of the division has been good. It is my painful duty to record the death of Supt. W. S. Morris, which took place at 10 p.m., April 4, 1905.

Supt. Morris had been suffering for some time with violent headaches and attacks of indigestion, and on Thursday, March 30, he fell from the roof of a building where he had gone to throw water on some burning shingles. He got up after his fall and walked to his own house and in a few minutes became unconscious. He became conscious on Sunday and Monday evening for a short time. The fall and excitement of the fire probably caused the rupture of a blood vessel of the brain.

Horses.—The present strength is 27.

Reg. No. 2819 died at Duck lake on June 2 from congestion of the lungs followed by rupture of a blood vessel.

Two were cast and sold on July 29.

Reg. No. 2543 sold for \$105.

Reg. No. 2818 sold for \$82.

Two remounts, Reg. Nos. 76 and 123 were received from Regina in September, both are turning out well. The total mileage for the year is 84,443.

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TRANSPORT HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Transport.—The transport is in good repair and ample for our requirements.

Harness.—All our harness is old and requires to be frequently repaired.

Saddles.—The saddlery is in good repair.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is in good financial condition.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

Large and comfortable, and contains a piano, billiard table and games. Magazines and illustrated papers are supplied from Ottawa.

STORES.

The provisions are supplied by the Hudson's Bay Company on contract and are generally of good quality.

The tenders for oats this year were not accepted, as they were too high. Other supplies are purchased locally as required.

The new short fur coat taken into use last winter, is a great improvement on the old sheepskin, it is light, warm and comfortable.

PATROLS.

I returned from a patrol to Reindeer Lake on January 7, 1905, after an absence of 132 days. Total miles travelled, 1,750; partly by canoe and partly by dogs.

A patrol was sent to Green Lake during November to inquire into two cases of destitution.

GENERAL.

The buildings in the post require to be painted.

The detachment at Kinistino was moved to Puckahn during the summer.

Two new detachments were established, one at Humboldt, the other at Hanlez.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. GENEUREUX,
Insp., Commanding 'F' Division.

APPENDIX L.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR D. M. HOWARD, COMMANDING
FORT McPHERSON DISTRICT.

FORT McPHERSON, August 14, 1905.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward this my report for the Herschel Island detachment since my arrival in this district in July last, together with that of Sergt. Fitzgerald, from November, 1904, to May, 1905.

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Herschel Island consists of a bare moss-covered rock, rising out of the Arctic Ocean, about eighty miles west of the mouth of the McKenzie river. Its closest point to land is two miles, at the western end, and the farthest point, sixteen miles from Cape Point, the eastern end. It is about twelve miles long and from two to six miles broad. On the south side of the island near its eastern end is a splendid land-locked harbour with deep narrow entrance, widening out inside into a little bay with plenty of room for anchorage. This is where the whalers mostly winter, and is, I am informed, the best winter harbour on the coast. There is no fresh water on the island, and water is procured by melting blocks of ice got from a small lake about four miles away from the settlement. The water in this lake is fresh, but is unfit to drink during the summer owing to the amount of sediment and green weed in it. The ice is cut during the latter part of October and blocks hauled to the houses by dogs and melted as required. The island is completely without wood of any description, and wood for cooking and heating purposes has to be hauled from the mainland by dogs, a distance of six to seven miles. The drift wood on the beach furnishes the supply. It is almost impossible to procure enough wood for cooking and heating purposes for a building of any size, and the whalers always bring in sufficient coal to last them during their stay in the Arctic, over the winter, the supply ship bringing a fresh supply during the summer. The missionary also gets his coal in this way, brought in for him every year by the whalers. If a detachment is to be stationed at the island, coal must be brought in every year the same as the supplies, as it is not often that it can be procured from the whalers, they as a usual thing bringing in only enough for their own use. The houses on the island consist of the Pacific Steam Whaling Navigation Company's buildings, large dwelling house and storehouses, and the sod huts and dug-outs of the natives. These sod houses are made from land staves and any drift wood they can procure and the frame covered with sod and the walls lined with canvas. They are ventilated by a hole in the roof, the same opening also serving for a window, and are very damp and dark. The sod house loaned to Const. Holmden and myself by Mr. Whitaker was of this description, consisting of two very small rooms. It is not suitable in any way for police purposes. Sergt. Fitzgerald lived in it last winter, but, as he informed me, could not do the police work properly, having no place to put a prisoner and no place to make out his returns. He was unable to get rations and supplies to the island from McPherson, and Mr. Whitaker rationed him and gave him fuel out of his own supplies. This year he is unable to do it as he has only enough for himself and family. The dwelling now used by Mr. Whitaker is the old house of the Pacific Steam Whaling Navigation Company, and would make a very suitable detachment. All that it would require would be that sufficient lumber be sent in to put up partitions and cells. In this country it is necessary to have the cells under the same roof as the detachment, owing to the extreme cold. Otherwise the expense would be greatly increased as in a separate building a fire would have to be kept up day and night and a man also on duty night and day. All this, of course, could be avoided by having the cells under the same roof as the detachment. These buildings, I am nearly certain, could be rented from the company as they do not use them now, living on the ship instead.

The whalers bring in a roof all ready to put on the ship, and when they go into winter quarters put it on, and it makes a very comfortable house. Mr. Whitaker is at present occupying the house, but, I understand, is coming to Fort McPherson in the spring. The captains of the ships have no authority to rent it, and it would have to be arranged from Regina with headquarters at San Francisco. You would be able to secure it at a very reasonable rate as Mr. Whitaker pays nothing for it, they allowing him to live in it for the purpose of taking care of it. The store house for storing our supplies and coal could be leased at the same time.

If satisfactorily arranged with the company, you, I hope, will receive this letter in time to advise me by the winter packet, arriving here the end of March, or Dawson

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patrol arriving in February. These buildings could be rented just as they stand, otherwise building material would have to be sent in at the same time as the year's supplies and coal, by a whaler.

It is impossible to get supplies from here to the island, as the only way of doing so is by whale boat of very limited capacity and there is only one at this place (the one I used to go to the island and back). It would be much cheaper and safer to send supplies by the Pacific coast than by the Hudson's Bay Company, right down the McKenzie, and they would be received in much better shape. You will be able to verify this by getting rates from the Whaling Company, at Victoria, and comparing it with the Hudson's Bay charges to this place, after adding about seven hundred dollars more for whale boats, if procurable from this place to the island. Even if you could not get a Victoria boat to come in and had to send by American, I think you would find it cheaper, even after paying the duty.

In policing this country, two things, the whalers and natives, have to be borne in mind. With regard to the whalers, from what I could learn, last winter they wintered as follows:—

At Herschel Island, 2—The *Karluk* and *Bowhead*.

At Baillie Island, only one.

At Langdon Bay, the bay at the extreme end of Franklin Bay, 3—the *Beluga*, *Herman* and a schooner.

You will see that Langden Bay is close to Baillie Island detachment. If these points, Herschel and Baillie Island were covered by detachments, I think we could control the whalers very well, both in the matter of customs and the giving of intoxicants to the natives. The natives could also be controlled from these points as I have endeavoured to find out in the short time I had at the island, where there largest settlements are. The largest is at Herschel Island, the next largest at the right mouth of the McKenzie river, and the next largest at Baillie Island. I also made close inquiries about the winter quarters of the whalers. I find it would be a hard matter for them to winter farther to the east in the direction of Coronation gulf, as the only boats that did winter there did not get out in time the next spring for the whaling, and if they wintered farther to the west than Herschel Island, it would take them out of our and into American territory.

The natives I have seen are a fine manly looking lot, and much cleaner and neater looking than the lot about Fort McPherson, and the stories about their being diseased and demoralized by the whalers I do not think is true. Certainly those at Herschel showed no signs of it. Of course their ways are not our ways, and conditions are altogether different here. The captains of the whalers and the under officers, in a great many cases, live with native women during the time they are in winter quarters. but they treat them very well and take care of them, and the women go voluntarily, and as far as I can learn there is no compulsion in the matter. Their customs themselves lend them readily to this arrangement as it is customary for a native man to take a woman without any marriage ceremony and quite often for either the man or woman to leave the other, in case of a disagreement, and take some one else.

They see nothing wrong in this, and a woman who has been an officer's wife, (they regard themselves as wives) readily gets married when the officers tire of them, as it appears to be a mark of distinction for a native man to have a wife who has lived with an officer.

I am sending you with this report, copies of Nome papers I procured at the island, with an account of the doings of the whalers in American waters. The American revenue cutter *Bear* is now watching them, and may make them more careful. Allowing for American journalism and discounting half they say, I do not believe they have been guilty of such acts in our waters, certainly not in the vicinity of Herschel Island. I cannot reconcile the stories with the eager manner with which the Esquimaux greets the arrival of the ships and go on board shaking hands with every one

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they meet. If the women were ill-treated and abused as the papers say, they would surely keep away from the ships after one lesson. From what I have seen and learned at Herschel Island, I think, the best way to control the action of the whalers is to station a detachment at that point and Baillie Island as the two wintering quarters of whalers in our waters. Owing to the absence of wood on these islands, it will be necessary, if it is decided to do this, to send in coal at the same time as supplies. It is not possible to ration these posts from the fort here, as even if a steamer is secured for the purpose, there is not enough water in the McKenzie to allow her to get to the mouth. We struck several times going down in the whale boat, and there would always be the danger of her being caught in a storm on the ocean and wrecked, as the mission boat was.

In the case of Baillie Island, I have not been able to go there myself, but was told by those at Herschel who had been there, that there were no buildings there, so if a detachment is decided upon for that place, buildings would also have to be sent in, and everything required for the use of the detachment, from Victoria or San Francisco. The Esquimaux are grouped about these points, Herschel and Baillie Islands, and the settlement at the west mouth of the McKenzie could be visited from here or Baillie Island. It would, I think, be well to have an officer at each of these detachments who would be a magistrate, and also look after the customs with a N. C. officer and three men at each place.

I refrain from sending in a fuller report on the natives until I have had more opportunities of observing them. I intend making a trip to Herschel Island from here with the dogs in April, when I will collect the customs from any ships wintering there.

I have written this report in a hurry, as I wish to get it out by M'Comsell, who goes back to Dawson to-morrow, so that you may have it as soon as possible, and understand something of the conditions here. Sergt. Fitzgerald might be able to give you more information on any point that I have not made clear.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. M. HOWARD,
Inspector.

The Commissioner,
Regina.

FORT MCPHERSON DETACHMENT, June 15, 1905.

Officer Commanding 'G' Division,
Royal North-west Mounted Police,
Fort Saskatchewan.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following report of Herschel Island detachment for the six months ended May 29, 1905.

CUSTOMS.

There has been no customs collected since my last report. On coming to Herschel Island in the fall of 1903, I saw the captains of the three ships wintering there that year, in *re* their paying duty on their trade goods.

They claim that most of their goods are traded on their way in and on their way home again, and that there is very little done near Herschel Island. The only way I could see to do, was to ask each captain to give me a list of what goods they brought

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in those waters to trade, which they did and for which I collected duty. The summer ships of 1904 all say that they had no goods to trade here this year, (I believe that was true, as all the summer ships were short, even to ships' supplies). The captains of the *Beluga* and the *Herman* would not pay duty on the goods that they had for the winter's trade at Langdon Bay, but said that everything they traded was kept in the day-books, and that duty could be collected the following spring. (I understand that is the orders that they got from their owners). There is no tobacco on any list and I know that tobacco is traded, that is one of the things that a native must have.

I got a list of trade goods from Capt. McGregor last November and collected duty, I mentioned this in my last report. I have asked for instructions in *re* the customs, but I have no answer. As collecting customs from ships is entirely new to me, I am afraid to do anything more than I have mentioned lest I should be in the wrong. The only way I think duty should be collected from ships is that everything they bring should be collected on, except ship stores.

All the men take things from the slop-chest, and of course some of it is brought ashore and the natives get it, especially tobacco. I could not let the captains know that I knew that tobacco was traded, as that would show them that I could take no action at the present time.

I do not think that the captains gave anything like the right amount of goods that they traded, but that is almost impossible to find out at present, a man would have to be on the ship all the time.

NATIVES.

The Eskimos belonging to this shore are called Kogmollycks. There are two tribes of them, one called the Co-puck natives, their hunting grounds was from King Point east to Baillie Island. The other, Herschel Island natives, their hunting grounds was from King Point west of Herschel Island. They are fairly well built, the men averaging about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches in height. All the older men have their lower lips pierced, for labrets and the women have their chins tattooed; of late years they have stopped this, and men and women of twenty years of age, have no marks. There are about 250 Kogmollycks, they are very dirty in their habits, never washing and are full of vermin. The Nunatalmutes or Deerman are Inland Eskimos, their hunting starts from about 40 miles from Herschel Island and runs west of Point Barrow, they are a strongly built people, the men average about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches in height. The older natives have the labrets and tattooing the same as the Kogmollycks; there is about 100 of these natives around this district. There are a few families of Eskimos from the Behring Straits, they call themselves Masinkers, but almost all are from different tribes.

Mostly all of the Kogmollycks stay along the coast the whole year, some at the island, some at Co-puck and the rest at Baillie Island. They fish and seal all summer, small fish they catch in twine nets, which they set from the shore, the fish being small herring. White whale fishing is done in kyaks, four or five natives hunt together, the first throws a spear, with a string and float attached, the fish dives but the float stays on top of the water, the natives follow the float and when the fish rises, throw another spear, and so on until there are four or five spears in the fish, when it is easy to kill. (The white whale is like a large porpoise.) They eat the meat raw, use the skins for boats and boot soles, and get a lot of oil out of the blubber.

Seals are caught in the summer, by shooting and with large nets made from seal skin. (One native caught 28 seals, in one net, in one day at Herschel Island. In the winter seals are shot in open spaces of water. The skin is made into boots, clothing and sled lines, the fat used as oil for their stone lamps, the meat as a rule is eaten raw. Travelling in the winter the Kogmollycks camp any place on the ice, make a snow house, and with their stone lamps soon have it nice and warm. There are about

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ten whale boats with this tribe, two families as a rule to each boat, the rest have skin boats. The Nunatalmutes all go inland, most of them go up the different branches of the McKenzie river in the fall and hunt and trap all the winter, returning to the island about July 1, some stay with the few Masinkers and hunt deer for the ships. They are a smarter native than the Kogmollycks, I should think that this was because they came in contact with the whalers long before the Kogmollycks, they are good hunters and trappers, getting more fur than the Indians. They bring their fur first to Fort McPherson to trade, but unlike the Indians, they will not trade unless there is something there that they want, they have been known to keep some of their fur over until the next year, which is a thing an Indian will not do.

All these natives are very handy with tools; most of them get working tools from the ships at the present time, but they still have a number of tools that they have made in past years, they are experts in working wood, bone, ivory and horn.

The women make all the clothing, and are very handy at it, the boots are made out of deer legs, for winter wear, and out of seal skin and white whale skin, for summer wear, these are waterproof, the shirts are made from squirrel and rat skins, and the coats and pants from deer and seal skins.

There are no marriage laws with them. When a man is ready to take a wife (about the age of 18), he goes and lives with her, as a rule in her parents' house, and that is the only form they go through, sometimes they find that they cannot agree and they separate, but as a rule they agree, and live together until one dies.

Their morals are very lax, and they do not mind if they find that one has been unfaithful to them. They have no religious ceremonies.

There are always a few medicine men in each tribe, and they have a dance for almost everything. If anything is about to happen the medicine man has a dance and tells the tribe what it is; if seals are to be caught; or if a native is sick this man is called in to drive the devil out of him, but if they can get a doctor they will always get him, so it would seem as if they did not put much faith in the medicine man, at the present time.

I have found these natives very honest, all the time I have been at Herschel Island I never heard of a case of stealing among them. They are a very hospitable people, if a stranger comes to their home or tent, everything they have is at his service. They are very healthy-looking, but I do not think that they live to a great age, as there are very few men over fifty years among them. There were eight died this last year.

The Eskimo is very much like the Indian outside, he will do anything to get liquor.

WHALERS.

In my report of 1903 I gave a full account of the work of the whalers, for that year and in the fall of 1904, I sent out a further report of their work. My instructions on coming in were to take a list of the officers, which I did. I have now received orders to send out the names of the crews, this is impossible to do now, but I can give the names of the officers:—

SS. *Narwhal*, P. S. W. Co.:

Master, G. B. Leavitt.

First mate, A. Huntley.

Second mate, B. Dias.

Third mate, E. Bartels.

Fourth mate, J. Santos.

Fifth mate, T. Fisher.

Chief engineer, C. Green.

Assistant engineer, J. Venable.

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The ship is 389 tons, she left San Francisco the spring of 1902 and caught twelve whales that year, wintered at Herschel Island, in the summer of 1903 she caught two whales, and again wintered at Herschell Island, the summer of 1904, she caught four whales and left for San Francisco that fall. I collected \$54.62 for duty, from this ship in the fall of 1903. I saw no signs of any liquor on her. I understand that the captain will not let any of his men bring any with them.

Schooner *Olga*, James McKenna, owner :

Master, J. McKenna.

First mate, J. Chase.

Second mate, T. Pederson.

This is a small schooner with three officers and one white sailor, the rest being natives. This ship left San Francisco the spring of 1902 and wintered at Herschel Island, and returned to San Francisco in the fall of 1903. She got no whales. I did not see this ship, as she was to the eastward, when I was at Herschel Island the summer of 1903. The captain has the name of doing a large trade in liquor with the natives. Capt. McKenna left San Francisco the spring of 1904 with two schooners, and intended to winter at Herschel Island, but he stove a hole in one of them and had to return to San Francisco.

SS. *Alexander*, H. Liebes & Co.

Master, J. A. Tilton.

First mate, T. F. Mulligan.

Second mate, H. Markey.

Third mate, J. Mahan.

Fourth mate, W. W. Allen.

Fifth mate, A. S. Curry.

Chief engineer, W. H. Walker.

Assistant engineer, W. Cronan.

This ship made two summer voyages, she got six whales the summer of 1903 and four the summer of 1904. I collected no duty as the captain said he was doing no trading here, she only stayed a couple of hours at the island each time. There was no liquor came on shore.

SS. *Thrasher*, 343 ton, P. S. W. Company.

Master, W. F. Macomber.

First mate, E. C. Murray.

Second mate, F. Eldridge.

Third mate, P. Layton.

Fourth mate, C. H. Bailey.

Boatheader, G. Leigh.

Chief engineer, J. L. Cameron.

Assistant engineer, E. Bail.

This ship made two summer voyages, this summer she caught no whales, the summer of 1904 she caught four whales, I collected \$15 duty for a whale boat from this ship. There was no liquor came from this ship.

SS. *Belvedere*, 339 ton, W. Lewis & Son.

Master, G. F. Tilton.

First mate, J. Baptist.

Second mate, J. Roderick.

Third mate, A. Smager.

Boatheader, O. Gifford.

Chief engineer, M. McKinnon.

Assistant engineer, J. Regan.

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This ship made one summer voyage in the year of 1903 and caught one whale, she was to come in the year of 1904 but broke her propellor at Point Barrow and had to turn back.

SS. *Wm. Baylies*, 291 ton, Wm. Lewis & Son.

Master, S. F. Cottle, 1904.

First mate, S. P. Smith.

Second mate, B. F. Sparks.

Third mate, F. Edwards.

Fourth mate, J. Lorenzie.

Boatheader, J. Manuel.

" J. G. Belain.

This ship made two summer voyages, the summer of 1903 she caught no whales, the summer of 1904 she caught three whales.

This ship caused more trouble than all the rest, the first summer one or two natives got liquor from her, the next summer there were eighteen natives got liquor, which came from this ship. The captain allows all the officers to have liquor in their rooms.

SS. *Jeanette*, Roth. Blum & Co.

Master, E. W. Newth.

First mate, J. J. Thatcher.

Second mate, G. L. Dent.

Third mate, W. H. Bessie.

Fourth mate, J. Borja.

Boatheader, J. Duarte.

Chief engineer, F. O'Donnell.

Assistant engineer, T. Tracey.

The ship made two summer voyages, the summer of 1903 she caught no whales, the summer of 1904 she caught nine whales.

I collected no duty from this ship. The captain had a bad name for trading liquor, but while he was at the island last year, there was not a drop of liquor came from her. I did not see this ship in 1903.

SS. *Bowhead*, 290 ton, J. A. Cook.

Master, J. A. Cook.

First mate, F. Long.

Second mate, S. Josselyn.

Third mate, J. I. Hansen.

Fourth mate, J. Lee.

Boatheader, E. G. Haywood.

Chief engineer, R. B. Spencer.

Assistant engineer, S. Redmond.

This ship left San Francisco in the spring of 1903 and caught one whale that summer, wintered at Herschel Island that year, the summer of 1904 she caught four whales, and again wintered at Herschel Island. I collected \$54.59 for duty, from this ship, in the fall of 1903. There was no liquor left this ship while I was at the island. The captain had his wife with him.

SS. *Beluga*, 409 ton, P. S. W. Co.

Master, R. J. Cumiskey, 1904.

First mate, J. M. Gurney.

Second mate, W. Seymore.

Third mate, J. Silva.

Fourth mate, A. Lopes.

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Fifth mate, H. Guptill.

Chief engineer, O. Prosh.

Assistant engineer, J. F. Dorrity.

This ship left San Francisco in the spring of 1903 returning in the fall. She caught no whales that summer. In the spring of 1904, she left San Francisco and is now wintering at Langdon Bay. She caught no whales, up to the time she left Herschel Island. I collected no duty from this ship. One of the men. (the steward) let a native woman have some liquor on the ship, and the captain had him put in irons.

SS. *Herman*, H. Liebes & Co.

Master, W. S. Varnum.

First mate, W. P. Vincent.

Second mate, H. Kruse.

Third mate, D. Lopes.

Fourth mate, J. Silva.

Fifth mate, C. W. Fitzgerald.

Chief engineer, C. Hayward.

Assistant engineer, C. Carpenter.

This ship left San Francisco in the spring of 1904, and is now wintering at Langdon Bay, she caught no whales up to the time she left Herschel Island. I collected no duty from this ship. There was no liquor left this ship.

SS. *Karluk*, Roth, Blum & Co.

Master, A. H. McGregor.

First mate, T. L. Ellis.

Second mate, M. Antoine.

Third mate, G. Baker.

Fourth mate, T. Emmsley.

Fifth mate, J. A. Clark.

Chief engineer, W. Godbeer.

Assistant engineer, C. Hansen.

This ship made a summer voyage in 1902, she caught no whales. She left San Francisco in the spring of 1904, and is now wintering at Herschel Island. I collected \$49.62 duty from this ship last winter. Last fall after she came into winter quarters, three of the men let some of the natives have liquor, but after I made the captain understand that he would have to take charge of all the liquor on the ship, there was no more liquor came ashore. The captain has his wife with him.

SS. *Bonanza*, H. Liebes & Co.

Master, W. Mogg.

First mate, H. C. Slate.

Second mate, C. Sten.

Third mate, J. Bertoncini.

The *Bonanza* left San Francisco the spring of 1903 and wintered that year at Herschel Island, she is now wintering at Langdon Bay, she has got no whales yet. I collected \$35.85 duty from this ship, in the fall of 1903. There was no liquor came from this ship while I was at the island. The missionary reported to me, that she traded a lot of liquor with the natives, about July 15, 1904, after the *Narwhal* and *Bowhead* left for the eastward.

The steam whalers carry a crew of about 40 men, besides having several natives, whom they pick up on the west coast ; these natives they pay off and drop at their different homes, on their way home again. The foremast hands are supplied them by the boarding house keepers in San Francisco and as a rule are the riff-raff of the town.

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The officers are hired in the fall for the following year as soon as they return from one voyage.

All hands get a share of the whales, the captain a 15th, the first mate, a 25th and so on down to the foremast hands, who get a 200 share. The bone in a good size whale will go 2,000 pounds, and I understand bone is worth \$5 a pound, the last mail from San Francisco.

I understand that the foremast hands sign on bone at \$1.50 a pound. As a rule any one under an officer has nothing coming to him when they get back to San Francisco. It is all taken out in the slop-chest. The slop-chest supplies the men with anything they need on the voyage, such as blankets, clothing, tobacco, &c.

The men know that they will not have anything coming to them when they get back, and are always discontented, and when they winter there is always some who try to desert; there were two tried last winter. I have made out a report in *re* the same.

The discipline on the ships is very strict, the men are kept at work all day, and have to be in quarters at 10 p.m. I think that is a very good rule. There was a complaint made to me, by the men of the *Bowhead*, of the captain ill-treating one of the men. (I have made out a report in *re* the same.)

The ships do not get a great lot of fur from the natives here, the Kogmollycks do not get much, mainly fox skins. The Nunatalmutes take all their fur to Fort McPherson first, and what they don't trade there they bring to the ships. They allow the natives 50 cents on a fox skin or martin, and about \$20 on a silver grey fox. Goods at San Francisco prices. This will give a native 50 pounds of flour for two martin or fox skins. I should judge that there were about 200 martin, and a little more than 200 fox skins, a few bear and one silver grey fox skin, this last year. The ships hire several natives, to hunt deer during the winter. The *Bowhead* got about 12,000 pounds and the *Karluk* about 4,000 pounds. The ships get out of winter quarters early in July and have to be back in winter quarters early in September.

CONDUCT AND HEALTH.

The conduct of the men has been excellent. Constable Sutherland made a trip with me to Herschel Island in the summer of 1903, and I had him at Herschel Island with me during the last year. He was a big help to me there, especially while there was liquor among the natives.

Corporal Munro is the best man I know for the northern country, he can turn his hand to almost anything, he was an excellent man on my detachment during the year 1903 and 1904.

Constable Walker is a good man for detachment duty here; I never had him on a trip with me, but am sure that he would be a good man on a journey. He made a trip to Herschel Island, with the interpreter, this winter, and am sorry to say that he had la grippe while he was there. I kept him there until he was well, and sent him back to his detachment on the first chance. I would like to have kept him with me, but he had no clothes, and I could not get him any.

These men never made a complaint since they came in.

Constable Sutherland was very quick in picking up the Eskimo language; he can talk fairly well now.

I have only seen Constables Phillips and Aiken for a few days.

The only sickness any of us had was Constable Walker, with la grippe, he was off duty 14 days. I had an accident to my leg, coming in from Herschel Island the winter of 1903, and was off duty for twelve days.

Constable Walker gave himself a nasty cut in the foot with an axe while on his way to Good Hope, in the spring of 1904, and was off duty for 40 days. We kept ourselves busy the winter of 1903-4 hauling wood and attending to rabbit snares. The summer all we could do was look after the fish nets.

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GENERAL REMARKS.

The only official mail that I got by the steamer was a letter to have things ready to leave by the steamer, this letter should have come in by the winter packet. Constable Sutherland and myself then left for Herschel Island to stay for the winter. By the fall packet I received instructions to go to Herschel Island with four men, and start a detachment there. Even if I had been at Fort McPherson, it would have been too late to do anything, as the boat had then got frozen in at the mouth of Peel river. I sent out my reports by the ships, in them I mentioned that a mail would come in by the way of Fort Yukon, and asked for instructions, but I received no answer, though I got Constable Munro to send Indians over to Fort Yukon, with mail, and to bring back the mail.

I did not bring any dogs to the island last year, but hired them when they were needed, paying for them with food that we saved from our rations. I tried to get a whale boat, last summer, but the captain wanted \$450 for it; I thought that was far too much.

I bought half a ton of coal from Captain Cook, and one from Captain McGregor. This, with the wood I had, carried me over the winter nicely. I received over 1,000 pounds of deer meat from Captain Cook. This kept the detachment in fresh meat all winter.

If the police are to be kept at Herschel Island, I beg to suggest that they have no outside clothing sent in, but that the officer in charge have fur clothing made in here for them. Nothing is any good here but fur clothing, on account of the strong winds.

I beg to suggest that the ration of tea and sugar be increased for the detachments in this district, the natives are very good with everything that they have got, and they always expect some tea and sugar from a white man, especially a policeman.

Storms are very sudden, in the winter, along the coast, several times during the winter, natives have been caught between the island and the mainland, and had to stay on the ice all night. None got frozen.

I would like to get some information as to how much liquor a vessel is allowed to carry.

The sun did not come above the horizon from the 28th November until the 13th of January. In the shortest days there was only between one and two hours daylight.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. J. FITZGERALD, Sergt.,
In charge of Herschel Island Detachment.

APPENDIX M.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR MCGINNIS OF INVESTIGATION INTO
CAT LAKE MURDER.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

Re TRIP TO CAT LAKE DISTRICT.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that in addition to the regular copy of diary and crime report, I, in order to comply with the instructions contained in the letter

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given to me on starting out, report more fully upon the different points mentioned therein.

INDIANS.

The only regular locations for Indians on the route are at Frenchman's Head reserve on Lost lake, about 40 miles from Dinorwic, here are about 100. They live by hunting trapping and fishing. They are expert boatmen and some have been lately employed by travellers, traders &c., for that purpose. They up to now have traded almost exclusively with the Hudson's Bay Company, but now others are coming in. There is a post started by Halegrun and Beualnie at Pelican rapids, also a building being put up for one James McDougall at that point. They can make a fair living on account of the quantities of fish and game easy obtainable. The latter consists of moose, bear, rabbits, partridges, &c. Otter, mink and beaver are also obtainable. The next location is at Lac Seul reserve. It is 70 miles from Dinorwic. There are about 200 here. The reserve as well as Frenchman's Head is in Ontario, being on the south side of the lake. Some few live on the north side where the Hudson's Bay Company post is located. They make a good living hunting, trapping and fishing and being employed as boatmen and by travellers, and working for the Hudson's Bay Company on the York boats, conveying goods to the different posts in summer. The hunters leave about October for winter hunting grounds, getting an advance from the company in food, &c. During the winter dog trains are sent out from the post with supplies and to bring in furs accumulated. They belong to the treaty and are under Mr. McKenzie, Indian agent located at Kenora. A few potatoes were grown, but the land is principally rock, and does not lend itself to cultivation. The Grand Trunk railway survey is only a few miles from both these reserves, and a great change is ahead of them. They have not had any disease or extra hardship. The Hudson's Bay Company's agent here, Mr. J. D. McKenzie, understands these people thoroughly, his father having managed this post for 30 years, and himself for the past three years. I think the department will find it necessary to have some official closer to the reserves when the construction of the railway commences next year, to prevent intoxicants from being brought in, particularly during the time they have furs for sale. There is no other regular camp or reserve between Lac Seul and Osnaburgh House, or Lake St. Joseph, which was 50 miles to the east of our route and we did not visit it. I understand that a treaty was concluded with the Osnaburgh Indians during the past year, and that the Cat Lake Indians agreed to take the treaty also, the arrangement to be completed later. At Cat Lake there are about 50 all told. They also live by hunting, trapping and fishing. They get supplies from the Hudson's Bay Company in the fall and during the winter, bringing in all their fur in the spring. Some who have no hunters in the family would suffer but the company issues them with food for which I understand payment is made by some arrangement with the government. The Crane Indians, 100 miles north of here, trade here also, the land where it is anything else but rocks will grow nothing. The whole living must be made out of game and fish. Moose is plentiful, very few caribou, otter, beaver and mink, wolves, rabbits and partridges fairly plentiful. I saw six otter close to the canoes and numerous spruce partridges along the banks. The fish along the route are trout, whitefish pike, pickerel, and in some places sturgeon. The supply of all these fish are plentiful and the quality excellent. I saw many tracks of moose near the water and saw one swimming in the lake. The Frenchmen's Head Indians have a school teacher and catechist (Church of England). The Lac Seul Indians have a resident minister (Church of England). There is no missionary of any kind near the Cat Lake Indians. There is no form of marriage ceremony in use. I understand that a missionary (Church of England) visits the Crane Indians but goes from Fort Hope below Osnaburgh and does not pass by Cat

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Lake. Very few white men have been there. The only pure white men I saw after leaving Sandy Lake were James McDougall and Halengrun, whom I met in a canoe at Frog rapids, Mr. Clough, the school teacher at Frenchman's Head, and Mr. Boucher, who keeps the Hudson's Bay post at Cat Lake. The last is a French Canadian whose wife is an Indian woman, but not belonging to this part. On the question of Indians it seems to me almost a certainty that some one will necessarily be stationed by the department at or near the Keewatin boundary next year, as, owing to the construction of the railway, all sorts of characters will be gathered into this district and whiskey trading is almost certain to go on. Commencing at White Dog reserve, near the Manitoba boundary, the construction of the main line, which Major Hodgins assures me, will commence during April, runs roughly parallel with the boundary between Ontario and Keewatin for nearly 200 miles. The work is practically all rock and will necessarily assemble a great number of men and entail the expenditure of very large sums of money. The whole of the railway will be in Ontario, except perhaps getting some timber from Keewatin. I saw Mr. McKenzie, the Indian agent (formerly of Duck Lake, Saskatchewan), whose agency includes all Indians up to the Keewatin boundary. He said that if he has to go north to the Osnaburgh and Cat Lake Indians, when their treaty is completed, he will ask for at least two mounted policemen. These Indians, at present, firmly believe in the infallibility of a mounted policeman.

METHODS OF TRAVEL.

The only means of travelling along the route over which I passed, or in fact throughout the whole district, is by canoe and packing across the portages during the summer months. About this, a good deal is to be learnt by any person who does not understand canoe work. To give two instances of what may happen: This summer the Grand Trunk Railway Survey have lost seven men through drowning from canoes swamping in rough weather. Four of these were drowned near Kenora the day we arrived at Dinorwic. On Sandy lake Grand Trunk railway supplies were being taken across by Indians. These Indians are all expert canoe men. Out of the four canoes three swamped, two Indians and one canoe were never seen again. If loaded below the curve in the side they are just as liable to swamp as float when they enter rough water. The bark canoes if well made will stand more sea and wind than a Peterboro', but will not carry so much or stand the striking against rocks so well. The same speed cannot be got out of a bark that can be got out of a Peterboro'; it is, however, lighter to portage. It is difficult now to get bark to make large canoes, a lot of patching being necessary. If any more work in this district is required, a 20 or 22-foot Peterboro', made especially strong about the gunwale and thwarts, should be used. When I was going up to Lac Seul, every time we entered rough water the feeling was present that it would be easy to swamp the canoe. When I engaged Wesley, the Indian, at Lac Seul, he at once pronounced the canoe dangerously loaded. I left every pound behind I possibly could. A rather curious method is adopted by Hudson's Bay people in the Root river, a narrow stream about 40 miles long between Lac Seul and Lake St. Joseph, in getting the York boat up and down. They make a dam by putting the sail across the creek and raising the water to float the boat to many places. The York boat used here is smaller than is usually employed. The worst part of this trip is from Lake St. Joseph north, the worst of all was the five days going north from there.

There is no map giving any reasonable idea of the route, for instance the name Cat river conveys the idea of a river, it is a succession of lakes large and small with rapids between. The lakes quickly get rough and entail delay. An accident here entailing loss of provisions would be a serious matter. As strong a boat as possible without too much weight and a strong crew of Indian boatmen is the best and in the long run the cheapest way to travel. From Cat lake to the scene of the alleged mur-

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der the travelling was still harder than the rest, being rougher and the portages simply wet moss and rocks. I was alone with the Indian here. Our feet got very sore from wet and continual walking. The Indians say that no white man had been here and very few Indians. In fact one Indian swore that only he and the prisoner and the dead man knew where this hunting ground was. Small bark canoes only can be used here on account of the narrow passages.

TIMBER.

The timber along the route is, starting from Dinorwoc, jack pine, spruce, tamarack, poplar and birch, with other small brush up to and past Sandy lake. Along Lake Minnitaki there is in addition good Norway pine. These are also all along Lac Seul. Along the Lower Root river some splendid spruce are found. From that to Cat lake there are small jack pines, spruce, birch, poplar and further north the poorer quality and smaller the timber. From Root river north it is only fit for firewood.

MINERAL.

The whole distance over which I travelled is, with the exception of a few miles, rock, some places covered with moss and trees and otherwise bare. I passed three places where mines had been started. None of these are now being worked, two were on Lake Minnitaki, one on Pelican lake. It appears to be low grade ore requiring expensive machinery in order to go further. There are several mines in operation which I did not pass in Ontario, and I understand many good prospects are now in process of development.

In short except for fish, fur, and what timber can be got, the country through which I passed seemed to me utterly useless unless minerals be discovered in the future. There has been a meteorological survey made of the country up north of White Stone lake, but I understand nothing of any value resulted. I believe the surveyor, Mr. Cempstell, is in Winnipeg. I will try to see him and get a copy of his chart as I go back.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. H. MCGINNIS, Insp.

NOTE.—I could not meet Mr. Cempstell in passing through Winnipeg.

T. H. McG.

APPENDIX N.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR J. H. GENEVEUX'S TRIP TO REINDEER LAKE.

PRINCE ALBERT, January 12, 1905.

To the Officer Commanding 'F' Division,

R. N. W. M. Police,

Prince Albert.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as per your instructions, I left Prince Albert on August 27, 1904, with Dr. Bourgeault and Reg. No. 3922, Const. Walker, for Reindeer lake for the purpose of holding an inquest on the body of one Roderick Thomas.

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The Hudson's Bay Co. were sending supplies to Cumberland House, 10 scows and one York boat.

We arrived at Cumberland House at 10 p.m. August 31. Mr. H. Belanger, manager of the Hudson's Bay Co. post at Cumberland House, was in charge of the outfit. Mr. Belanger could not supply me with men until September 6, and then only to go as far as Pelican Narrows, two men to each canoe. I tried to get one only to each canoe, but they would not come on account of the number of portages and the hard work in ascending the rapids.

Indian Agents Mollette and Courtney and Dr. La Rose had left Cumberland House on August 30 to pay treaty at Pelican Narrows, and had taken the only two large canoes owned by the company, with three paddles to each, paying them \$2.50 per day. My idea was to get one large canoe and two paddles. The canoes supplied me by the company were only 17 feet long.

On September 6, 1904, at 3 p.m., I left Cumberland House. Everything was ready to start in the forenoon when one of the men in running after a dog who had stolen our bacon, fell and hurt himself so badly that he could not come. So then I had to get another, which caused a few more hours of delay. We camped that evening on an island in Cumberland lake.

On September 7, strong north wind, impossible to go on.

On September 8, started at 6 a.m., and camped at north end of Cumberland lake, 'one portage.'

On September 9, crossed Sturgeon lake and began to ascend the Sturgeon river, which is one continuous rapid, and nearly the whole of the river has to be poled up. We arrived at Beaver lake on September 11, camping on the Side Hill river.

Beaver lake is about 10 x 15 miles, whitefish and trout in abundance, with rocky islands covered with fir trees.

On September 12. Ascending Side Hill river, met Mr. Simpson, manager Hudson's Bay Co., Pelican Narrows, who was on his way to Cumberland House with a York boat and ten men, for supplies. Camped at the foot of a portage 1½ miles long. Rain and snow all day.

On September 13. After portaging everything we continued our journey north, met Father Rossignol, of Pelican Narrows, on his way to Prince Albert with two Indian guides and two boys for school at Duck Lake. Two portages, rain and snow.

On September 14. Arrived at Pelican Narrows at 8.30 p.m., rain and high wind, three portages.

15th, 16th and 17th, at Pelican Narrows. Could not get men to go on to Reindeer lake. All the Indians after getting treaty at Pelican Narrows in the first part of September, had left for their winter encampments. At noon of the 17th Father Wattell arrived from the south end of Reindeer lake with two Indians. I got them to take us on. Keeping McLeod and Michel we left at 3 p.m. for the north. After making four small portages north of Pelican lake we camped for the night.

September 18, 1904. We reached the Churchill river, camping above the Kettle falls. Two portages, rain. Met A. Halcrow, manager for Revillon Freres, Pelican Narrows, returning from Lac le Ronde.

On September 19. Camped on the Deer river.

On September 20. Ascending the Deer river, camped above the Mountain portage. Two portages.

On September 21. Arrived at John Thomas' trading post at 8 p.m. The same trouble here to get guides. All the Indians after getting their advances had left for their respective hunting grounds. At last John Thomas agreed to take us to Reindeer lake, north end, with the understanding that they were to return the day after our arrival there. Their reasons were they were liable to be frozen in at the far end of the lake or on the way cross. Also, it was time to commence the fall fishing, their living and the dogs depended on it.

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September 22 and 23. Too windy, could not start. Ice on the edges of the lake.

September 24. Left south end of Reindeer, camping at 1 p.m.. The wind was too strong to go that day. One canoe nearly swamped.

September 25. Broke camp at 6.30 a.m. camping at 6 p.m.

September 26. Broke camp at 6 a.m. and got Indian Pierre Senap, who was on his way to Lac du Brochet post with a small sail-boat, to take the baggage on. Camped at 6.30 p.m.

September 28. Arrived at Lac du Brochet post at 4 p.m. and found all the Indians away. The Indians after returning from Cumberland in August from hauling supplies for the Hudson's Bay Co. get their advances for the winter, amounting to 200 skins each hunter, which they got on August 23, this year, and left for their hunting grounds. Some going to the edge of the Barren Lands to hunt reindeer, and others to the west and east side of Reindeer lake to hunt fur. The male population consisted of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s manager, Mr. M. A. McDermott and two crippled Chipewyan Indians. Rev. Fathers Ancel and Turquetil and a few half-breeds residing at Lac du Brochet post were away putting up fish for the winter use, 10 and 15 miles away.

September 29. I got the body of Roderick Thomas taken up and placed in a tent for the purpose of the autopsy and inquest.

September 30 and October 1. Dr. V. Bourgeault holding autopsy and I empanelled a jury consisting of four half-breeds and two white men, Louis Natewayuse, Joseph Cook, Solomon Cook, Philip Mirastir, Andrew McLeod and W. Walker. Rev. Father Turquetil, Chipewyan interpreter, and A. M. McDermott, Cree interpreter. I adjourned the inquest for the purpose of getting the witnesses.

October 2. I sent Constable Walker, McLeod and a Chipewyan Indian to the Vermilion river to get Thomas Benonir and other witnesses required in the case. Constable Walker and party returned on October 9 and reported he had been unable to find the witnesses. As Mr. A. M. McDermott could not get any one to hunt up Thomas Benonir and the witnesses who were at Hatchet lake in the fall of 1903, I had to wait until travelling could be done with dogs. Travelling in canoes after October 10 on Reindeer lake is not done except in fishing close to land. The small or inland lakes began to freeze on October 20.

It was not until the latter end of November that Mr. McDermott was able to send for Thomas Benonir. Travelling north with dogs was good in the early part of November, but it was impossible to travel west and south. On December 9 I had all the witnesses at Reindeer lake and I reopened the inquest and continued 10th, 12th and 13th, finishing at 6.30 p.m.

The jury brought in a verdict of accidental drowning.

December 14. 1904. Left Lac du Brochet post with four dog trains, one for Dr. Bourgeault, one for myself and two for baggage. As we were the first party to come south travelling was slow, about 6 inches of snow on the ice.

Snowing on the 15th and on 17th. We arrived at John Thomas', south end of the lake, on December 18. The south end of Reindeer lake was open in several places. The man in front of the dogs could poke a stick through the ice in several places, making travelling slow and dangerous, although the weather was very cold. John Thomas was away on a fur hunting trip. I waited for him until December 21, and then left for Pelican Narrows, arriving there at 3 p.m., Christmas Day. At the request of Mr. Simpson I remained there for one day for the purpose of meeting the Indians who had come in for Christmas.

I left Pelican Narrows on December 27, arriving at Cumberland House on Saturday December 31.

Constable Walker drove one of the trains and walked from Lac du Brochet to Cumberland, and when nearing Cumberland took a heavy cold and began to spit blood. I thought it prudent to hire a fifth train, which I did from Cumberland to Prince Albert. We left Cumberland January 2, 1905, arriving in Prince Albert on Saturday the 7th instant, making 25 days from Lac du Brochet post to Prince Albert.

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Travelling from Sturgeon river to Fort â la Corne was very bad, heavy snow and bad portages. There is a shorter route with dogs used by the Hudson's Bay Company, which is from here to Montreal lake, Lac la Ronde, Stanley and south end of Reindeer lake, which can be made sixteen or eighteen days to Lac du Brochet post. It is also very much shorter to go in summer by Montreal lake, Lac la Ronde and Stanley. I was thirty-two days from Prince Albert to Lac du Brochet, and altogether 134 days away.

REMARKS.

This trip has been very unsatisfactory to me. I fully intended to return before freezing up, but unfortunately I was unable to get men to go through (except one) to Reindeer lake. Hiring men to go from one Hudson's Bay Company post to another, 150 or 200 miles, and having to pay and ration them until their return home is rather expensive. Had I started from here with Mr. Hall, in July or early in August, I could easily have made the trip in seven weeks, or eight at the most. All the Indians wanted in connection with the inquest on the body of Roderick Thomas and the breaking in of the Hudson's Bay Company store at Hatchet lake, were at Cumberland on July 23. I could then have gone to Reindeer lake with the York boat at a very little cost and have seen all the Indians belonging to Reindeer lake.

Adam Ballandine was tried by Wm. Milne, J.P., at Cumberland House, on July 23. He pleaded guilty and was dismissed with a caution.

The Indians at Reindeer lake got their advances on August 23, and by September 1 were all away from their winter encampment, returning to the post at Christmas and Easter with furs and to attend church. I only saw a few of them as I left on December 14, having finished the inquest on the body of Roderick Thomas, late on the evening of December 1. I could not find anything in the evidence to incriminate any one. It seems rather strange to me that the body was not more decomposed than what it was at the time of the finding it fifty days after the drowning took place.

The autopsy shows no marks on the body, except those made at the examination by Mr. McDermott and others in the fall of 1904, also those made by dogs when the body had been taken out of the water at Hatchet lake.

Hatchet lake post has been abandoned by the company, as the Indians do not hunt there this year.

I had hopes of getting out of Reindeer lake before freezing up, so kept A. H. McLeod, who was supplied by Mr. Belanger, as one of the guides. There was no way of sending him out, so had to keep him until my return to Cumberland.

McLeod is an ex-servant of the Hudson's Bay Company and understands Cree. He purchased dogs and outfit at Reindeer lake and made the fourth train required.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. GENEUREUX,

Inspector.

PORTAGES AND RAPIDS BETWEEN CUMBERLAND HOUSE AND REIN-
DEER LAKE, TOGETHER WITH DISTANCES AND REPORT ON COUN-
TRY TRAVELLED OVER :—

Cumberland lake.	
Sturgeon Narrows, 1 portage.	
Last rapids	} 6 portages.
Red Stone rapids	
Rat Portage	
Kingfisher rapids	
Sheep rapids	
Crooked rapids	
Beaver lake.	
Sidehill river.	
Pine rapids.	} 5 portages.
Snake rapids	
Scoping portage.	
Leaf portage	
Birch portage	
Birch lake	
Island portage, 1 portage.	
Rook lake.	
Rook portage, 1 portage.	
Miron lake.	
Pelican Narrows lake.	
Medicine rapids, 1 portage.	
Three portages in ½ mile, 3 portages.	
Burntwood lake.	
Little Frog portage, 1 portage.	
Frog portage, height of land, 1 portage.	
Churchill river.	
Kettle Falls, 1 portage.	
Deer river.	
Deer rapids, 1 portage.	
Mountain portage	} 4 portages.
Davis rapids	
White Mud portage	
Rock portage	
South end Deer lake	Total, 26 portages.

	Miles.
Distances by water—	
From Prince Albert to Cumberland, about	290
From Cumberland to Pelican Narrows, about.	160
From Pelican Narrows to south end of Reindeer lake	175
Across lake.	250
	<hr/> 875

It is almost impossible to get at the distances travelling in the north, as they are reckoned by so many days, and in travelling with dogs in the winter one is always on the road long before daylight and camping at dusk. I have got up at 2.30 a.m. to make a good start.

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COUNTRY.

Saskatchewan river, high banks, poplar and fir trees, heavy timber in places.

Sturgeon river and Beaver lake, limestone bottom on Sturgeon river, rocky islands on Beaver lake, birch, poplar and fir trees.

Churchill river, large fir trees in places, birch and small poplar.

Reindeer lake, rocky and sandy islands, south end good sized poplar and fir trees; north end, swampy, scrubby timber, jack pine, poplar and birch. All building timber of any size has to be hauled from south end of lake.

Reindeer lake, north end. A. M. McDermott in charge of Hudson's Bay Co. post known by the Hudson's Bay Co. as Lac du Brochet post.

At the post are about 250 Chipewyan Indians known as 'Caribou Eaters,' who are decreasing yearly caused by scrofula and consumption. About 25 Esquimaux trade at the company's post bringing musk ox, white fox and wolf skins and fawn skins.

Fur plentiful, beaver, otter, mink, bear, marten, ermine and fox. There are not enough Indians to hunt the fur. They are by far the best off Indians that I have ever seen. The lake is full of whitefish and trout. It is a wonderful sight to see the reindeer come down from the Barren Lands in the fall of the year. I have seen them passing the Hudson's Bay Co. post for days by thousands. They come down and winter on the islands in the vicinity of the post, going back north to the Barren Lands in the latter part of May and beginning of June, just before the breaking up of the ice.

There is a Roman Catholic mission, Rev. Father Ancel in charge, assisted by the Rev. Father Turqueil and Brother Pioget, school teacher. School attendance in winter 15, in summer 35. The Indians gather at Lac du Brochet at Christmas and Easter to attend church and trade, leaving then and returning to Lac du Brochet for the summer in canoes to bring up supplies from Cumberland for the Hudson's Bay Co.

South end of Reindeer lake. Known by the name of 'Deer lake' post, John Thomas trading for the Hudson's Bay Co. Population all told 52, Indians not increasing, fur plentiful, but not enough hunters; fish very plentiful, herring, whitefish and trout; moose and wood deer plentiful.

Pelican Narrows. Mr. Simpson in charge of Hudson's Bay Co. post.

A. Halcrow in charge of Revillon Freres' trading post. Fur plentiful and Indians in good circumstances and not requiring any assistance. Moose and wood deer plentiful, also whitefish and trout. Fur, otter, mink, marten, lynx, wolf, rat, ermine.

Cumberland House. Mr. Belanger in charge of Hudson's Bay Co. post. Jones Bros. trading post. Fur plentiful, rat, mink, marten, otter.

The Hudson's Bay Co. have hauled their supplies for the northern post, 'some 2,000 pieces' from Cumberland to Beaver lake, with horses over a 25 mile portage cut through swamps and timber.

J. H. GENEREUX,
Inspector.

APPENDIX O.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SURGEON G. P. BELL, REGINA.

REGINA, December 30, 1905.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual medical report for the year ended November 30, 1905.

The number of cases treated was 1,085, which compared with last year is a decrease of 62; there were, however, 5 deaths, an increase of 3 on the average for the past five years. The average number constantly sick was 18·95. The average sick time to each man was 11·84 days. The average duration of each case of sickness was 6·39 days.

GENERAL DISEASES.

Under the heading Eruptive Fevers there were 2 cases of measles. Influenza furnished 48 cases. There were 2 cases of diphtheria, and 4 of enteric fever. Dysentery accounted for 4 cases. Tubercular disease caused 1 admission for tubercle of lungs, the man being sent to a sanatorium. There were 6 cases of gonorrhœa. Parasitic diseases furnished 6 cases, and alcoholism 4. Of rheumatism there were 45 cases. For debility there were 4 admissions, and other general diseases furnished 3 cases, namely, mumps 1, cyst 1, and anæmia 1.

LOCAL DISEASES.

Under 'Diseases of the nervous system' there were 61 cases, the chief of which were epilepsy 2, neuralgia 11, headache 21, insanity 1, cerebral hæmorrhage 1, congestion of brain 1, sunstroke 1, and vertigo 1. 'Diseases of the eye and eyelids' accounted for 15 cases, namely, defects of vision 3, the remainder being chiefly conjunctivitis. 'Diseases of other organs of special sense': there were 12 cases, 3 of which were aural, and 9 nasal affections. 'Diseases of the circulatory system' gave 11 cases, the principal being heart disease 1, varix 3, disordered action of heart 3. 'Diseases of the respiratory system': under this heading there were 193 cases, consisting largely of coughs and colds. There were 5 cases of pneumonia, 44 of bronchial catarrh, 1 of pleurisy, and 1 of laryngitis. 'Diseases of the digestive system': there were 303 cases, the principal of which were, 87 of mouth and throat affections, 98 of diarrhœa, 29 of biliousness, 27 of indigestion, 9 of colic, 10 of piles, 1 of cancer of cæcum, 3 of appendicitis, and 2 of hepatic affections. 'Diseases of the lymphatic system' accounted for 7 cases. 'Diseases of the generative system' gave 10 cases, namely, variecocele 3, stricture of urethra 2, orchitis 4, and hydrocele 1. 'Diseases of the organs of locomotion' gave 27 cases, the principal being, synovitis 14, myalgia 7, and bursitis 1. 'Diseases of the connective tissue' furnished 19 cases of which 13 were abscess, and 2 cellulitis. 'Diseases of the skin': there were 59 cases, including boils 29, eczema 4, ulcer 3, corns 8, and pruritus 3.

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INJURIES.

Local injuries were 239 in number, the principal being, wounds 27, fractures 12, dislocations 5, frost bites 8, sprains 35, contusions 79, abrasions 19, blisters of feet 16 and burns 4.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

Operations for radical cure of hydrocele 1, faulty union of fracture 1, appendicitis 1, and cancer of cæcum 1, are reported from 'K' Division, and 1 of appendicitis from Depot Division, of which all except the last two recovered.

INVALIDING.

The number invalided during the year was 8, the causes being defects of vision 3, epilepsy 1, rheumatism 1, chronic cough 1, ankylosis of finger joint 1, and debility 1.

RECRUITS.

The number of recruits engaged was 163.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

The general health of the force has been good, and the sanitary condition of the various posts is reported to be satisfactory. There were 11 cases of diphtheria and 2 of measles in the families of members of the force at Regina, and an epidemic of typhoid fever in the Battleford district, which is said to have originated in the camps of the Canadian Northern Railway, but fortunately only 2 cases occurred amongst members of the force. The alterations made to the hospital at Regina have greatly improved the building. No repairs of importance are noted in the reports from other divisions.

A table is attached showing the principal statistics of sickness and mortality according to the various sections of disease.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. PEARSON BELL,
Surgeon.

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Table showing the average strength, number of cases, deaths, number in-
valided and constantly sick of the force within the Territories, for the year ended
November 30, 1905, with ratio per 1,000 of the strength.

Diseases.	No. of Cases.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Constantly sick.	RATIO PER 1,000.			
					No. of Cases.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Constantly sick.
<i>General Diseases.</i>								
Eruptive fevers	2			06	3.42			.10
Influenza.....	48			68	82.08			1.16
Diphtheria	2			08	3.42			.13
Enteric fever	4	1		70	6.84	1.71		1.19
Dysentery.....	4			10	6.84			.17
Tubercular disease	1			34	1.71			.58
Gonorrhœa	6			39	10.26			.66
Parasitic diseases.....	6			06	10.26			.10
Alcoholism	4			02	6.84			.03
Rheumatism.....	45		1	88	76.95		1.71	1.50
Debility.....	4		1	06	6.84		1.71	.10
Other general diseases	3			02	5.13			.03
<i>Local Diseases.</i>								
Diseases of the—								
Nervous system	61	1	1	81	104.31	1.71	1.71	1.38
Eye	15		3	27	25.65		5.13	.46
Other organs of special sense.	12			12	20.52			.20
Circulatory system	11	1		74	18.81	1.71		1.26
Respiratory system	193		1	1.81	330.03		1.71	3.09
Digestive system	303	2		1.21	518.13	3.42		2.06
Lymphatic system	7			34	11.97			.58
Generative system.....	10			39	17.10			.66
Organs of locomotion.....	27			1.98	46.17			3.38
Connective tissue.....	19			60	32.49			1.02
Skin	59			88	100.86			1.50
<i>Injuries.</i>								
Local	239		1	6.41	408.69		1.71	10.96
General total	1,085	5	8	18.95	1,855.35	8.55	13.68	32.30

Average annual strength, 584.

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APPENDIX P.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY SURGEON J. F. BURNETT, REGINA.

REGINA, January 15, 1906.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith this my annual report upon the horses of the force for the year ended November 30, 1905.

During the year I visited the headquarters of all the divisions stationed in Alberta and Saskatchewan, together with a large number of the detachments, and as I purchased most of the horses for 'N' Division, I have had the opportunity of seeing nearly all the horses. Although we have had a greater number of deaths than usual during the past year, due in a great many instances to accident, the general health and condition has been unusually good. With the exception of glanders, no disease of a contagious nature has appeared in our stables, but on account of this disease it was found necessary to destroy four horses, three Reg. Nos. 2769, 2769 and 2831 at Wood Mountain, and 2761 at Regina. Twenty-five horses were tested for glanders, the above mentioned four being the only ones which reacted to the mallein test. Every precaution is being taken with a view to prevent a recurrence of this disease, and to prevent our animals from coming in contact with those affected, but in making patrols it is necessary to put our horses in so many different stables, it must be expected that occasionally one will contract the disease, as it exists in all parts of the country.

Of the twenty-five deaths which have to be recorded, twelve were due to accident, and when four is added to this number destroyed for glanders, the percentage of deaths from diseases which we commonly meet is particularly small. The horses purchased during the year are proving satisfactory. Those taken over in March for 'N' Division were specially selected for the work they were intended for, being short, thick-set blocky animals, that could be used for pack purposes, saddle or team work. Those purchased for use in Alberta and Saskatchewan are, I think, of a better quality than those purchased for some previous years, there being some specially fine animals in the lot. One in particular, a bay gelding, taken over from H. M. Hatfield, of Pincher Creek, so pleased His Excellency the Governor General as a saddle horse that he arranged to purchase him for his own use, and had him shipped to Ottawa. Horses were purchased at Maple Creek, Medicine Hat, Calgary, High River, Macleod, Pincher Creek and Cardston. A larger number than usual were offered, and while we could not buy all, it was remarkable how few could have been rejected on account of unsoundness, the principal reason for rejecting the majority of them being their size, a number being too heavy for our team work. The better price paid by the government for police horses is having its effect as breeders are undoubtedly paying more attention to the raising of horses suitable for our work.

With the exception of 'E' Division, the stable accommodation at the different posts I found good. At all the divisions I found the forage supplied to be the best procurable, and in no case did I find reason to complain of the treatment the horses were receiving.

I attach a list of cases treated during the year, also list of deaths, and the causes.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JNO. F. BURNETT.

Insp., Veterinary Surgeon.

VETERINARY.

Number of cases treated from November 30, 1904, to December 1, 1905.

Disease.	No. of Cases Treated.	Disease.	No. of Cases Treated.
Abscess	3	Sesamoiditis	1
Anæmia	6	Side bones	2
Azoturia	2	Shoulder lameness.....	2
Boils.....	3	Splints.....	4
Capped hock	1	Sprains.....	41
Catarrh	1	Stifle lameness	1
Colic	6	Ringbone	1
Congestion of lungs	1	Laryngitis.....	1
Erostosis.....	1	Mange	2
Fever	3	Open joint	1
Fracture of suffraginis.....	1	Periodic ophthalmia	1
Glanders	4	Partial paralysis	1
Influenza	14	Retention of urine	1
Injury to eye	3	Ringworm	1
Indigestion	1	Scratches	5
Lameness—		Sitfast	1
Corns.....	10	Sore mouth	1
Curb	5	Strangles.....	4
Enlarged fetlock	1	Suppurative synovitis ..	1
Injury to shoulder	1	Sunstroke	1
Injury to pastern	1	Wounds—	
Kicked	7	Contused.....	44
Laminitis.....	7	Incised	10
Lymphangitis	3	Lacerated	12
Quarter crack	5	Punctured	15
Ringbone.....	1	Worms and botts	3

List of horses died, year ended November 30, 1905.

Reg. No.	Div.	Place.	Cause of Death.
2795	Dep.	Regina.....	Azoturia.
2989	A	Maple Creek	Injury to lining and walls of stomach by botts.
2609	C	Lloydminster.....	Acute nephritis.
2674	C	Battleford.....	Exhaustion, result of diarrhœa.
2739	D	Macleod.....	Enteritis.
2709	D	Macleod.....	Debility.
2679	D	Macleod.....	Accidentally killed.
P199	G	Fort Saskatchewan.....	Brocken neck.
2595	K	Kennedy's Crossing.....	Suppurative synovitis, result of barbed wire cut.
9	N	Peace River Crossing	Exposure.
4	N	Peace River, Yukon Trail	Acute colic.
49	N	Peace river Detachment.....	Drowning.

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List of horses destroyed, year ended November 30, 1905.

Reg. No.	Div.	Place.	Cause.	Remarks.
2769	Dep.	Wood Mountain. . . .	Glanders.	Tested and destroyed, May 15, 1905.
2787	Dep.	Willow Bun ch.	Glanders.	Tested and destroyed, May 2, 1905.
2831	Dep.	Willow Bun ch.	Glanders.	Tested and destroyed, May 15, 1905.
3008	Dep.	Regina.	Fractured pastern. .	
2761	Dep.	Regina.	Glanders.	Tested and destroyed, July 23, 1905.
128	C	Battleford.	Badly burned.	
2662	D	Macleod.	Accidentally injured by running into wire fence.	
2796	E	Calgary.	Broken leg.	
2533	E	Calgary.	Broken leg.	
2887	E	Calgary.	Injury, barbed wire.	
2843	G	Fort Saskatchewan.	Broken leg.	
2984	K	Lethbridge.	Injury to rear hock.	
1992	K	Lethbridge.	Incurable disease. .	

Total, 13.

PART II

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE

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SCHEDULE A.

DISTRIBUTION STATE OF THE FORCE, BY DIVISIONS, DURING THE SUMMER OF 1905.

Division.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Depot	Regina	1	1	1	4	1	1	8	6	4	78	14	119	73	....
	Arcola									1			1	1	....
	Broadview									1			1	1	....
	Carlyle										1		1	1	....
	Carnduff									1			1	1	....
	Craik										1		1	1	....
	Esterhazy										1		1	1	....
	Estevan								1		1		2	2	....
	Fort Qu'Appelle								1		1		2	3	....
	Grenfell										1		1	1	....
	Kutawa										1		1	2	....
	Milestone										1		1	1	....
	Moosejaw									1	1		2	2	....
	Moosomin				1					1	4	1	7	5	....
	North Portal							1					1	1	....
	Norway House								1			1	2	....	....
	Ottawa				1			2	1				4	....	....
	Oxbow										1		1	1	....
	Town Station								1		1		2	....	....
	Weyburn										1		1	1	....
	Whitewood								1				1	1	....
	Wolseley										1		1	1	....
	Wood Mountain				1			1		3	12	3	20	21	....
	Yorkton								1	1	4		6	6	....
	On command				3			5		2	23		33	20	....
Total, Depot Div...		1	1	1	10	1	1	17	13	15	134	19	213	147	....
A	Maple Creek			1				3	1	2	12	3	22	22	....
	East End										2		2	2	....
	Medicine Hat				1				1		3		5	6	....
	Medicine Lodge								1		1		2	5	....
	Swift Current									1	2		3	7	....
	Ten Mile							1			1		2	6	....
	Town Station								1				1	1	....
	On leave				1						1		2	....	....
	On command										2		2	3	....
	Total, 'A' Division			1	2			4	4	3	24	3	41	52	....
C.	Battleford			1	1			2	1	1	9	4	19	15	....
	Jackfish										1		1	1	....
	Lloydminster								1		2		3	3	....
	North Battleford									1			1	1	....
	Onion Lake							1					1	2	....
	Wardenville										1		1	1	....
	On command							1					1	1	....
Total, 'C' Division				1	1			4	2	2	13	4	27	24	....

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

Division.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
D	Macleod			1	1			5	2	3	23	7	42	39	....
	Big Bend										2		2	4	....
	Boundary Creek										1		1	1	....
	Cardston				1						1	1	3	4	....
	Clareholm								1		1		2	3	....
	Coleman										2		2	2	....
	Frank									1	1		2	2	....
	Kipp										1	1	2	2	....
	Kootenai										2		2	3	....
	Kootenai Pass										2		2	3	....
	Nanton										1		1	1	....
	Peigan									1		1	2	1	....
	Pincher Creek				1				1		2	1	5	7	....
	Porcupines										2		2	3	....
	Stand Off									1	2	3	6	6	....
	Twin Lakes							1			2		3	2	....
	On command				1				1				2		....
	Total, 'D' Division.			1	4			6	5	6	45	14	81	83	....
E	Calgary			1	1			3	1	3	15	5	29	28	....
	Banff								1		1		2	3	....
	Bankhead										1		1	1	....
	Canmore										1		1	1	....
	Gleichen							1			1	1	3	4	....
	High River										1		1	1	....
	Innisfail									1			1	1	....
	Morley										1		1	1	....
	Okotoks									1			1	1	....
	Olds										1		1	1	....
	Red Deer								1				1	1	....
	On leave								1				1		....
	Total, 'E' Division			1	1			4	4	5	22	6	43	43	....
F	Prince Albert				1			2	1		4	3	11	13	....
	Batoche										1		1	1	....
	Duck Lake								1		1	1	3	4	....
	Mistawasis										1		1	1	....
	Humboldt										1		1	1	....
	Melfort									1	1		2	2
	Puckahn										1		1	1
	Rosthern									1			1	1
	Saskatoon									1	1		2	4
	Total, 'F' Division :				1			2	2	3	11	4	23	28

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Divisions.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
G	Fort Saskatchewan				2			2	1	1	16	3	25	23	
	Alix										1		1	1	
	Andrew									1			1	1	
	Athabaska Landing									1			1	2	
	Camrose										1		1	1	
	Edmonton									1	4	2	7	7	
	Iron Creek														
	Lacombe										1		1	1	
	Saddle Lake										1		1	1	
	St. Albert									1			1	1	
	Vegreville										1		1	1	
	Wetaskiwin								1				1	2	
	Fort Macpherson								1	1	2	1	5		
	Total, 'G' Division				2			2	3	6	27	6	46	41	
K	Lethbridge			1	1			3	2	2	7	6	22	21	
	Coutts							1	1		3		5	12	
	Grassy Lake										1		1	1	
	Kennedy's Crossing										2		2	3	
	Magrath								1				1	1	
	Milk River Ridge										2		2	3	
	Pendant d'Oreille							1	1		1	1	4	4	
	Wild Horse										2		2	2	
	Writing-on-Stone								1		1	1	3	3	
	Stafford										1		1	1	
	Total, 'K' Division			1	1			5	6	2	20	8	43	51	
M	Hudson's Bay			1	1			2		2	11		17		
N	Lesser Slave Lake								1		2	2	5	7	
	Chipewyan								1		1	1	3		
	Fort St. John			1	1				2	3	22	3	32	58	
	Peace River Landing								1			1	2	6	
	On command				1			1		1			3		
	Total, 'N' Division			1	2			1	5	4	25	7	45	71	
B	Dawson	1	1	5	2			4	3	6	42	15	79	30	
	Forty Mile									1	4	1	6		11
	Stewart River									1	3		4		25
	Selkirk									1	2	1	4	2	
	Minto										2	1	3		
	Stewart Crossing										2		2	1	11
	Grand Forks								1		4	1	6	2	
	Dominion									1	2	1	4	2	
	Hunker								1		2	1	4	2	
	Sulphur									1	2		3	1	
	Gold Run								1		3		4	1	
	McQuesten							1			1		2		7
	Mayo									1	1		2	1	1
	Glacier Creek								1		2	1	4	1	
	Town Station							1		1	9	1	12		
	Sixty Mile										1		1		
	SS. Vidette									1			1		
	Total, 'B' Division	1	1	5	2			6	7	14	82	23	141	43	55

Division.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
H	White Horse			1	4			4	3	5	37	9	63	24	....
	Tahkini									1	2	1	4	2	....
	Tantalus									1	3		4	4	....
	Hootalinqua										3		3	1	5
	Livingstone Creek								1		2		3	2	....
	Careross										3		3		....
	Champagne's Landing									1	2		3	6	....
	Kluahne								1		3		4	2	5
	Dalton Trail								1		3	2	6	9	28
	Town Station								1		3		4		....
	SS. Vidette										1	9	10		....
	On command					1						1	2		....
	Special duty					1							1		....
	On herd													8	....
Total, 'H' Division.				1	4	2		4	7	8	62	22	110	58	38

RECAPITULATION.

Depot Division, Regina	1	1	1	10	1	1	17	13	15	134	19	213	147	....
'A' Division, Maple Creek			1	2			4	4	3	24	3	41	52	....
'C' Division, Battleford			1	1			4	2	2	13	4	27	24	....
'D' Division, Macleod			1	4			6	5	6	45	14	81	83	....
'E' Division, Calgary			1	1			4	4	5	22	6	43	43	....
'F' Division, Prince Albert				1			2	2	3	11	4	23	28	....
'G' Div., Fort Saskatchewan				2			2	3	6	27	6	46	41	....
'K' Division, Lethbridge			1	1			5	6	2	20	8	43	51	....
'N' Div., Peace, Yukon Trail			1	2			1	5	4	25	7	45	71	....
'M' Div., Hudson's Bay			1	1			2		2	11		17		....
'B' Division, Dawson		1	1	5	2		6	7	14	82	23	141	43	55
'H' Div., White Horse			1	4	2		4	7	8	62	22	110	58	38
Grand total	1	2	10	34	5	1	57	58	70	476	116	830	639	93

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SCHEDULE B.

DISTRIBUTION STATE OF THE FORCE, BY DIVISIONS, NOVEMBER 30, 1905.

Division.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Depot.	Regina.		1	1	5	1	1	8	6	4	86	13	126	68	
	Arcola.									1	1		2	2	
	Balcarres										1		1	1	
	Big Muddy.									1	4	1	6	7	
	Broadview									1			1	1	
	Carnduff.									1			1	1	
	Craik.										1		1	1	
	Esterhazy.										1		1	1	
	Estevan.								1		1		2	2	
	Fort McPherson.				1					1	5	1	8		
	Fort Pelly.									1	2		3	3	
	Fort Qu'Appelle.										2		2	3	
	Grenfell.										1		1	2	
	Kamsack.										1		1	1	
	Kutawa.										1		1	1	
	Milestone.										1		1	1	
	Moosejaw.									1	1		2	1	
	Moosomin.				1					1	4		6	4	
	North Portal									1	1		2	1	
	Norway House.								1			1	2		
	Ottawa.				1			2	1				4		
	Oxbow.										1		1	1	
	Pense.										1		1	1	
	Sheho.										1		1		
	Strasburg.										1		1	1	
	Town Station.								1		1		2	1	
	Weyburn.										1		1	1	
	Whitewood								1				1	1	
	Willow Bunch.									1	1	1	3	6	
	Wood Mountain.				1			1		1	5	2	10	8	
	Yorkton							1			2		3	6	
	On leave.								1		2		3		
	On command.	1			1			5			3		10		
Total, Depot Div.		1	1	1	10	1	1	17	12	15	133	19	211	127	
A.	Maple Creek.			1				3	1	2	9	3	19	19	
	East End										2		2	4	
	Medicine Hat.				1				1		3		5	6	
	Medicine Lodge.									1	2		3	6	
	Swift Current.									1	2		3	6	
	Ten Mile.							1			1		2	5	
	Town Station.								1				1	1	
	Willow Creek.										3		3	4	
	On command				1						1		2		
Total, 'A' Division.				1	2			4	3	4	23	3	40	51	
C.	Battleford.			1	1			2	1		10	4	19	14	
	Jackfish.										1		1	1	
	Lloydminster.								1		2		3	4	
	North Battleford.									1	1		2	1	
	Onion Lake.							1					1	2	
	Sounding Lake.									1	2		3	4	
	Wardenville.										1		1	1	
	On command							1			1		2	1	
Total, 'C' Division.				1	1			4	2	2	18	4	32	28	

Division.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
D. . . .	Macleod.			1	2			4	2	2	23	8	45	42	
	Big Bend.										2		2	4	
	Boundary Creek.										1		1	1	
	Cardston.				1						1	1	3	6	
	Clareholm.								1		1		2	2	
	Coleman.										2		2	2	
	Frank.									1	1		2	2	
	Kipp.										1	1	2	2	
	Kootenai.										2		2	2	
	Leavings.										1		1	1	
	Nanton.										1		1	1	
	Peigan.									1		1	2	1	
	Pincher Creek.				1				1		2	1	5	7	
	Porcupines.										2		2	3	
	Stand Off.								1		2	3	6	5	
	Twin Lakes.								1		1		2	2	
	On leave.										2		2		
Total, 'D' Division				1	4			4	6	4	48	15	82	83	
E. . . .	Calgary.			1	1			3	1	3	17	5	31	22	
	Banff.								1		1		2	3	
	Bankhead.										1		1	1	
	Canmore.										1		1	1	
	Gleichen.							1			1	2	4	4	
	Greentree.									1	2		3	4	
	High River.										1		1	1	
	Innisfail.							1		1			1	1	
	Morley.										1		1	1	
	Okotoks.								1				1	1	
	Olds.										1		1	1	
	Red Deer.								1				1	1	
Total, 'E' Division.				1	1			4	4	5	26	7	48	41	
F. . . .	Prince Albert.				1			2	1		5	3	12	11	
	Batoche.										1		1	1	
	Duck Lake.								1		1	1	3	4	
	Elbow.										1		1	1	
	Gillies.										1		1	1	
	Hanley.										1		1	1	
	Humboldt.										1		1	1	
	Melfort.									1	1		2	2	
	Puckahn.										1		1	1	
	Rosthern.									1			1	1	
	Saskatoon.									1	1		2	3	
Total, 'F' Division.					1			2	2	3	14	4	26	27	

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Division.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
G. . . .	Fort Saskatchewan.				2			3	1	2	12	3	23	20	
	Alix.										1		1	1	
	Andrew.									1			1	1	
	Athabaska Landing.									1			1	1	
	Camrose										1		1	1	
	Edmonton.				1					1	3	2	7	8	
	Iron Creek									1	2		3	4	
	Lacombe.										1		1	1	
	Lac Ste. Anne.										1		1	1	
	Ponoka.														
	Saddle Lake.										1		1	1	
	St. Albert.									1			1	1	
	Vegreville.										1		1	1	
	Wetaskiwin.								1				1	1	
	On leave.										1		1		
	On command.							1			1		2		
	Total, 'G' Division.				3			4	2	7	25	5	46	42	
K. . . .	Lethbridge.			1	1			2	2	1	7	4	18	15	
	Coutts.							1	1		3		5	9	
	Grassy Lake.										1		1	1	
	Little Bow.										1		1	1	
	Magrath								1				1	1	
	Milk River Ridge.									1	1		2	4	
	Pendant d'Oreille							1	1		2	1	5	4	
	Wild Horse.										1		1	1	
	Writing-on-Stone								1		1	1	3	8	
	On command.										2		2		
	Total, 'K' Division.			1	1			4	6	2	19	6	39	44	
M. . . .	Hudson's Bay			1	1			2		3	10		17		
N. . . .	Lesser Slave Lake.				1			1	2		4	4	12	10	
	Chipewyan.								1		1	1	3		
	Fort St. John.				1				2	3	17		23	57	
	Fort Graham.									1	2		3		
	Peace River Landing.								1			1	2	3	
	On command.				1								1		
	Total, 'N' Division.			1	2			1	6	4	24	6	44	70	

Division.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspector.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
B. . . .	Dawson.		1	1	3	1		4	1	6	32	16	65	19	....
	Forty Mile									1	3	1	5	1	10
	Stewart Crossing.										2	1	3	1	11
	Stewart River									1	3	....	4	....	25
	Selkirk.					1			1	....	2	1	5	4	....
	Minto.										2	1	3	2	....
	Grand Forks.				1					1	3	1	6	2	....
	Dominion.								1	....	2	1	4	2	....
	Hunker.								1	....	2	1	4	1	....
	Sulphur.								1	....	1	....	2	1	....
	Gold Run.										2	1	3	1	....
	McQuesten										3	....	3	....	7
	Mayo.								1	....	2	....	3	....	5
	Glacier.										3	....	3	1	....
	Wounded Moose										2	1	3	2	....
	Grand Valley.										1	1	2	....	....
	Town Station.							1	....	1	6	1	9	....	....
	Furlough.									1	1	....	2	....	....
	On command.				1					1	2	....	4	....	....
Total, 'B' Division.			1	1	5	2	..	5	6	12	74	27	133	37	58
H. . . .	White Horse.				3	2		4	3	5	34	9	60	34	....
	Takhini.									1	2	1	4	3	....
	Braeburn.									1	2	....	3	4	....
	Tantalus.									1	3	....	4	4	....
	Livingstone Creek.								1	....	2	....	3	3	5
	Carcross.				1					....	3	1	5	....	....
	Champagnes Landing . . . . .									....	3	....	3	4	....
	Kluahne.								1	....	3	....	4	....	10
	Dalton House.								1	....	1	2	4	....	23
	Town Station.								1	....	3	....	4	....	....
	On leave.				1					....	....	....	1	....	....
	On herd. . . . .									....	....	....	....	4	....
Total, 'H' Division				1	4	2	....	4	7	8	56	13	95	56	38
Total, 'B' Division.			1	1	5	2	....	5	6	12	74	27	133	37	58
Total, Yukon Ter...			1	2	9	4	....	9	13	20	130	40	228	93	96

RECAPITULATION.

Depot	Regina.	1	1	1	10	1	1	17	12	15	133	19	211	127	....
A. . . .	Maple Creek.			1	2			4	3	4	23	3	40	51	....
C. . . .	Battleford.			1	1			4	2	2	18	4	32	28	....
D. . . .	Macleod.			1	4			4	6	4	48	15	82	83	....
E. . . .	Calgary.			1	1			4	4	5	26	7	48	41	....
F. . . .	Prince Albert.				1			2	2	3	14	4	26	27	....
G. . . .	Fort Saskatchewan.				3			4	2	7	25	5	46	42	....
K. . . .	Lethbridge			1	1			4	6	2	19	6	39	44	....
N. . . .	Peace-Yukon Trail.			1	2			1	6	4	24	6	44	70	....
M. . . .	Hudson's Bay.			1	1			2	....	3	10	....	17	....	....
B. . . .	Dawson.		1	1	5	2		5	6	12	74	27	133	37	58
H. . . .	White Horse.			1	4	2		4	7	8	56	13	95	56	38
Grand total.			1	2	10	35	5	55	56	69	470	109	813	606	96

PART III.

YUKON TERRITORY.

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DAWSON, Y.T., December 1, 1905.

To the Right Honourable
Sir WILFRID LAURIER, P.C., G.C.M.G., &c., &c.,
President of the Privy Council,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my annual report for the year ended November 30, 1905, on the work performed by the force under my command in the Yukon Territory, together with the reports of the officers commanding 'B' and 'H' Divisions.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

Z. T. WOOD,
Assistant Commissioner,
Commanding R. N. W. M. Police, Yukon Territory.

GENERAL STATE OF THE TERRITORY.

The Territory is now in what perhaps may be called a transition state as far as mining is concerned. The smaller operator and individual miner are fast giving way to the larger companies, commanding practically unlimited capital, who are installing dredges and hydraulic plants on ground which has either been previously worked over by the old methods, or else has been hitherto considered dirt of too low a grade of value to be handled in that way.

The output this season has not amounted to much more than \$7,000,000, or some three millions less than last year. This in part can be accounted for by the almost entire absence of rainfall during the months of July and August, or during what is in ordinary years the busiest portion of the season, when work could have been prosecuted during the whole twenty-four hours of continual daylight, had it not been for the want of water. The inevitable result was, of course, the practical suspension of operations throughout the district, except in a few more favoured localities, during this period. To such a continuance of dry weather is entirely due the decrease in the output.

One effect of such an unfavourable season has been a large and appreciable decrease in population and concomitantly a decrease in the number of criminals and in crime. This reduction, however, in the criminal classes has not materially curtailed our work, and we have the same ground to cover as heretofore, for those remaining do not confine themselves to any particular locality, but are to be found, though in smaller numbers, in all parts of the Territory.

Owing to the reduction in the strength of the force we have found it very difficult at times to afford efficient service to some localities, though all ranks have endeavoured to make up their loss in numbers by increased vigilance and diligence.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Department of Justice.

Owing to the crowded state of the provincial penitentiary at New Westminster, we have retained in the Yukon the long-term prisoners, or convicts, sentenced during the

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year. This, of course, while unavoidable, increases our responsibility as we have no permanent penitentiary staff as in outside institutions, nor are the buildings available suitable for the detention of convicts.

We have not been called upon to furnish an officer as police magistrate at Dawson as frequently as in former years, as one is now only detailed for this duty during the absence of the judge (acting as magistrate) when sitting in the Appellate Court of the Territory.

On the creeks and at all outlying points the magistrates' work is looked after by either the officer in charge of the detachments or by other officers detailed from Dawson or White Horse for the purpose.

Department of Indian Affairs.

The usual assistance has been rendered to the Indians of the Territory in the way of issues of food, drugs, &c. We have also undertaken for this department the distribution of blankets sent in for the use of the sick, destitute and aged. These have been placed in charge of the non-commissioned officers or constables in charge of the detachments at McQuesten, Selkirk, &c., &c., and a supply has also been given to some of the missionaries for distribution as required.

Department of Militia.

I am glad to be able to report that at last the matter of the militia clothing, &c., left in our charge by the Yukon garrison on their departure from the Territory, has been closed and a final disposition made of all the articles.

Owing to the great difficulty in maintaining the Dawson Rifle Company it has been disbanded. It was found impossible to keep the corps supplied with officers, as the number of those to whom commissions could be given are limited, and, by an unfortunate train of circumstances, all those appointed from time to time left, or were transferred, from the Territory shortly after they were gazetted.

Department of the Interior.

In order that the Territory might be administered in as efficient a manner as possible in accordance with the reduced revenue, on February 1 last, the police stationed in nearly all the outlying districts assumed the duties of agents to the mining recorders at Dawson and White Horse, and also to the Crown timber and land agents. These duties are performed by the non-commissioned officer or constable in charge of each detachment, and their work is practically the same as that of the mining recorders and timber and land agents whom they relieved. For this, in the first instance, members of the force were paid a commission of 5 per cent of the amount of fees collected by them, which, however, proved so small a recompense (in some instances amounting to \$2 to \$5 a month), that the commission was increased to 10 per cent of the sum received. This in some localities affords them a fair remuneration for their work and increased responsibilities, but even yet in others the aggregate collected is so small that the commission does not amount to very much.

Previous to our taking over these duties the annual cost to the government on account of the maintenance of the offices in question amounted to approximately the sum of \$40,000. The amount paid the police in commissions (representing the total cost of the Department of the Interior for the maintenance of the offices) amounted to a little over \$2,000 from February 1 to October 31. If a fourth of this sum is added for the remaining three months the approximate expenditure involved would be \$2,500, or a probable saving to the government of some \$38,000 per annum.

The duty of seeing that no gold leaves the country on which the export tax has not been paid devolves upon us, and all passengers by boat, scow or steamer leaving

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Dawson for Alaskan points are searched by our men; also all parties leaving by train from White Horse are examined by the town detachment at that place. In this they are assisted by women who are employed to search the female passengers leaving the Territory by the northern or southern routes.

Post Office Department.

The mail is carried by us to many points not covered by a regular mail service, and in addition we have undertaken, from December 1 next, to carry second class matter once a week between White Horse and Dawson to the amount of 625 pounds by each patrol. Previous to this winter our patrols covered the distance between White Horse and Dawson in twelve days, the patrol making a detachment a day, or travelling at an average of $27\frac{1}{2}$ miles per diem. In order to carry out our undertaking of a weekly delivery of mail we propose making the distance this year in eight days, or at the rate of 41 miles a day.

We have also been directed to establish a mail service between Forty-Mile and Glacier to be carried fortnightly during the winter months, and a similar service between Dawson and Glacier during the summer.

The non-commissioned officers at Selkirk, Stewart River and Forty-Mile continue to act as postmasters.

Department of Agriculture.

The work in connection with this department has been looked after by the veterinary staff-sergeants at Dawson and White Horse, under my supervision.

Glanders made sporadic appearance here and there throughout the Territory but was confined to the original cases.

Hog cholera broke out in the pens of a man who attempted to raise pork for the local market, from shoats shipped in from the outside. The experiment resulted most disastrously for him, as every animal he had, some fifty in number, either died or was destroyed. They were worth, laid down here, without counting the cost of keep from date of importation to outbreak of disease, about \$15 a head.

A few horses, both at Dawson and White Horse, were found to be affected with mange. The diseased animals were isolated and the outbreak confined to the original stock.

Inspection fees were collected from owners of stock imported from the United States and forwarded to the department.

Last spring the Minister of Agriculture sent in a variety of seeds of grasses and grain for experimental growing in the Yukon. These seeds, however, did not arrive at White Horse until the middle of May, nor at Dawson until June 1, and by the time they were distributed among the agriculturists, it was too late in the season for advantageous growth, so that the results obtained were not of much value in determining their suitability for cultivation in this climate. While, as I have stated, the results obtained were of but little value, the growth made in the majority of sowings was marvellously vigorous and luxuriant, and gave every promise of successfully reaching maturity had the seed been planted earlier. In the White Horse district, the seed potatoes in most cases thrived exceptionally well. One grower reported a yield of $98\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. from 3 lbs. seed, and another of 57 lbs. from the same quantity.

As the seeds for next year's test have already arrived, they will be distributed and sown in good time; the results will, I hope, demonstrate the practicability of growing to maturity almost any grain or grass belonging to the temperate zone.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT.

The new Ross carbines have been received and issued. They arrived too late in this season to enable us to test them on our ranges.

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The new Colt revolver, now the regulation pattern for the police, has not yet been received in the Yukon, and we are still armed with the old Enfield, which is now obsolete.

The 7-pounder brass muzzle-loading gun at Dawson will not remain effective much longer, and we should be supplied at as early a date as possible with at least two of the latest 12-pounders. The necessity of supplying us with these was shown in my last report.

The Maxim and Maxim Nordenfelt guns at White Horse and Dawson are in good condition and serviceable.

BUILDINGS.

With the exception of a building erected at Dawson to contain canteen, recreation and billiard rooms and sergeant's mess, and an addition to the stable at White Horse, no new quarters have been added at the headquarters of either division.

On the removal of the mining recorder from Glacier Creek and the assumption of his duties by the police, the building which had been occupied by him was handed over to us. Previous to our taking it over the Public Works Department had set aside a small sum for the building of an addition thereto, but owing to the withdrawal of the mining recorder it had not been spent.

On the establishment of the detachment we found that not only was the structure too small and otherwise unsuitable for our requirements, even with the proposed addition, but also that the site upon which it stood was inconvenient; I therefore asked and obtained authority to erect a suitable building. The amount already appropriated by the Department of Public Works was transferred to us and helped to defray the cost of the structure.

This, and the building of a lean-to kitchen at Minto detachment, together with such repairs as were required at other outposts, comprised the extent of our building operations on detachments.

At Dawson also, the sum of \$800 was expended in patching up the guard-room and while it has been rendered weather-proof for the coming winter, its general instability has become more apparent.

We are still renting quarters in Dawson for an officer. The fact of an officer living out of barracks, is of itself objectionable for many reasons, but owing to the quarters lately rented being adjoining, and practically forming a part of, the police reserve, this undesirable feature was reduced to a minimum. The owner of the house, however, requiring it for his own family, it was necessary to procure other quarters and the only suitable house that could be procured is some considerable distance from barracks; this, while the best and only arrangement possible, is most inconvenient and unsatisfactory.

At White Horse, as I have stated, beyond an addition to the stable and necessary repairs, nothing has been done at headquarters.

New detachment buildings, however, have been erected at Kluahne and Champagne's Landing.

Next year, at White Horse, it is proposed to turn the pump house into a guard-room, as the present one is too small. It is proposed, also, to add an addition to the barrack-room, to be used as a kitchen and wash-room. The present kitchen is immediately underneath the men's sleeping quarters—an arrangement not conducive to health or comfort.

It will also be necessary to erect an addition to the house of the officer commanding, as these quarters have become too small for present requirements.

No quarters are available for the assistant surgeon, for whom we will have to either rent or build a house.

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CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing and kit received was quite up to standard in quality, and our needs, with the exception of socks for Dawson, were kept well supplied.

The new long fur coats, of a similar fur to the short ones supplied last year, are a splendid issue, and will prove of much service and comfort to teamsters, escorts and men on town duty.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the force on the whole has been quite satisfactory, though it was found necessary to dismiss no less than fifteen men for various causes.

CANTEENS.

The canteens at White Horse and Dawson report a very successful year financially and have proved the means of keeping a number of men from the pernicious influence of the town bars; they have also assisted the division and sergeants' messes and the recreation rooms, libraries, rifle clubs and other forms of recreation and sport entered into by the members of the division.

Sufficient stock has been laid in at Dawson to last until the opening of navigation.

CRIME.

Crime of an aggravated nature has been absent, and as will be seen from the statements of cases tried, our average of convictions has been well maintained.

Gambling in the territory is dying a hard death and, in spite of our efforts to put a stop to it, reports come in every month or so that games are being run in certain premises in Dawson or at different roadhouses on the creeks. The magistrates are inclined to deal leniently with those found guilty even on a second or third conviction. A fine of \$25, \$50 or even \$100 is not deterrent as even the largest sum mentioned is soon recovered from the rake off.

Public sentiment is no doubt against gambling, although in the only instance where a gambler was sentenced to jail without the option of a fine (on second conviction), the man had hardly reached the guard-room before a petition signed by 135 persons was on its way to the Minister of Justice asking for his release.

As an example of the strenuous fight put up by some gamblers, I might mention the case of Flynn and Murphy, two men convicted of running a common gaming house. On the magistrate finding them guilty on April 17, they promptly appealed on the ground that the former could not try them except by consent. The judge before whom the appeal came decided the magistrate was acting within his powers. Not satisfied with this the gamblers appealed to the court en banc and two weeks ago, some six months after the first hearing, the last named court rendered judgment dismissing the appeal and sustaining the lower court and the police magistrate. In the meantime one of the defendants had left the country and his bail was estreated.

In my last annual report I drew attention to the finger print system as a means of identification of criminals, which was adopted at Dawson nearly two years ago, and the aid afforded thereby in tracing a crime to its source. In exemplification thereof I mentioned a case which had occurred a short time previous in London, England, where, owing to the discovery of finger prints on some broken glass, a house-breaker was arrested and committed for trial.

A case so similar, as to afford food for reflection, occurred in Dawson a few weeks ago, which has clearly and forcibly demonstrated its (the finger print system) value as an agent in the detection of crime.

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Early in the present month a report was received that a cabin had been broken into and several articles of value, including a gold watch, stolen therefrom. On investigation no trace or clue of the thief could be discovered excepting the impression on a candy box of a print of one of his fingers. An impression of the same finger was also discovered on the bottom of the lamp chimney, imprinted by the thief when lighting the lamp.

It is a well known fact that the criminal classes at large are segregated into several groups or clans, each of which devote their abilities to some particular branch or line of crime. One is given to burglary, another to theft, and so on, and, although strange, it is nevertheless true they seldom, if ever, encroach upon what might be called the preserves of each other.

From the nature of the crime our suspicions were directed to a particular group, and of these, five were especially suspected. None of the five having been in our charge since the finger print system was taken into use, it became necessary to obtain impressions of their several fingers. The impressions of four were taken but none corresponded with the burglar's imprint. Finally the fifth suspect—a man named Mullen---was rounded up and the impression of the middle finger of his left hand was found to be a facsimile of the prints on the candy box and lamp chimney. The man was kept in the guard-room and a thorough search of his cabin revealed the stolen watch and other missing articles. On appearing before the magistrate he was committed for trial.

DETACHMENTS.

During the past year the reduction in strength of the force in the Yukon has necessarily resulted in the withdrawal and closing up of some of the detachments in both divisions.

In 'B' Division the detachments at Indian river, Ogilvie, Halfway and Selwyn were withdrawn.

The only permanent detachment established was that at Glacier, where heretofore one constable was stationed for the summer months only. This was established owing to our taking over the mining recorder's and land agent's work.

All of the detachments maintained last winter on the Dawson-White Horse trail, excepting the three mentioned below, will be again fully kept up to strength, nor is it possible to make any further reduction in their numbers this winter.

In 'H' Division the detachments at the White Pass, Summit and at Pleasant Camp on the Dalton trail have been abandoned. These have been maintained solely in the interests of the Customs, so their withdrawal has not impaired or weakened our usefulness.

The detachments at Kynocks, Montague and Yukon Crossing have also been closed. These three places are on the Dawson-White Horse trail, and while the personnel of each has been withdrawn, the buildings themselves are used for the accommodation of the patrols.

The detachment at Hootalinqua has been temporarily withdrawn for the winter, as all the traffic now from White Horse to Livingstone Creek goes by Upper LaBarge, and there are not more than three or four wood-choppers now living in the vicinity of Hootalinqua.

In the Kluahne district, the temporary detachments at Kluahne and Champagne's Landing have been established permanently, while those at Ruby and Pine creeks were withdrawn. Our men were stationed at the four points mentioned during the stampedes into that district, and before the formation of any permanent settlement, and were housed in temporary shelters which were easily and cheaply put up and dismantled.

It will doubtless become necessary to establish a detachment at Conrad City, or at some point near the quartz mines on Windy Arm.

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In connection with the probability of our having to establish this post, owing to the close proximity of the boundary line between the Yukon and British Columbia, it will be advisable, if not imperative to have one of our officers appointed a magistrate in, and for, the district of Atlin, B.C., and our constables to have authority in British Columbia. The distance from Conrad to British Columbia is not more than two or three miles and the Alaskan boundary is but 31 miles further; as the nearest British Columbia magistrate is at present at Atlin, some 60 miles in another direction, a criminal escaping from the neighbourhood of Conrad, or the mines, could easily make his way, even under close pursuit, through British Columbia into Alaska; were it necessary to obtain the usual endorsement from a magistrate of a province into which a criminal escapes, the latter would have ample time to get away.

I am much pleased with the way in which the town detachments at both White Horse and Dawson have performed their duties. Prominent Americans passing through are loud in their praises of the manner in which law and order are generally preserved throughout the Territory, without any show of force, but in a firm and quiet way. Many visitors have sent me newspaper clippings from their local papers giving interviews after their return from the Yukon, and in one and all the police are highly spoken of.

While Dawson was an incorporated town members of the town station received \$25 a month from the city government. On the town abandoning its charter this remuneration was stopped, and there is not the same inducement now for men to aspire to town duty. In fact those on detachment are as a rule out of pocket, for they have to appear smarter and neater than their comrades in barracks, and incur extra expense in doing so. I have recommended that an additional 50 cents a day be allowed members of the two town detachments to cover his outlay.

DOGS.

While the number of dogs attached to the force in the Yukon remains the same, owing to careful breeding and elimination of weedy animals, their quality and consequent usefulness has much increased.

We have a sufficient number for ordinary use, but will have to purchase at least one team for the McPherson patrol. The dogs we borrowed for this trip last year are for sale and, if the price is reasonable, will be bought.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

The usual spring setting up drill was commenced in both divisions as soon as practicable after the disappearance of the snow, and continued without intermission until patrols commenced.

A manege was laid out on the parade grounds at Dawson, and daily rides were held until nearly every man in the division was put through a course of riding instruction.

All the available men of both divisions were put thorough their annual target practice with rifle and revolver. The former was fired with the Lee-Enfield rifle, and the latter with the old Enfield revolver. The scores made were on the whole well up to the average.

A class of instruction in signalling was formed at Dawson, and several men made such progress as to, in case of necessity, form the nucleus of a signal corps.

Lectures on police duty were delivered regularly twice a week during the winter months at White Horse during the past year.

ESTABLISHMENT.

We commenced the year with 300 of all ranks in the Territory. During the summer I was notified that 200 were considered sufficient to 'preserve law and

order' in the Yukon, and that no further drafts would be sent in to replace time expired men until we were reduced to that number. As our total is 228 now (including special constables) it will not be long before the limit is reached.

As far as 'law and order' is concerned, I must repeat what has been written in my previous reports, viz., that 100 or even less of all ranks could easily police the whole territory, provided that they had only the legitimate work of peace officers to perform. If, however, we are to continue the extraneous work which we are now called upon to carry out, the force must be kept up to 200 all told.

A British Columbia paper, commenting on the possibility of the Yukon being annexed to British Columbia, remarks that the provincial police of that province would in such event be called upon to police this territory. The article goes on to say that the preservation of law and order, however, is but one of the many and important duties falling to the R.N.W.M. Police, and that the provincial force could not possibly undertake all of these. A summary of our work is then given as follows :—

'Patrols, rescue work, care of asylums, penitentiaries and prisoners, bailiffs for the sheriff, court bailiffs, patrolmen in Dawson and other towns, health officers, mining recorders, mining inspectors, timber agents, royalty collectors, custom house agents, gold dust inspectors, baggage inspectors, magistrates, coroners, mail carriers to many outlying camps, including such distant places as Kluahne, Livingston Creek, Duncan and Glacier, and postmasters at the smaller posts on rivers and trails.'

Some of the duties have been overlooked in the above, but it is fairly correct. Should it be decided to reduce our numbers below the present strength (200), it would become necessary to close some of our creek detachments; in this event I would suggest that one strong detachment be left at the most central of those now established, and that all the creeks be covered by patrols from the one point. Of course this would mean the abandonment of our duties of mining recorders, timber agents and mail carriers, as the miners could not be expected to come in from the more distant creeks to transact their business, nor would our patrols have the necessary relays to carry on a mail service.

It has been impressed upon me several times during the past year that so large a force is not necessary for police purposes, and that the cost of the maintenance is far too great. As stated above, I fully agree with this, and am not afraid of criticism when I say that the extraneous duties mentioned above consume more than half the attention and time of all ranks, and that were we relieved from such work the necessary police work could be performed with greater ease and facility with half our present authorized strength.

During the present time of uncertainty as to the future of the force in the Yukon Territory, it might be of interest to draw a comparison between our strength and the number of peace officers and soldiers on the Alaskan side.

In the Yukon Territory there is to-day a white population of perhaps 10,000 and a police force of about 200 officers, non-commissioned officers and constables.

In Alaska there is a population of between 60,000 and 65,000, of which perhaps one-half, or say 37,000, are whites, the remaining half being Eskimos, Indians and half-breeds. Of peace officers, known as marshals, deputy marshals, &c., there are some 90. In addition to these there is a permanent garrison of soldiers, stationed at various posts, of 1,200 of all ranks, or a peace officer or soldier to every 33 head of the population, as compared with one policeman to every 50 in the Yukon.

The loss and gain to the establishment of officers, non-commissioned officers and constables during the year was as follows :—

Gain—

Engaged.	2
Re-engaged after an interval of absence.	2
Transferred from deserter's roll.	2
Transferred from N.W.T.	2

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Loss—

Discharged—

Time expired.. . . .	31
By purchase.. . . .	15
Invalided.. . . .	2
Dismissed.. . . .	15
Deserted.. . . .	4
Died.. . . .	1
Transferred to 'D' Division.. . . .	9
" to 'M' " 	1
	<hr/> 78
Total loss.. . . .	<hr/> 70

FIRE PROTECTION.

We fortunately have had no losses from fire in either division during the past year, though there were disastrous conflagrations both in White Horse and Dawson.

Both divisions are now well supplied with modern fire-fighting appliances, and in addition, babcocks are distributed at the most advantageous points; fire buckets kept full of water are in nearly every building. Chimneys, flues and stove pipes are cleaned and overhauled at short intervals; fire drills are regularly held and with constant watchfulness the danger from fire is reduced to a minimum.

FORAGE.

The forage procured this year was obtained from an outside firm for the Dawson district, and from a local merchant at White Horse.

The quality is good and price lower than in preceding years.

This year the hay supplied was Canadian grown and, though the waste is greater, it has proved in other respects to be of as good a quality as that raised in the state of Washington, known as 'East of the Mountain hay.' The latter is used practically by every horse owner in the Territory, and has always been considered the best feed obtainable, but, as I have said, so far we have found the Canadian article to be nearly as good.

I have been informed that the hay received would have been better still had our contract been let a month or two sooner, so that the contractor might have purchased earlier in the year.

I must acknowledge that the Canadian hay shipped in here in 1898-1899 was a very poor quality, and it has had a bad reputation ever since. It is to be hoped that the example set by the force will result in others purchasing their feed in Canada, as an enormous amount is imported each year.

HEALTH.

The health of the force in the Territory has been very good.

I regret to record the death of Reg. No. 2373, Sergt. A. L. Holmes, who passed away suddenly at Forty-Mile, while in charge of the detachment there, on January 12. The cause was heart failure. The remains were brought to Dawson and buried with military honours. Sergeant Holmes had served over fifteen years and in his death the force lost a first-class non-commissioned officer.

Two men were invalided on account of their physical condition, and a few men were transferred to the North-west Territories, owing to ill-health, due in some cases to long service in the north, and in others because they were not constitutionally fitted for this climate.

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The general health of the Territory has been good, though during the months of August and September the infant mortality was exceptionally high. This was due to an epidemic of what was termed by some of the medical profession, malaria, by others, dysentery, and again by others cholera infantum. Others again attributed the trouble to ptomaine poisoning. However, no matter what the cause, while it affected adults and children alike, it only ended fatally among the latter.

The vital statistics of the Territory for the past year again show a decrease in the numbers of births, marriages and deaths registered: for the year ended November 30, they numbered:—

Births.....	118
Marriages.....	56
Deaths.....	75

HORSES.

It was not found necessary to purchase any horses for our requirements during the past year, nor will it be necessary, unless some unexpected contingency arises, to do so during the coming year as the number now on the strength will be sufficient for our needs.

The following changes in the strength of horses occurred during the year:—

Gain—	
Foal from mare Reg. No. 100.....	1
Loss—	
Died from disease.....	2
Destroyed, fractured leg.....	1
Killed, falling over precipice.....	1
Drowned.....	1
Cast and sold.....	5
*Killed for dog feed (old and useless).....	1
*Killed by wolves.....	2
Loss	13
Total gain.....	1
Total loss.....	12

INDIANS.

The Indians of the Territory give us but little trouble, and are mainly self-supporting.

Intoxication among them, which was so prevalent in the White Horse district last year, has shown a marked decrease. This can no doubt be attributed to the heavy sentences inflicted on those found guilty of supplying the natives with liquor.

Several reports, however, have been received lately that the Indians living in the vicinity of Teslin Lake are obtaining liquor from Athabasca in British Columbia. Patrols which have been sent into the Teslin country in connection with the mining strike on the Nisutlin river have been directed to investigate these reports.

The number of the Indians in the Territory, so far as those coming under our immediate supervision, has remained practically stationary during the past year, though the number of deaths recorded exceeded the births by 1. It seems to be the inevitable fate of the aborigines of all countries to become gradually less and less in

* Not yet heard of.

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numbers as civilization advances, and the natives of this country do not appear to be any exception to the rule.

During last summer the Indian village at Moosehide was visited with an epidemic of chicken-pox, and the inhabitants were put under strict quarantine until the disappearance of the disease. None of the cases terminated fatally. In connection with this particular band, they are apparently becoming less willing to help themselves and are more and more inclined each year to rely upon government and charity for their livelihood.

INSPECTION.

During the year I inspected the headquarters of both divisions and, as far as possible, all their detachments.

Owing to the fact that my duties as acting commissioner kept me in Dawson for six months out of the year, I could not get about on tours of inspection as often as desirable.

MAILS

The service afforded by the present mail company—the White Pass and Yukon Route—has been quite up to requirements and in accordance with their contract. Owing to regulations in force last winter as to the debarment of second-class matter from the mails for Dawson, the usual blockade occurred upon the opening of navigation. No less than five tons of second class mail was dumped at the post office by the first two or three boats to arrive, and magazines and papers of the preceding months, from November on, were received at Dawson in June. The recurrence of this state of affairs will be avoided next spring owing to the arrangements which have been made by us for the carriage of 625 pounds of this class of mail per week, and the undertaking by the local government to bring to Dawson everything over and above that carried by the mail company and the police.

The only new post office established was on Quartz Creek, called ‘Radford,’ in the Dawson district.

The amount deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank to October 31 amounted to \$170,000, being an increase of about \$51,000 over last year and nearly \$126,000 more than the year before, the first year of its establishment.

While the deposits in the Savings Bank have shown a marked increase over the preceding year, the amounts sent out of the country in money orders only amounted to \$481,393.21, or over \$100,000 less than in 1904. This is undoubtedly due to the great decrease in population and output and, when these factors are considered, the post office has quite held its own as a means of transmitting money from people here to their friends on the outside.

In addition to the routes covered by mail stages under contract, the following is a statement showing routes covered by police patrols and remuneration granted by the Post Office Department for the service afforded.

The amounts when distributed among the members of the detachments engaged in this work afford but a very insignificant sum to each individual, and small though the amount is, the men on one route have not yet been paid for last winter’s service.

STATEMENT showing Routes over which the Mails are carried by R. N. W. M. Police Patrols.

From	To	Miles One Way.	Service.	With Horses or Dogs.	Remuneration.	Remarks.
Dawson.....	Glacier.....	60	Fortnightly...	Horses.....	\$10 per month...	During summer months only. Mail limited to 1st class matter.
Forty Mile....	Glacier.....	56	Fortnightly...	Dogs.....	\$10 per month...	During winter months only. 1st and 2nd class matter carried.
Dawson.....	Stewart River P.O..	50	Weekly.....	Dogs.....	None.....	Number of miles from Stewart Crossing from which point mail is received from mail stages. It is distributed from Stewart P.O. to Thistle, Henderson and other creeks and points on Yukon River by police patrols.
Dominion....	Mayo Landing.....	118	Fortnightly...	Dogs.....	\$25 per trip.....	This patrol carries mail to Duncan, McQuesten, Mayo and all points on Stewart River. Service commenced under present arrangements with P.O. Department on 1st November, 1904, viz.: Police to be paid \$25 per round trip.
Hunker.....	All Gold Creek.....	18	Fortnightly...	Horses, dogs and snowshoes.	None.....	Discontinued 15th of present month, for winter.
Grand Forks...	Eureka.....	28	Fortnightly...	Horses.....	None.	
Selkirk.....	Pelly Crossing.....	4	Tri-weekly...	Horses.....	\$1 per trip.....	This patrol carries the mail between the Pelly P.O. and the stage post at Pelly Crossing, during winter months.
Dawson.....	White Horse.....	332	Weekly.....	Horses.....	\$2,000 for season.	This service will commence 1st December, 1905, and will carry 625 lbs. 2nd class matter per week from White Horse to Dawson.
Dawson.....	Fort Macpherson...	475	Annual.....	Dogs.....	None.....	First patrol from Dawson left on 27th December, 1904, and travelled via Sixteen Mile River, the Seela Pass, Blackstone, Hart, Little Wind, Wind and Peel rivers. This year the route will be via Mayo detachment, Beaver, Wind and Peel rivers.
White Horse...	Kluahne.....	152	Fortnightly...	Horses and dogs...	\$20 per trip.....	This patrol supplies the miners on Ruby, Fourth July and other creeks in Kluahne district with mail.
White Horse...	Livingstone Creek..	75	Fortnightly...	Horses and dogs...	None.	

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MINING.

The only extensions of the mining area during the year occurred in the White Horse district, where the opening up of the Conrad quartz properties on Windy Arm, and the discovery of placer gold in the Nitsutlin watershed put new life into that portion of the Territory.

The Conrad properties are of undoubted importance, and work on the various mines is being prosecuted with the greatest vigour.

The effects of the development of such a vast deposit of quartz, should it prove as rich as claimed, will be far-reaching, and will doubtless attract thousands to that locality from all parts of the world. The present owners of the various properties are most sanguine as to the future and are sinking large amounts in the development of their claims. To show that they have every justification for doing so it is only necessary to repeat what one of the most experienced and reliable authorities on quartz in the North-west has stated in reference to this district

‘It is the greatest mineral belt discovered in recent years and I believe from 5,000 to 10,000 men will be employed there within a year. The value of the ore is enormous, running all the way from 200 to 4,000 ounces in silver and \$2.50 to \$5 in gold per ton. Undoubtedly the Windy Arm country is the richest and most extensive mineral belt discovered in the American continent in many years.’

While fully appreciating the business energy and welcoming the capital of the owner and his associates, it is to be regretted that the development of the southern portion of the Yukon is not in the hands of our own countrymen; instead of the greater portion of the proceeds of the mines remaining in Canada, to the advancement of the resources of our own country, it will go to the American cities on the Pacific coast, just as the output of the Dawson district.

At present the mines are located some four or five miles from rail, and it is necessary to tranship the ore by boat to Carcross. This drawback will be removed before the end of another year, if occasion warrants, as the White Pass Company have already surveyed a loop from Log Cabin to Carcross, touching at the mines. The government telegraph line has already been extended to the scene of operations.

The usual stampede took place into the Nitsutlin district when the report of a strike was received at White Horse, and some 200 claims were at once located, not only on Iron creek, upon which the original discovery of gold was made, but also on the adjoining creeks, known as Sydney and Marble. The Nitsutlin river flows into Lake Teslin, and Sydney creek is its main tributary; Marble and Iron creeks are affluents of the latter.

During high water the Nitsutlin river is navigable as far as the mouth of Sydney creek and will form an easy means of access to the mines.

In the Kluahne district the only creeks now producing to any extent at all are Burwash and Fourth of July.

Operations on Bullion have been very extensive as the Bullion Hydraulic Company has gone to enormous expense in flumes and dams, hydraulic elevators, buildings, &c., and it is to be sincerely hoped that something will be realized next year, if not this. As to future development, a great deal depends on the clean up to be made by the above company; it will effectually demonstrate the presence, or otherwise, of gold in paying quantities on that creek, at least.

The number of miners now in the district is considerably reduced, and there are not more than 200 all told.

PATROLS.

I referred in my last annual report to the preparations which were being made for a patrol from Dawson to Fort Macpherson at the mouth of the Peel river.

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This patrol left Dawson on December 27, and after an uneventful trip returned on March 9. They reported that some difficulties were experienced on account of water flowing over the ice on the Twelve Mile river, to the depth of three feet in some places. Some of the passes also were found to be difficult of negotiation, the divides crossed being those between the Twelve Mile and Blackstone rivers; the Blackstone and Hart, and Hart and Wind rivers. In view of these difficulties, the patrol leaving Dawson this winter will make the trip via our detachment on the Stewart river at Mayo, from thence to the Beaver, across the divide between that river and the Wind, and down the latter to the Peel river. Whether this route will prove any better than that of last year is of course problematical, but unless traversed we have no means of ascertaining. The distance between Dawson and Fort Macpherson as made by last winter's patrol was about 475 miles. The estimated distance from the Mayo detachment is 380. To this must be added the distance from Dawson to Mayo, viz., 194 miles, or a total distance of 574 miles, or some 100 miles longer than via the Twelve Mile river. This greater distance, however, it is expected will be more than counter-balanced by the absence of the many steep and difficult passes, &c., found on the other route.

There is still a third route, which some of the Indians claim is preferable to either of the other two, viz., by the north fork of the Klondike river, across the divide to the Hart and thus to the Wind and Peel rivers.

The usual patrol was made up the Pelly river this year by our steamer *Vidette*. She succeeded in reaching a point about seven miles above the Ross river.

All of the trappers, hunters and prospectors on the Pelly were visited and a number of the last were conveyed with their winter's supplies from Selkirk to their several points of destination, or as far up the river as the steamer went.

As neither the White Pass, or any other company, intended sending a steamer up the Pelly this year, the opportunity afforded by the *Vidette* was appreciated by those taking advantage of the offer, at its full value; the trip which occupied but two or three days by steamer would have taken nearly a whole summer had they been obliged to poll up the stream as usual.

POLICE RESERVES.

I was gratified that my recommendation of last year in regard to acquirement of additional ground at White Horse was approved by the department, and the lots adjoining our reserve on the south side thereof have been purchased, and the title thereto, and that of the streets and lanes enclosed therein, vested in the Crown.

The only other items in connection with our reserves was the acquisition of reserves at Champagne's Landing and Kluahne, and a timber reserve at McQuesten.

I have recommended the abandonment of our reserve at Pleasant Camp, which is in British Columbia, and the handing of the land back to the provincial government, as now that our detachment is withdrawn from that place and the customs sub-port removed to Dalton House, we have no further need of it.

RATIONS AND SUPPLIES.

Butter is the only article in the way of rations that is not now supplied locally. It was sent in from the government creamery at Calgary, and is of excellent quality.

Contracts were let at Dawson and White Horse for all other articles of food, including flour, and for hardware, forage and wood.

The hardware required at Dawson is supplied by a local contractor, while at White Horse we awarded this contract to a Vancouver firm, no one tendering for the supply locally.

The stores sent in by the department from Ottawa were most satisfactory, and all our requisitions were filled in ample time.

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STEAMER AND LAUNCHES.

After a most satisfactory season in commission the steamer *Vidette* was hauled out on her ways at White Horse on September 30.

She was the first boat leaving White Horse to arrive in Dawson, and during the season she carried some 160 passengers, 811,640 lbs. freight, besides horses, dogs, canoes, &c.

The transportation of the above by other steamers would have cost us in the neighbourhood of \$13,065.07, which sum may fairly be credited to the boat as the amount earned. Her running expenses for the same period, including the usual repairs and overhauling previous to launching, amounted to \$14,193.05, so that her expenses in excess of her earnings amounted to the sum of \$1,127.98.

Next year, with some proposed reduction in strength of crew and slight alterations, I expect a considerable saving will be effected, and that her earnings will exceed her expenses by a very respectable sum.

The launch *Tagish* has given us good service on Lake Bennett and has proved of the greatest value on account of the quartz development on Windy Arm. She was kept constantly plying between Carcross and the mines.

GENERAL.

The federal election was held on December 16, and resulted in the return of Dr. Alfred Thompson.

Members of the force acted as deputy returning officers at three of the outlying polls. We also supplied each polling booth with one or more constables, escorted all ballot boxes from the polls to Dawson and took charge of them for the returning officer until the official returns were made.

The Yukon council elections were held on April 12, and created little, if any, excitement or interest.

The Klondike Mines Railway commenced construction work in June, but after considerable progress had been made from Klondike City towards Bonanza, disputes arose with miners over whose claims the grade passed, and injunction suits stopped any further work for the year. However, all differences have now been settled amicably, and next year trains should be running from Dawson through Grand Forks to the dome. The following season, Caribou and Sulphur will be reached, and eventually it is the intention to build as far as some point, as yet undecided, on the Stewart river. Some of the rolling stock is already on hand and in use, a good bridge is in course of construction over the Klondike river, and a right of way has been obtained on First Avenue from the Klondike to the northern end of the town, where the Dawson terminus is to be.

When work first commenced on the grade alien labourers appeared from the outside in large numbers, and it was commonly reported that they were brought in under contract by the company. I had thorough inquiry made and found there was no truth in the report. As far as possible only old-timers were given employment, and the wages paid showed that no cheap labour was imported.

Mr. W. W. B. McInnes was appointed Commissioner of the Territory on May 22, to succeed Mr. F. T. Congdon; he arrived in Dawson on July 3, and relieved me of the duties of Acting Commissioner, which I had assumed on December 20.

The American Institute of Mining Engineers arrived in Dawson on July 12, and spent three days here and on the creeks. Every hospitality was shown them, teams were provided to drive them to the various claims, and they left here much impressed with the richness of the camp. At White Horse also their short stay was made as pleasant as possible, and a visit was paid to the copper claims in that vicinity.

The Honourable the Minister of the Interior and party visited the Territory in August, and although his time was limited, covered a good deal of ground.

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The town of White Horse was visited by a serious fire on May 23, when buildings and property to the value of \$300,000 were destroyed. Notwithstanding their serious losses the citizens with commendable spirit commenced to erect new buildings at once. Other places would have asked financial aid, but the White Horse people have practically rebuilt their town without government or other assistance.

DISTRIBUTION.

'B' Division.

Place.	Asst. Commis- sioner.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Dawson.	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	32	16	65	19	....
Forty-Mile							1	3	1	5	1	10
Stewart Crossing								2	1	3	1	11
Stewart River							1	3		4		25
Selkirk				1		1		2	1	5	4	....
Minto								2	1	3	2	....
Grand Forks			1				1	3	1	6	2	....
Dominion						1		2	1	4	2	....
Hunker						1		2	1	4	1	....
Sulphur						1		1		2	1	....
Gold Run								2	1	3	1	....
McQuesten								3		3		7
Mayo						1		2		3		5
Glacier								3		3	1	....
Wounded Moose								2	1	3	2	....
Grand Valley								1	1	2		....
Town Station					1		1	6	1	9		....
Furlough							1	1		2		....
On command			1				1	2		4		....
Total	1	1	5	2	5	6	12	74	27	133	37	58

'H' Division.

Place.	Asst. Commis- sioner.	Surgeon.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.	Mules.	Total.	Dogs.
White Horse		1		3	1	4	3	5	34	9	60	31	3	....	34	....
Takhini								1	2	1	4	3			3	....
Braeburn								1	2		3	4			4	....
Tantalus								1	3		4	4			4	....
Livingstone Creek							1		2		3	2	1		3	5
Carcross				1					3	1	5					....
Champagnes Ldg.									3		3	2	2		4	....
Kluahne							1		3		4					10
Dalton House							1		1	2	4					23
Town Station							1		3		4					....
On leave			1								1					....
On herd												2	1	1	4	....
Total, 'H' Div.		1	1	4	1	4	7	8	56	13	95	48	7	1	56	38
Total, 'B' Div.	1		1	5	2	5	6	12	74	27	133	37			37	58
Total, Yukon Territory	1	1	2	9	3	9	13	20	130	40	228	85	7	1	93	96

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APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. E. R. CUTHBERT, DAWSON.

ROYAL NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,

DAWSON, Y.T., November 30, 1905.

The Assistant Commissioner,
 Royal North-west Mounted Police,
 Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report of 'B' Division:---

ARMS.

One hundred (100) Ross rifles have been recently received. These will replace the old Winchester carbines. The Enfield revolvers are still in use in this division. The 7-pounder brass gun has been in use several years, it is fired daily at the noon hour, and should now be replaced by a newer gun.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

As in former years, members of the division have, in addition to their police duties, assisted other departments in various ways. The greater portion of these duties, which properly speaking are not ordinary police ones, may be referred to under the following heads:—

Asylum.—Insane persons are kept in our custody in a police building set apart for that purpose under observation, and pending committal, and afterwards, if committed, until such time as they can be transferred to the provincial asylum at New Westminster, B.C., under police escort. The number of such prisoners in the past year has been less than for the preceeding twelve months, viz. :—

	Male.	Female.
British.. . . .	7	1
American.. . . .	6	..
German.. . . .	1	1
Finlander.. . . .	1	..
Swede.. . . .	1	..
	—	—
Total.. . . .	16	2

Of the above number we have three under observation, two males and one female, at this date.

Coroners.—These duties are performed by officers of the division who preside at all inquests as coroners. During the past twelve months nine (9) inquests and thirteen (13) inquiries were held.

Customs.—Daily assistance has been rendered to the Department of Customs at the outport of Forty Mile, one member of our detachment at that point acting as landing waiter. In other parts of the district assistance has been rendered when required.

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Department of Interior.—Duties relating to the export tax on gold dust have been performed by us both at Dawson and Forty Mile. At Coal Creek, below Forty Mile, a special detachment was maintained during the summer for the purpose of checking traffic bound for Alaska by small boats. At Dawson this work is done by members of the town station where the traffic by the steamers bound for Alaska is checked.

The non-commissioned officers and constables in charge of the following detachments have, since February 1 last, performed the duties of local mining recorders and Crown timber and land agents for the Department of Interior, Forty Mile, Stewart river, Selkirk, Bonanza, Hunker, Dominion, Sulphur, Gold Run, Glacier. The non-commissioned officer or constable in charge at McQuesten detachment performs the duties of agent for the Crown Timber and Land office.

Department of Justice.—Outside of Dawson, the work of this department in the district is performed by members of our detachments, nearly all of the Sheriff's processes being executed by them. Our duties in connection with the penitentiary and common jail and asylum are also carried out on behalf of the above department. Below is given a list of the prisoners in our custody during the past twelve months :—

Whites, male.. . . .	214
" female.. . . .	14
Indians, male.. . . .	10
Coloured, male.. . . .	3
Insane, male.. . . .	16
" female.. . . .	2
Number of convicts confined.. . . .	9
" common jail prisoners confined.. . . .	60
Total number sentenced.. . . .	69
Total number prisoners confined.. . . .	258
Maximum number any one day.. . . .	20
Minimum number any one day.. . . .	8
Daily average for year.. . . .	14.9

The number of prisoners confined at midnight, November 30, was 16. (For disposition of prisoners see synopsis attached.)

The health of convicts and common jail prisoners has been very satisfactory.

The conduct generally of all prisoners has been excellent, only one or two giving us any trouble whatever.

Inquiry Department—Many inquiries are received from friends and relatives of missing persons, who suppose, or know them to have come into the Yukon from different parts of Europe and America.

One hundred and ninety-four (194) such inquiries have been received during the year, leading to investigation which, in one hundred and fourteen (114) cases, enabled us to supply information asked for.

Indigents.—In cases of destitution assistance has been rendered through this department to such cases as investigation showed required it.

Telegraph.—Whenever required, members of detachments along the line have rendered assistance to the telegraph employees.

Indians.—As in former years, some of the more destitute among the Indians of the district have been supplied with a limited quantity of provisions, twine for making nets, and in one or two cases with canoes or small boats. Blankets were

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distributed to the sick and most needy, on behalf of the Indian Department. All reported cases of destitution among them have been investigated, and have received assistance if required. Medical attendance and medicines have been supplied them by the assistant surgeons of the division.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

At the request of the License Commissioners for the district, reports were rendered on all licensed premises prior to the renewal of old licenses, and the granting of new ones in July last.

POST OFFICE.

Our duties for this department have been increased of late. The following detachments are the post offices of their respective sections, Stewart River, Selkirk, Minto, Grand Valley, Stewart Crossing, Wounded Moose, McQuesten, Mayo and Forty-Mile.

The mail carried by our patrols is as under :—

Grand Forks-Eureka.—Leave Grand Forks 1st and 15th of each month, saddle horse or horse and cutter, round trip 60 miles.

Dominion-McQuesten-Mayo.—Leave Dominion 1st and 15th of each month, by dog team, carries mail for McQuesten, Clear Creek, Mayo, &c., round trip 236 miles.

Forty Mile-Glacier.—Leave Forty-Mile 1st and 15th of each month, dog team or horse and cutter, carries mail for Glacier, Miller, &c., round trip 120 miles.

Stewart Crossing-Stewart River.—Leave Stewart River Crossing 1st and 15th of each month, dog team, carrying mail for Stewart River, Maisie Mae, Henderson, White River, &c., round trip 100 miles.

White Horse-Dawson.—Leave White Horse on Monday of each week, with horse team, carrying second class mail only, arriving in Dawson Monday mornings, distance single trip 332 miles.

Among other departments of the government and administration requiring more or less assistance from us have been the Local Government, Mining Inspectors, Public Administrator and Department of Agriculture.

For the Public Administrator the estates of twenty-one (21) deceased persons were collected and turned over to him.

For the Department of Agriculture among other matters a quantity of seeds were distributed to gardeners and farmers in the district, reports of these experiments were collected and forwarded.

BUILDINGS, REPAIRS, ETC.

Buildings erected during the year consist of the following: a detachment at Glacier creek for the accommodation of three men, their supplies and transport.

A large building in barracks at Dawson containing a sergeants' mess, including quarters, veterinary dispensary, canteen and recreation rooms.

The guard-room, also containing penitentiary and jail, was overhauled, floors jacked up, a portion of the roof renewed and the walls and roof inside limewashed.

Some additional sidewalks were laid to the east of Dawson barracks on 5th Avenue, and fences erected where required.

Nothing was done in the way of building, renewals and repairs, upkeep of old buildings, &c., that was not actually necessary.

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CANTEEN.

As in the past, the canteen has been of great benefit to all members of the division. Groceries are sold for less than current prices in Dawson, and many grants have been made from the canteen funds to the division mess, rifle club, and other like purposes. The fact that we have now a comfortable recreation and reading room in connection with the canteen is an additional inducement to the men to spend their leisure in barracks.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The articles of clothing and kit supplied by the department during the past year are of good quality and suitable to our requirements.

The division is now well equipped with suitable fur coats, having received, in time for use this winter, a few long coats to be worn by escorts, town patrols and teamsters whose duties require them to be outside for long periods without sufficient exercise to withstand the extreme cold.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division generally for the past twelve months has been satisfactory. Several non-commissioned officers were reduced for serious breaches of discipline; the reason for this lies in the fact that some non-commissioned officers in charge of detachments, with large responsibilities and many temptations, were at times not equal to the trust.

Seven non-commissioned officers were reduced during the year, two in seniority of existing rank and five to the rank and pay of a constable, and in one case to dismissal.

Twenty-five more or less serious breaches of discipline occurred in the division.

Four constables deserted; two of these had become involved in financial difficulties before desertion; they were intercepted and brought back under escort and were awarded imprisonment. Another deserted while on duty near the Alaskan boundary, and the fourth while on pass.

Four dismissals were made during the year, three for serious misconduct and one for habitual drunkenness.

CRIME.

A summary of criminal cases entered and disposed of during the last twelve months is appended. There is a decrease as compared with last year's total. While there was less crime in the district as a whole, Dawson itself supplied more cases than last year.

The reduction in the total number of cases as compared with last year is chiefly due to the departure of a large number of the vicious and criminal portion of the population who have been attracted to the Alaska gold diggings, of which Fairbanks, on the Tanana, is the centre.

As in former years, our efforts have been directed to rendering life unattractive for persons with questionable records, who are placed under observation on arrival in Dawson; in consequence of a little pressure and advice many were glad of the opportunity to transfer their attention to other localities and the results are apparent in the criminal records. From this it should not be understood that the district is so purged of the viciously and criminally inclined that police vigilance can safely be relaxed, for should this occur neither in the gravity or number of criminal offences would the district be an exception to mining camps the world over that have not the advantage of a reasonable and consistent enforcement of law and order.

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Fifty-one reports were received of articles lost or stolen; of this number the property reported was recovered in thirty-two instances, and when stolen the thieves convicted. Approximate value of property in the town of Dawson reported lost or stolen totals \$2,871; approximate value of property recovered \$2,025; stolen property to the value of about \$600 remains still in our possession; this is part of that recovered from prisoners Hansen and Wollan, particulars of which cases are given herein.

In December last a Mrs. S——, who had been arrested and found guilty of shop-lifting (theft), was released on suspended sentence owing to medical evidence being given that she was in a serious physical condition requiring immediate surgical aid to prevent a possible fatal result. For this necessary operation she would, on the advice of her surgeon, immediately go to the Coast if released. When sentence was suspended, however, she left for the Tanana where, doubtless, her practices were continued.

Another woman, a Mrs. W——, was arrested on a similar charge in January. In this case also the prosecution had not the expected result owing to circumstances beyond police control. When charged with the offence before the acting police magistrate she elected to be tried summarily on the advice of her counsel, and the trial thus proceeded, the prosecution naturally producing all its evidence which appeared sufficient for a conviction. The accused's counsel then doubtless foreseeing a result unfavourable to his client, and naturally desiring to take advantage of what he could at that stage of the trial, when the evidence for the prosecution was complete, asked the Court to turn the trial proceedings into a preliminary investigation. This was allowed, and the rest was easy; sufficient evidence for the defence was subsequently produced on re-trial to explain satisfactorily all damaging evidence of the prosecution, and the accused was acquitted. Having communicated with the Vancouver Chief of Police about this woman, he replied as follows: 'In reply to your favour of the 3rd inst. in reference to the woman Mrs. W——, alias Ida Willard, alias Rose, I beg to inform you that one of my detectives has seen the assistant manager of the Hudson's Bay Company in this city, who says that a woman answering the description of the above worked in their store here in 1897, as an assistant dress-maker, during which time she stole all kinds of goods from the store. For this offence she was arrested in Seattle, but through some delay in the extradition proceedings she was released under a writ of *habeas corpus*. We understand that this woman was in similar trouble in Victoria previous to coming here in 1897. While working at the Hudson's Bay Company here she went under the name of Miss Forbes.'

During the month of February, a remarkable find of stolen articles was made. Many household articles had for some weeks been reported stolen. The constable who had been detailed on the case was finally able to track to their door, by means of a peculiar boot heel mark in the snow, two Swedes named Hansen and Wollan, who had aroused suspicion. On gaining entrance to the cabin several articles known to have been stolen were discovered and on further investigation hundreds of other articles, not yet reported to us, were discovered and later on found to have been stolen. This cache contained trunks full of tools, clothing, household goods, guns, revolvers, and a variety of other things. The lot was brought to the barracks and filled a portion of the guard-room. Most of it had been taken from vacant cabins, the owners of which were at the time out of the country. Many of the owners have since identified and recovered their property, and Hansen and Wollan are serving respectively, the following sentences :—

Hansen, 1st charge..	1 year and 11 months.
2nd charge..	1 year and 6 months.
3rd charge..	3 months.
Total..	3 years and 8 months.
Wollan, 1st charge..	1 year and 11 months.
2nd charge..	1 year and 6 months.
Total..	3 years and 5 months.

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They pleaded guilty to the theft of the articles we were able to identify at the time as having been stolen, and after sentence acknowledged that all the property had been similarly stolen. Their object appears to have been to take their plunder to some town in Alaska and open a second-hand store.

On the 26th April an attempt was made to set fire to the old Standard theatre. This building, which is adjacent to the Auditorium, had been vacant for a long time. On the night in question the Auditorium was crowded on the occasion of an operatic performance. At about 10 p.m., a passer-by noticed, through the glass doors, a light inside and, knowing it to be vacant, at once realized that something was wrong, and obtained assistance, also turning in a fire alarm. On entering the building the fire was found to have been started in a pile of rubbish saturated with coal oil, the spot chosen having first been screened off to delay discovery by people on the street. It was extinguished without alarming the people in the Auditorium. Corpl. McMillan, Chas. Barwell and Richard Brown rendered valuable service in preventing a panic; the first two stayed at the doors of the Auditorium stopping ingress to this building so that no report of the fire within a few feet of them might reach the people inside, who thus were not aware of their narrow escape until the opera was over at about midnight. Mr. Brown, who discovered the fire, by his prompt action probably prevented a serious catastrophe. While we had very strong suspicions as to the perpetrators of this attempt at arson, no material evidence was ever obtained warranting any arrests being made.

During the month of May, a man named Henry Currier, a miner from Dominion Creek, left the country after issuing some worthless cheques and taking with him about \$10,000 in gold dust, the result of his clean-up on the claim. He was a layman and had employed considerable labour, none of which he had paid for. It was some time before the matter was reported to us, as the employees thought he had merely come to Dawson, and by the time the facts were ascertained it was too late for us to make a fresh pursuit, but nevertheless all possible efforts were made to apprehend him and men were sent in all directions. The boundary line being only some seventy-five miles north it was not a very difficult matter for him to make his way into American territory before effective steps could be taken to prevent it.

Detective Welsh, who was sent to Eagle, the first Alaskan town down river, obtained information that Currier had passed that point in a small boat without reporting at the Customs office there. He, therefore, had him followed up by laying an information at Eagle under the United States Customs Act and had Currier brought back there. Although Currier had committed no offence for which he could be extradited, it was hoped that he would volunteer to return and settle with his creditors. In this respect, however, I regret to say we obtained very little assistance from the United States officials at Eagle. Welsh left Currier in custody at Eagle, returning to Dawson to obtain some necessary papers, in the belief that Currier would be held there, but a few minutes after his arrival here a telegram was received from an official at Eagle stating that Currier had been dealt with on the charge laid there under the Customs Act and had been dismissed and released.

In the month of May a sluice box robbery occurred on Bonanza, and other thefts, apparently by the same parties. After investigation two men named Shaw and Munroe were arrested. On preliminary investigation they were committed for trial. A movement was then set on foot by friends of one of the accused to convince all and sundry, including the prospective jurymen, that Munroe was of unsound mind at the time the thefts were committed. This does not appear to have been suspected until he was arrested. The effort was, however, fruitless, and when tried Munroe obtained the following verdict from the jury 'guilty, but not responsible for his actions at the time, and recommended for mercy.' The judge naturally refusing to accept this verdict, the jury disagreed and were discharged. Before another jury was empanelled, Munroe's counsel, apparently not wishing to place another set of jurymen in a similar predicament withdrew the plea of 'not guilty' and substituted one of 'guilty.'

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Munroe was then sentenced altogether on several offences to a total of three years and three months with hard labour. Shaw, who pleaded guilty in the first instance, was sentenced on similar charges altogether to three years hard labour.

On August 13 Chief Silas reported that an Indian named Charles Johnston had been stabbed and was in a dangerous condition at Moosehide. Silas turned over to the police the knife with which Johnston had been stabbed. The ss. *Prospector* had just arrived from Mayo, and the owners very kindly sent her down to Moosehide with the police officers, and returned to Dawson with the wounded man and an Indian named Jacob Snyder who had assaulted him. Johnston and Snyder had been playing cards and a quarrel arose as to whether the 'joker' is always an ace. The result of the discussion was the wound inflicted on Johnston. The injury was not very serious and when tried before a judge, without a jury, Snyder was released on suspended sentence.

At 10 p.m., on August 9, a telephone message was received from a woman in Klondike City that a man had been held up and robbed there by two other men. A patrol which was immediately sent out met two men whom they took back with them. William Corbett, the man who it was stated had been robbed, was found in a Klondike City resort very drunk, and on searching him his money was found. The two men turned out to be friends of Corbett's who had been helping him along, and the woman who telephoned had seen him struggling on the street with them and had concluded they were 'rolling him.'

On the evening of October 10, W. H. Wakefield reported that he had been held up by two men near the slaughter-house on the trail about a mile and a half from Dawson, and robbed of \$355 or \$360. Within a few minutes of his report Staff-Sergeant Smith and Detective Welsh were on the scene and all other necessary steps had been taken. From the first, Wakefield's account of the alleged hold up appeared untrustworthy, but notwithstanding this the investigation was continued in all respects as if we were certain the offence had been committed. When Wakefield was taken to the locality where he stated he had been held up and robbed he could not point out the spot within fifty yards. He could at no time give any description of the robbers, although it was not dark when the alleged robbery occurred. He could not state whether or not the two men were armed. The 'Old Inn' which is near the slaughter-house, and which had to be passed on his way to Dawson, had a telephone, and when asked why he did not enter there and telephone his report to the police he stated it did not occur to him. When questioned closely about his habits he assured us that he did not gamble and that he had worked all summer and earned the sum stated in that time. In subsequent investigations while we verified his statement as to his earnings for the summer, we also found that he was in the habit of gambling, and had lost some of his money at cards the night before the supposed hold up, that he had lost considerable money in the same way on several other occasions, and on August 30 had lost all that he had earned up to that time, this being the greater part of the \$360 claimed to have been stolen from him by the two men on October 10. Wakefield has a family outside and from his anxiety as to what the local newspapers would say of the hold up, I am of opinion that the chief object of his complaint was to be enabled to send the newspaper account of the occurrence instead of a remittance which might have been expected. In a minute investigation, lasting about two weeks, in the course of which men were found who had been walking on the Bonanza trail before and behind Wakefield and had seen nothing of the two men reported to have robbed him, and the detention and examination of all suspicious characters who could have been in that vicinity on the night in question, it is the opinion of those more immediately charged with the investigation, as also my own, and the belief of the public generally, that Wakefield was not held up and robbed as reported by him.

There have been during the past year several prosecutions under that section of the Code prohibiting gambling. This does not indicate any additional and unusual

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police activity, but is the result of additional activity on the part of the proprietors of resorts where gambling is periodically started. It is most difficult to convince the gamblers still left in this district that the practice of their calling is an offence under the law and cannot be permitted. These individuals appear to be haunted by the hope that some day the police will get tired of enforcing this law, or some other happy combination of circumstances will occur which will enable them to fleece and rob the unwary to their heart's content. This, together with the light fines inflicted when the offence has been established, makes it necessary for us to renew our efforts at frequent intervals. Two of these cases have been pending for several months. Two gamblers, proprietors of a resort, took the ground when prosecuted, that the police magistrate could not deal with their cases without their consent, and applied to a judge of the Territorial Court for a writ prohibiting the magistrate proceeding with the trial. A decision adverse to their contention was given, but an appeal was then taken to the full court, and finally in October judgment unanimously supporting the first decision was given. In the meantime one of the accused named Flynn, who had been on bail, had left the country. The other, named Murphy, was on November 3 fined \$100, including costs.

The case of a constable of this division convicted in September last under section 501 of the Criminal Code requires explanation. His plight was brought about by overconfidence in his own honesty of purpose and, as indicated by the result, an excess of faith in humanity, at least where dogs are concerned. This matter, in its illustration or misplaced confidence of one's own integrity of purpose in the performance of duties, at the best never too pleasant, recalls an instance of the old prohibition days in the North-west Territories, when the enforcement of the law regarding liquor permits was part of our duties. On that occasion a constable detailed for duty in consequence of a notorious infraction of the law, succeeded one night by his zeal and efficiency in obtaining results, and being at peace with himself and his work, and confident in the justice of his cause, was greatly aggrieved and astonished to find himself convicted before a local magistrate of extreme views of being 'a common night walker' under section 8, chapter 157 of the Revised Statutes (now section 207*i* of the Criminal Code). In the present case the constable was called upon by neighbours of two gentlemen, not at the time present, to take action regarding two dogs that had attacked a porcupine, and, as invariably the case in such a contest, the dogs had been left in a pitiable condition from the injection of quills in every portion of the head, mouth and throat. It being from considerations of safety and humanity customary in such cases to destroy the animals (invariably so in the case of our own dogs) and being importuned by neighbours and advised by a doctor called upon to give his opinion, the constable thereupon shot both dogs. The respective owners subsequently laid criminal informations before the acting police magistrate and the results were convictions to penalties aggregating \$120 which included compensation for the dogs, or in default ten days imprisonment. The astonished constable decided to go to jail to meditate on the rewards of duty performed with the best intention, if a little hastily. I may add in justification of the constable's action that a Yukon ordinance and a by-law exist, the provisions of which have often been invoked, empowering the destruction of dogs that may be endangering the safety of the public.

On November 24 an important arrest was made. In August, 1903, John Sulies was arrested and charged with a sluice box robbery on Sulphur creek; the evidence was circumstantial only, and he was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour, for one of two robberies committed at the time. The dirt taken from the sluice boxes and containing gold dust had apparently been taken away in sacks and was not found. Since the release of Sulies last summer he has been closely watched and last week was caught in the act of recovering several sacks from a cache in the bush near Sulphur Creek, containing the black sand and gold dust robbed in August, 1903. The value of the dust recovered is about \$700. Sulies is now waiting another trial as the result of this discovery.

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List of cases entered and dealt with in the district during the year 1904-05:—

POLICE AND MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

Classification.	Cases entered.	Awaiting from last year.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Withdrawals.	Awaiting trial.	Committed for trial.
Against religion, morals, &c.—							
Drunk and disorderly	137		132	5			
Indecent act in public	1		1				
Abusive and obscene language.....	5		5				
Keeping common gaming house	13		12	1			
Playing or looking on in common gaming house	99		99				
Riotous and disorderly	9		7	2			
Perjury.....	5						5
Vagrancy	1		1				
Against public order—							
Carrying pistol without cause	4		4				
Seditious libel.....	1						1
Obstructing peace officer.....	1		1				
Refusing to assist peace officer	1		1				
Pointing firearm	1		1				
Against the person—							
Criminal libel		1					1
Threatening bodily harm	3		3				
Attempted suicide	1						1
Rape	1						1
Assault	17	3	17	2	1		
Wounding	1		1				
Against property—							
Theft	41	6	18	11	2		16
Theft from dwelling	6	3	6				3
Theft from sluice box	3						3
Obtaining money by false pretenses	3		3				
Wilful damage	4		4				
Housebreaking	2			2			
Shooting dog	2		1		1		
Cruelty to animals.....	3		2	1			
Against North-west ordinances—							
Setting out forest fire	1		1				
Against Yukon ordinances—							
Obstructing thoroughfare.....	6		6				
Insane	18		6	9		3	
Violation health ordinance.....	1		1				
Selling liquor, no license.....	3		3				
Selling liquor out of hours	6		5	1			
Allowing prostitutes to occupy rooms, licensed premises	2		2				
Allowing dance, licensed premises	1		1				
Wages.....	13		8	2	3		
Breach pound ordinance	1		1				
Shooting game out of season	2		2				
Interdiction	4		4				
Drunk while interdicted	1		1				
Buying liquor, interdicted	1		1				
Allowing drunkenness on licensed premises. . .	1		1				
Against Dominion Election Act—							
Impersonating.....	1			1			
Conspiracy	19			6			13
Against Indian Act—							
Intoxication	7		6	1			
Selling liquor to Indians.....	1		1				
Against city by-laws—							
Riding bicycle on sidewalk		7	7				
Freighting, no license.....	2		2				
Neglecting to clean sidewalk.....	2		2				
Pushing handcart on sidewalk	1		1				
Peddling, no license	1		1				
Leaving loaded cart on sidewalk	1		1				
Violation fire by-law	1		1				
Total.....	469	13	384	44	7	3	44

Number of cases entered, 469.

Percentage of convictions, 82.2.

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List of cases disposed of in the Territorial Court, both commitments and appeals during the year 1904-1905:—

Classification.	COMMITMENTS.		Awaiting Disposal.
	Convictions.	Dismissed.	
Against public order—			
Seditious libel.		1	
Against religion, morals, &c.—			
Perjury		5	
Against the person—			
Rape		1	
Criminal libel		1	
Attempted suicide	1		
Shooting with intent.			*1
Against property—			
Theft	5	10	1
Theft from dwelling.	3		
Theft from sluice box.	2		1
Dominion Election Act—			
Conspiracy		13	
	11	31	3

* Case from "H" Division.

DEATHS FROM ACCIDENT, SUICIDE, ETC.

As usual during the past year, the district has supplied a sufficiently long list of deaths under the above heading.

On January 21, an old coloured woman named Lottie Logan was found dead in her cabin on 4th Avenue. On the 23rd an inquiry was held, the coroner deciding an inquest unnecessary, death resulted from heart disease. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On January 22, a telephone message was received from Dominion detachment to the effect that a man named John Harvey Pierce had been killed on claim No. 6 below upper discovery, by a cave-in. A coroner made a full inquiry and decided an inquest unnecessary, death being purely accidental. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On February 5, a man named James Fleming was accidentally killed on claim No. 8, Gold Run, by falling off the ladder going down the shaft, the top rungs being coated with ice. An inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict of accidental death, but adding a rider recommending certain improvements as to ladders used on claims. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On February 9, the body of James Gilbert Johnson was found on Owl Gulch. Deceased had been drinking heavily and had lost his way. An inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict of death from exposure and exhaustion. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On March 12, a man named Joseph Couture was accidentally killed in a cave-in on claim No. 33 below, on Sulphur. The coroner decided an inquest was unnecessary, death being accidental. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On April 14, it was reported to us by wire from Forty Mile that Eli Verreau, a mail carrier and stage driver, had reported finding a body near the trail some twenty-one miles north of Forty Mile. An officer was sent down at once and an inquiry held, but at that time we were unable to have the body identified. Later, through communication with officials at Eagle City, Alaska, we were able to identify the body

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as that of one Dennis McGinnis. All effects were turned over to the public administrator. The cause of this man's death was exhaustion and exposure.

On May 2, a little lad named Herham VonFenner Anderson fell into a drain at the corner of 4th Avenue and Albert street and was drowned. When the body was discovered a log was found on top of it, and the supposition was that the lad had been playing and accidentally started the log rolling and was caught and carried into the drain which was full of water at the time. The coroner did not consider an inquest necessary.

On May 4, a man named Joseph Holder was accidentally killed on claim No. 9, above on Hunker creek, by a cave-in. An inquiry was held and it was found that death was purely accidental. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On May 13, a man named Eugene Perault dropped dead in his cabin at the mouth of Arkansas creek, a tributary of Dominion creek. The coroner decided an inquest unnecessary, death resulting from heart disease. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On May 14, a man named Holger Miller was accidentally drowned in the Yukon river, two and a half miles south of Minto. Deceased was coming down river in a small boat with his partner Rasmus Usen Rasmussen when the boat struck a piece of anchored ice and smashed. Rasmussen managed to reach the shore. Miller's body has not yet been recovered. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On May 15, a man named Henry Peterson was drowned at Hell Gate. He and his partner Peter Rossman were coming down river in a small boat when the boat upset, as Rossman thinks from running into a sweeper. The body has since been recovered. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On May 25, it was reported that a body was lying on a bar opposite Klondike city. A patrol was sent out and brought the body to Dawson, where an inquiry was held, and it was ascertained deceased corresponded with description of Alden Lloyd who was drowned off the steamer *Casca* on September 16, 1904, but it could not be positively identified.

On June 3, Mrs. Cora A. Day died suddenly in a restaurant on 3rd Avenue from heart disease. Deceased was the wife of a prominent mining operator on Bonanza and was sitting with him eating lunch, in apparent good health, when she fell over dead. No inquest or inquiry were necessary.

On June 1, a man named W. C. Dickey died at Grand Forks from heart disease, superinduced by excessive use of alcoholic stimulants. No inquest or inquiry was held. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On June 19, a man named Richard Thompson Smith was accidentally drowned about five miles north of Stewart river. Deceased was crossing a slough on a horse and when a short distance from shore, for some unknown reason jumped off, and commenced to swim, but went down and was drowned. All effects and business, that of a wood contractor, were turned over to the public administrator. On July 1, I received word from the United States Commissioner at Eagle city, Alaska, to the effect that the body of Smith had been recovered at a point fourteen miles below Eagle city, some 150 miles from where the drowning occurred, and that an inquest had been held and the body buried on the high bank. From papers found on the body there was no doubt as to identity.

On July 10, a man named Alexander Samuelson committed suicide in a room in the Dawson City Hotel, 1st Avenue, Dawson, by shooting himself. An inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict of suicide. Effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On August 16, a man named Nels Nelson was killed on claim No. 15, Gold Run by a cave-in. An inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict of accidental death. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

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On August 29, a man named Joseph Kane committed suicide in a room in the Fairview Hotel, Dawson, by taking poison. An inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict of suicide. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On August 29, a man named Archibald Chisholm was accidentally killed by a cave-in on the Ten-mile Concession, on the Sixty-mile River, owned by the Syndicat Lyonnais du Klondike. An inquiry was held which brought out the fact that death had been accidental. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On September 10, a man Joseph Nannan was found dead in his bed on claim No. 11 above Lower Discovery on Dominion Creek. An inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict of death from excessive use of alcoholic stimulants taken in a very short space of time, and furthermore the jury drew attention to the fact that liquor was being sold during prohibited hours. I might add that the proprietor of the roadhouse where the liquor was procured on Sunday night, which undoubtedly caused the death of Nannan, was heavily fined for selling liquor during prohibited hours. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On October 15, a man named Edward Hardie committed suicide in his cabin at the head of Dugas street, Dawson, by taking poison. An inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict of suicide. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On October 23, a man named Frederick Menier committed suicide in a cabin on claim No. 3 below on Bonanza, by shooting himself. An inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict of suicide. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On November 11, a man named Robert Davidson committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. Deceased was sitting in the Arlington Roadhouse at the mouth of Hunker Creek and got up and started outside saying he would be back in a minute, but he no sooner got outside than he drew a pistol and shot himself. An inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict of suicide. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On November 12, it was reported by a member of the Glacier detachment that a man named Aime Sylvester had been found on the trail in an unconscious condition and had died shortly after being taken to Glacier. An inquiry was held and cause of death found to be exposure and exhaustion. The deceased has a brother in Dawson. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

DETACHMENTS.

A permanent detachment has been established at Glacier creek. It was rendered necessary by the police taking over the duties of mining recorder. This detachment is some sixty miles from Dawson.

Four of our old detachments on the Yukon river, namely, Selwyn, Halfway, Ogilvie and Indian river, have been withdrawn, for the reasons following, which is an extract from my report on this matter, dated June 14, 1905. 'The detachments heretofore existing on the Yukon river at Selwyn, Halfway, Ogilvie and Indian river have been permanently withdrawn, and the personnel otherwise employed and disposed of. The remaining detachments of this division on the Yukon river are Minto, Selkirk and Stewart river (at its junction with the Yukon) and Forty Mile (at the junction of the Forty-Mile river and the Yukon). The four last named detachments are the only detachments on the Yukon now necessary. The first four detachments named were withdrawn because no longer necessary. They were established in the first instance to look after the heavy traffic by small boats in the camps in the early days of summer, and the traffic over the ice in winter, the only road between White Horse and Dawson at that time following the river. Now there is less travel on the river by small boats in summer, and what there is consists chiefly of parties who are used to the river and country returning after a winter spent outside. In the winter there is

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no road on the ice, and absolutely no travel that way, all traffic being via the government road many miles shorter and many miles east of the withdrawn detachments. Of two lines of patrols parallel to one another in winter, one is therefore useless; the only people on the river, apart from the miners, in the vicinity of Stewart river, who will still be served as to mail, &c., by Stewart River detachment connecting by patrol with Stewart Crossing detachment on the government road, fifty miles up the Stewart river are a few wood choppers, and it is not necessary, nor possible, to maintain detachments wherever a few wood choppers decide to establish a camp for the winter. If found expedient an occasional patrol can be made along the river, both in winter and summer which would be sufficient for the requirements of general supervision from a police point of view. While new detachments have been established for the supervision and patrol of the government road, and at other points in keeping with the changed conditions, which have made some of the river detachments useless, the strength of this division has also been reduced, and however necessary it might be to maintain all detachments once established, it is impossible to do so with the present strength. The withdrawal of these detachments is, therefore, not optional; besides being expedient, it is unavoidable.'

The number of detachments now maintained in this district is sixteen (16), the strength of which during the winter months will be 65 officers, non-commissioned officers, constables and special constables.

It will be necessary owing to the reduced strength of the division to withdraw other detachments next spring at the latest. Mayo, McQuesten, Glacier and Minto are the detachments recommended to be closed.

DISTRIBUTION.

Station.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Dogs.	Horses.
Dawson.....	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	32	16	65	....	19
Forty Mile.							1	3	1	5	10	1
Stewart Crossing								2	1	3	11	1
Stewart River.							1	3		4	25	
Selkirk.				1		1		2	1	5		4
Minto.								2	1	3		2
Grand Forks.			1				1	3	1	6		2
Dominion						1		2	1	4		2
Hunker						1		2	1	4		1
Sulphur.....						1		1		2		1
Gold Run								2	1	3		1
McQuesten								3		3	7	
Mayo						1		2		3	5	
Glacier.								3		3		1
Wounded Moose.								2	1	3		2
Grand Valley								1	1	2		
Town Station.....					1		1	6	1	9		
Furlough							1	1		2		
On command			1				1	2		4		
	1	1	5	2	5	6	12	74	27	133	58	37

DOGS.

There are fifty-eight (58) dogs on charge; this number is still necessary, as dogs, in excess of actual requirements, are kept for use on special patrols, such as Fort Macpherson patrol, for which some fifteen dogs are required for a period of about three months.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Members of the division, during the past season, were given a riding course and mounted drill.

Much time was devoted to rifle practice on the range, the results at the end of the season being a high average of marksmanship.

A maxim gun squad was drilled and a signalling class was practiced throughout the summer until very proficient.

Special pains have been taken in practice to render the less experienced members of the division efficient in the performance of their police duties.

FOREST FIRES, ETC.

The summer season being a particularly dry one, there were several large forest and brush fires; besides the loss to standing timber caused by these fires, they are most regrettable for their destruction of the moss, one of its functions being the retaining of moisture.

The fires in Dawson during the year numbered 37, causing an estimated approximate loss of \$6,000.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Our appliances in case of a fire in barracks consist of a 40 gallon chemical hydrant and 800 feet of hose, fire extinguishers and fire buckets. Fire parades are held regularly.

FORAGE.

The hay and oats supplied on contract are of good quality. The hay could be improved upon if purchased in the Canadian market earlier in the season than was done this year. The best would then be available, which was not the case at the time that our last contract was filled.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

Our supply of wood this year is of good quality. A small quantity of coal from the Tantalus mines was purchased for special purposes and brought to Dawson by the police steamer *Vidette* with a scow. This coal for general purposes is not as satisfactory as the wood fuel. Light is supplied us in Dawson and Grand Forks by the Dawson Electric Light and Power Company, who have reduced their rates by 5 cents per kilowatt on our entering into a contract for a three-year supply.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Our equipment of saddlery and harness is in serviceable condition and sufficient for our present requirements.

HEALTH.

I regret to record the death of Reg. No. 2373, Sergt. A. L. Holmes, which occurred on January 12, he being at the time in charge of the Forty Mile detachment. Though not very well for some days, he attached no importance to the indisposition. On the night of his death after resting on his bed, another member of the detachment being also in the room, he attempted to rise to go out and fell back on the bed, dying in a few moments from heart disease.

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Reg. No. 3822, Constable A. G. Houston had his feet frozen last December while on duty. Subsequently he suffered the amputation of both great toes. He was in hospital several months, but finally returned to duty when a medical board was convened for the purpose of invaliding him; this, however, the board did not do, and he is still on the strength of the division, although not able to perform ordinary duties.

Reg. No. 4223, Constable Lapierre, W. H., who had been complaining for some time of ill health, was invalided and discharged at Dawson on August 3, 1905.

A medical board sitting in August recommended the transfer of Reg. No. 2357, Sergt.-Major W. J. Bowdridge to the North-west Territories, on account of severe chronic rheumatism.

Generally, the health of the division has been excellent.

HORSES.

Thirty-seven (37) horses are at present on the strength of the division. All are in good condition. Four horses are attached for their feed for the winter; these are a great convenience to us, enabling all the winter patrols and hauling to be done without the necessity of feeding for the entire year the full number of horses required during the winter; they can be dispensed with in summer. Four horses were cast during the year, they being unfit for further police service. One horse was accidentally drowned while being ridden across the Yukon on the ice last spring while on postal service between Selkirk and Pelly Crossing, the rider narrowly escaping, and the mail receiving no damage.

INSPECTIONS.

Dawson Post and the detachments were frequently inspected by yourself. Inspections as to sanitation were made weekly by the Assistant Surgeon. All departments of the division and the detachments were inspected frequently at irregular intervals.

LIBRARY.

The division possesses a very good library of 1,489 volumes, which are added to from time to time as the funds warrant. It is maintained by small monthly contributions from all members of the division.

MILEAGE.

The mileage of the division is given below:—

	Miles.
Travelled by men on foot.. . . .	5,358
“ “ with dogs.. . . .	17,762
“ “ with horses.. . . .	141,085
“ “ with canoes.. . . .	3,207
“ “ by stage.. . . .	496
“ “ on steamers.. . . .	32,619
	<hr/>
Total mileage.	200,527

I am unable to state the mileage of the police steamer *Vidette*, but presume Capt. Fairbairn will include this in his report of the season's work to the officer commanding 'H' Division.

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MINING.

The past season, generally speaking, was not a favourable one for a large output, owing to the want of water on most of the creeks. In July and August when the summer work was at its height, there was no rain; this was particularly unfortunate, as many of the larger operators had but recently adopted hydraulic methods of working hill-sides and were in consequence short of water for the supply of their large plants. Some of these larger operators depending upon their ditches for a constant supply of water could only work a portion of the time. This did not affect to the same extent claims being worked by ordinary methods or by dredges, but the sum total of the summer's output was reduced by the conditions stated.

Several large ditches were completed during the year, and large sums of money expended thereon.

A new feature in Yukon mining which promises extensive and quick development in the near future is the installation of dredges. Three were imported during the past summer, two of these were placed in operation in August and continued to work well on into October. One dredge for operation on the bars of the Forty Mile river was constructed in Dawson and placed in position this fall. The three dredges imported during the summer are distributed, one at the mouth of Bear creek, one on Lower Bonanza and one on the Klondike river. The first mentioned is one of the two largest dredges of the kind in existence.

Several quartz claims are being prospected and developed. The most considerable of these is probably the property of the N. A. T. & T. Co., opposite Dawson, on the left limit of the Yukon river. Actual development work was commenced with ten men on June 21 last, and in August some 400 tons of ore had been taken out, from which a shipment was made to the Tacoma smelter. This property consists of six claims. Further development, on a larger scale is dependant upon the smelter's returns.

The indications at present as to general winter work on the best known creeks are about the same as last winter, with prospects of more extensive operations next summer than for some time past, the tendency being towards larger plants both for hydraulic mining on the hillsides and dredging in the creek bottoms.

PATROLS.

The district has been frequently patrolled from end to end, the water routes by steamer and canoes in summer, and horses and dogs in winter.

A special patrol was made in July up the Pelly river by Inspector J. Taylor on the police steamer *Vidette* (Report appended.)

On December 27 last a patrol consisting of Constables Mapley, Dever and Rowley, with two Peel river Indians and five dog teams of five dogs each, left Dawson for Fort Macpherson. Sufficient supplies were taken to last six weeks, each dog team drawing about 500 pounds, which included camp outfit. The patrol travelled entirely in Canadian territory, going up the Twelve Mile river, to the head of which a horse and sled in charge of two constables accompanied the patrol to ease the dogs of a part of their load when it was heaviest. From the source of the Twelve Mile the route was through the Seela Pass across the Rockies, across the Blackstone-Hart divide, down Little Hart river, across the Hart-Wind divide, down the Little Wind and Wind Rivers to the Caribou and Trail rivers, down Trail river to the Peel and thence along the Peel river to Fort Macpherson. The total distance, approximately, travelled was 475 miles, the time consumed from Dawson to Fort Macpherson was 38 days; 10 days were spent there to rest men and dogs, and the return trip was made in 24 days. Last winter was comparatively mild with no great depth of snow, and the chief difficulties met with were glaciers and overflows on some of the streams caused by their freezing solid in some places and forcing flowing water to the surface of the ice, the progress at times being through several inches of water. The temperature varied from 20 degrees above to 55 degrees below zero. (Copy of report appended.)

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Special patrols are made from time to time as required to all parts of the district and between detachments.

This winter another patrol will be made to Fort Macpherson.

The schedule of regular mail patrols is given under the head of 'Assistance to Other Departments,' sub-head 'Post Office Department.'

QUARANTINE.

The number of cases of glanders which came under the observation of Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Acres during the year is much less than in the preceding year.

2 horses were destroyed on clinical symptoms of glanders.

9 horses were destroyed on reaction to mallien test.

2 horses were released after the second test.

12 horses were tested and no reaction obtained.

50 horses were inspected and no further action taken.

Several of the cases were found at Forty Mile, which is close to the Alaska boundary. Horses from Forty Mile and from Alaska mining sections adjacent to Forty Mile cross and re-cross the boundary often, and necessarily come in contact with one another. I believe there is no supervision on the Alaska side in this matter, and glanders is understood to be prevalent there. A suggestion is at present under consideration by the Chief Veterinary Inspector, in so far as Canadian territory is concerned, to minimize the danger of infection from horses employed in freighting between Forty Mile and points in the United States territory. Fourteen horses which arrived in the district from the south were found to be affected with mange; they were quarantined and treated until the disease disappeared. Fifty (50) young hogs, which had been imported last June for fattening purposes for the local market, developed hog cholera; 15 died and the remainder were slaughtered.

TRAFFIC.

The following is a statement of the river traffic for the open season of navigation of 1905.

To and from up river.

Passengers arriving in Dawson.. . . .	3,618
“ leaving Dawson.. . . .	3,966
Freight arriving in Dawson (tons).. . . .	25,865
“ leaving Dawson (tons).. . . .	1,137
Number cattle arriving in Dawson.. . . .	1,665
“ sheep arriving in Dawson.. . . .	2,539
“ hogs arriving in Dawson.. . . .	555
“ horses arriving in Dawson.. . . .	72
“ sacks mail arriving in Dawson.. . . .	5,897
“ sacks mail leaving Dawson.. . . .	911

To and from down river.

Passengers arriving in Dawson.. . . .	1,167
“ leaving Dawson.. . . .	2,738
Freight arriving in Dawson (tons).. . . .	7,427
“ leaving Dawson (tons).. . . .	8,231
Number horses leaving Dawson.. . . .	82
“ sheep leaving Dawson.. . . .	571
“ cattle leaving Dawson.. . . .	703
“ hogs leaving Dawson.. . . .	149
“ sacks mail arriving in Dawson.. . . .	428
“ sacks mail leaving Dawson.. . . .	1,828

Recapitulation.

Passengers arriving, up river..	3,618	
“ arriving down river..	1,167	
		4,785
“ leaving, up river..	3,966	
“ leaving, down river..	2,738	
		6,704
Loss to Dawson		1,919
Freight arriving, up river (tons)	25,865	
“ arriving, down river (tons)..	7,427	
		33,292
“ leaving, up river (tons)..	1,137	
“ leaving, down river (tons)..	8,231	
		9,368
Gain to Dawson (tons)..		23,924
Cattle arriving in Dawson..	1,665	
“ leaving Dawson..	703	
Gain to Dawson....		962
Sheep arriving in Dawson..	2,539	
“ leaving Dawson..	571	
Gain to Dawson..		1,968
Hogs arriving in Dawson..	555	
“ leaving Dawson..	149	
Gain to Dawson..		406
Horses arriving in Dawson..	72	
“ leaving Dawson..	82	
Loss to Dawson		10
Mail arriving in Dawson, up river (sacks)....	5,897	
“ arriving in Dawson, down river (sacks)...	428	
		6,325
“ leaving Dawson, up river (sacks)..	911	
“ leaving Dawson, down river (sacks)	1,828	
		2,739
Gain for Dawson and district..		2,586

SUPPLIES.

Supplies sent in from the outside, as also with a few exceptions those purchased locally, are of good quality. I am of opinion it is to our advantage that certain of the provisions required should be purchased outside instead of being contracted for locally under the present system. When the manufacturer, the merchant in Vancouver, the supply firm here and finally the individual who obtains the contract have all taken a profit, the quality of the articles, the contract rate of which is low in the first instance, necessarily suffers. The articles particularly alluded to above are flour and butter ; the latter at present is supplied by the department direct from the government creameries in the North-west Territories, and I do not think a change to the local market would be an advantage.

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TRANSPORT.

The transport in possession of the division is in serviceable condition and sufficient for our immediate requirements.

The season of navigation on the Upper and Lower Yukon and tributary streams, especially the Tanana, has been a most prosperous one. Hundreds of passengers and large quantities of freight were handled by the large fleet of steamers, and few losses occurred, and what few there were happened on the Lower Yukon. All steamers south of the boundary reached safe winter quarters in good season this fall, and all freight its destination.

Accompanying this report I beg to submit the estimates for the year 1906-07, also report of Insp. W. H. Routledge, in charge of the Creek detachments, report of Insp. J. Taylor, in charge of the special patrol on the Pelly river, reports of Assistant Surgeons Thompson and Madore, report of Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Acres, report of Const. Mapley, in charge of the patrol to Fort Macpherson, and synopsis of prisoners confined during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. ROSS CUTHBERT, Supt.,
Commanding 'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR F. J. A. DEMERS, WHITE HORSE,

WHITE HORSE, Y.T., November 30, 1905.

The Assistant Commissioner,
R.N.W.M.P., Yukon Territory,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for 'H' Division, Royal North-west Mounted Police, for the year ended November 30, 1905.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The year just ended showed a marked increase in the general prosperity of the district by the larger development of the mining interests and consequent expansion of commerce. The gold output was a little over half as large again as that in 1904, while the value of goods imported for local consumption, including mining machinery, was double that for the same year.

The transportation companies finished a very successful year, having handled a larger quantity of freight than ever entered the Yukon in any previous year by this route, and at the close of navigation having it all delivered at its destination.

During the year, White Horse and Carcross were each visited by fire. That at White Horse, which occurred on the morning of May 23, completely destroyed two entire blocks, consisting of pretty near all the hotels, stores and principal business

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places in the town, and the railway depot. By the beginning of September, however, the two blocks and railway depot were rebuilt with buildings much more substantial and up-to-date than those destroyed. That at Carcross was a much smaller one, being a saw-mill and several outbuildings connected with same. This was unfortunately at a time when there was an urgent demand for lumber caused by the recent development of the silver mines at Windy Arm. It occurred on October 15.

A new town named after J. H. Conrad, the president of the Conrad Consolidated Mining Company has sprung up on Windy Arm during the past three months. It is situated on the west shore of the arm and six miles from its mouth. The town site, when surveyed, was no sooner open for sale, than all the lots available were sold, the prices ranging from \$50 to \$300, according to location. There is at present a licensed hotel, two stores, restaurants, with several other buildings in course of erection. It is confidently expected that this town will have a population by this time next year of between 5,000 and 10,000 inhabitants.

ACCIDENTS CAUSING DEATHS, SUICIDES.

There were but two deaths by accident in this district during the year, that of John Moosas, on June 10, and that of John M. Glaser, on November 9.

John Moosas, a Greek, employed as deck-hand on the steamer *Columbian* fell overboard from that steamer while she was coming up stream at a point fourteen miles below Little Salmon, at 4.15 on the morning of June 10. He was engaged in trying to move the gang-plank and his feet slipped, and he fell out of the amidships gangway, on the port side. The body was recovered on July 6 at Five Fingers, by the cableman, and after identification was buried by the members of the Tantalus detachment. The necessary certificate was forwarded to the registrar of births, marriages and deaths, Dawson.

John M. Glaser, a wood chopper for the White Pass Company, at Little Salmon, met his death on November 9 in a rather peculiar manner. He was hauling a load of hay on a sled which overturned. As he was riding on the top of the load he was thrown beneath it, face downwards, in the snow, and being unable to extricate himself from beneath the weight which bore him down, he was suffocated. Later he was found by William Drury a trader at Little Salmon, who, with two other men, did all in their power to resuscitate him, but it was too late.

CRIME.

Although the population of the district has been slowly though steadily on the increase, it is gratifying to be able to report the almost entire absence of serious crime. This is no doubt attributable to our geographical position, which renders it almost impossible for a criminal to escape capture, besides detection being almost certain in such a sparsely settled district, together with the fact that all the characters with shady antecedents are requested to leave, should they not follow legitimate employment.

One of the few cases requiring any comment is that of Indian Johnny, an Indian boy of 15 years of age, who was committed for trial on September 29, charged with attempted murder. At a wood camp nine miles below Little Salmon he fired at and wounded a wood chopper named Frank Mack, while he was bending over mending a sluice box. The ball, which was fired out of a small .22 rifle, went through the fleshy part of the neck, and although the wound was serious, it was not in any way dangerous. It could not be ascertained that the boy had received any provocation, and from the fact that he had at various time acted queer, both before he committed the act and after he was received into the guard-room, it is possible that his action is attributable to temporary insanity.

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One, G. A. O'Connor, was arrested in February charged with robbing caches on several creeks, in the Alsec district. This man, although the possessor of an unenviable record, and there was no doubt of his guilt, was discharged, the evidence not being sufficient for a conviction.

On May 6, Constable Henderson arrested Joseph Noonan at Lower Labarge for stealing blankets from a tent at that place. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Offences under the Indian Act were on the decrease, only two cases of supplying liquor to Indians coming under our notice, and a conviction in each case was obtained, one against a white man and the other against an Indian who procured the liquor in Bennet, British Columbia.

From information received, and the observations of our constables patrolling the Teslin Lake district, there seems to be very little doubt but that the Indians there are able to procure all the liquor they can purchase in British Columbia. The supposition is that they obtain the liquor from traders at Surprise lake, distant one day's travel from Atlin. Two patrols were made through the Teslin Lake district this fall, but the patrol parties were unable to find any liquor in the possession of Indians. The government agent at Atlin was put in possession of all the facts at our disposal, and intimated that he would take action to prevent this traffic.

The following table gives a classified summary of the cases entered in 'H' Division during the year ended November 30, 1905 :—

Crime.	Entered.	Convicted.	Dismissed, Withdrawn, not Tried.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—				
Assault	8	8		
Attempting to murder.	1		1	Committed for trial.
Attempting suicide.	1		1	
Pointing firearms	1	1		
Offences against property—				
Theft.	8	2	6	
Destroying property.	1		1	
Obtaining goods under false pre- tenses.	1	1		
Receiving stolen goods.	1		1	
Offences against public order—				
Creating a disturbance.	2	2		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Frequenting house of ill-fame.	1	1		
Committing nuisance	2	2		
Vagrancy.	4	4		
Drunk and disorderly.	22	22		
Offences against the Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	3	3		
Indians drunk	1	1		
Offences under the ordinances—				
Procuring liquor for interdicted persons	1	1		
Intoxicated while interdicted.	5	5		
Selling liquor without license.	17	15	2	
Excessive use of liquor	11	11		
Non-payment of wages.	4	2	2	
Insanity.	2		2	Recovered, released.
Arrested on capias	7		7	
Importing liquor without permit.	1	1		
	106	83	23	

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GAME AND FISHERIES.

Moose, caribou, mountain sheep and goats are fairly plentiful in various parts of this end of the Territory. Feathered game was scarce, except in remote parts. Fur-bearing animals, such as bear, fox, lynx and wolves were fairly plentiful, and good catches were made last winter by Indian and white trappers.

Complaints were made to our patrol in the Teslin district by miners about the way the Indians living in that section of the Territory slaughter moose, which are very plentiful in the country surrounding Teslin lake. They (the miners) claim that if an Indian wants meat, he cannot resist the temptation of shooting a dozen where one would suffice, and the remainder he would leave to spoil. This is a difficult matter to deal with.

In the waters of the Yukon, and streams flowing into it, salmon and grayling are plentiful, while the numerous surrounding lakes abound in whitefish, pike and lake trout. The same applies to the rivers and lakes in Alsac, Kluahne and Dalton Trail districts.

INDIANS.

The Indians throughout the district were self-supporting during the year, the majority of them fairly prosperous, the few instances in which relief was given being extreme cases in which they were unable to work through sickness or old age. Sickness, however, seems to be, if anything, on the increase, hardly a day passing that a number of them do not visit the hospital for medical treatment, principally old men, women and children suffering from rheumatic and scrofulous complaints. Our surgeon and assistant surgeon had to visit Carcross frequently during the year to attend to sick Indians.

We still have a small quantity on hand, of the clothing received from the Indian Department two years ago for distribution, this was supplemented this year by the addition of 100 pairs of blankets received from the Indian Commissioner at Winnipeg. The greatest discrimination is used in the issue of this clothing and blankets, they being only given in extreme cases of destitution and need.

All the Indians in the district, together with those at Atlin, gathered at White Horse this fall, where the festivities peculiar to these tribes were indulged in. Representatives from the Indians at Dalton House, Little Salmon, Tagish and Atlin, afterwards assembled at Little River, where a potlatch was held and the hatchet was buried. It seems prior to the police entering the country by this route that two or more of the tribes were at war, and peace was never formally declared.

MAILS, POST OFFICES AND TELEGRAPHS.

There are three regular post offices in the district, at White Horse, Carcross and Kluahne. A petition was circulated in the fall to establish one at Windy Arm, which I presume will be granted in the near future. The detachment at Livingstone creek is still used as a post office by the residents of that district and all mails are carried by the police from Hootalinqua in the summer, and White Horse in the winter; the establishment of an office at this place with power to issue money orders would be a great boon.

The mail service, both by steamer and stage, leaves nothing to be desired, at the close of navigation this fall a stage from Dawson arriving at White Horse on November 1, after being six days on the road.

In the early summer the cable between Seattle and Skagway was completed. When the government telegraph line is out of business, we are able to get press news by that route, which from Skagway is telegraphed over the White Pass Railway telegraph line.

A spur of the government telegraph line was put in last October connecting Conrad with the telegraph system.

MINING.

The output of gold for the district for the year is estimated at \$125,000; \$100,000 of this having been taken out of the Livingstone creek and \$25,000 from the Kluahne district. This is \$45,000 in excess of what was taken out of those districts last year.

Over \$76,000 was taken out of two claims on Livingstone creek.

In the Kluahne district, Burwash creek yielded \$14,000 and 'Fourth of July' \$10,000, all of which was taken out by individual miners with more or less primitive methods. Sheep, Ruby and Upper Bullion yielded about \$1,000.

The Bullion Hydraulic Company, which spent in the neighbourhood of a quarter of a million dollars, were unable to have a clean-up. This was caused through rock and land slides carrying away the trestle work, which they were not able to get in a condition to work until the end of September, when they sluiced for fourteen days until the freeze up. The management say that, going by a number of pans taken from the sluice boxes, they estimate they have \$10,000 worth of gold in the boxes. This venture, and its first clean-up, excites considerable interest in the miners throughout that district, as the results will retard, or give impetus to, hydraulicing on several other creeks, which it has been proved have more gold in them than Bullion. With a few exceptions the claims prospected on the different creeks in this section have not been found to yield returns sufficient to pay the individual miner; with freight from White Horse to Kluahne at the cheapest at twenty cents per pound they find they cannot make wages under \$10 per day.

At Windy Arm, a distance of twelve miles from Carcross, there has developed since last March a large quartz mining camp, operated principally at present, by the Conrad Consolidated Mining Company, with J. H. Conrad as president. A Seattle company has also acquired what they consider very valuable property, through a Mr. T. M. Daulton, a member of the Seattle city council, paying for same \$105,000, the original locaters retaining 20 per cent.

The Conrad Consolidated Company have constructed an aerial tramway from Conrad city to the Montana mine, a distance of four miles. This tramway cost \$75,000 and is about completed, while three or four other tramways are to be constructed next season to the different mines from Conrad, the routes having been already surveyed.

Up to the close of navigation 150 tons of ore were shipped to the Tacoma smelter, the returns for the first 100 tons averaging \$102.40 to the ton. The ore yields silver with a small percentage of gold. This ore was conveyed on pack horses from the Montana mine to Conrad, and from thence by water to Carcross.

The following show the development work done on the Conrad Consolidated mines from March 31 to the end of October :—

Mine.	Drift.	Crosscut.	Shaft.	Upraise.	Winze.	Opencut.	Total.
	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.
Venus No. 1.....						25	25
Venus No. 2.....	15	68		49			132
M. & M.	60					20	80
Uranus	509					90	599
Little Johnny.....						30	30
Joe Petty.....	180	40	50			60	330
Montana.....	360		92	82	28		562
Mountain Hero....		80		160			240
	1,124	188	142	291	28	225	1,998

Amount of ore on the dumps :—

Uranus..	450 tons.
M. & M..	15 “
Little Johnny..	1 “
Joe Petty..	100 “
Montana..	1,100 “

Very little work was done, nor was any ore shipped from the copper mines in the vicinity of White Horse this year. These mines were visited by the members of the excursion of the American Institute of Mining Engineers in July last, who unhesitatingly marvelled at the quantity of rich ore in sight. The development of these mines sees its probable solution in the erection of a smelter at Carcross, the necessary capital for which Mr. Conrad is at present trying to obtain in New York.

The Miller coal mine at Tantalus has been worked on a larger scale this year than hitherto, the total output being 3,112 tons, most of which was used for fuel by the steamers of the White Pass and Yukon route. This mine has the advantage of being close to the river, the steamers can come alongside the wharf on the bank and get their cargo of coal, not fifty feet from the entrance of the tunnels. There are four seams being worked, the widest is about 22 and the narrowest about four feet wide. There are two tunnels or entrances into the mine, which are connected by a number of drifts.

In June a ‘strike’ was made in the Lake Teslin district on several of the creeks tributary to the Nisutlin river, which flows into Lake Teslin. Although good prospects were found early in the summer, I have not heard that any gold was taken out this season.

TRAILS.

Two road gangs were employed for a month in the fall on the White Horse-Dawson trail by the Territorial Council in this district improving and putting the trail in condition for winter travel.

A pack trail and a wagon road have been made by the Territorial Council from Carcross to the mines at Windy Arm.

The trail from Mason’s Landing to Livingstone creek was also improved, the funds being provided by the Territorial Council.

The trail from Mendenhall to Kluahne was in a bad state of repair. No money was expended on it this year. This trail was located, cut out, and a few bridges put in during September and October, 1904, with the object of making a good winter trail, but with the deep snow falls at the summit it is impracticable to haul freight over it with any degree of cheapness, freighters charging 20 cents per pound from White Horse. The greatest drawback the miners experience in that district is the very high price of provisions caused by the heavy cost of freighting; the bulk of the ground being low grade cannot be worked profitably under these conditions. I would strongly recommend that this trail be made into a good waggon road, when freight could be delivered at Kluahne at ten cents per pound or less, and most of the ground now lying idle could be worked at a profit.

TRANSPORTATION.

With the purchase of the steamer *Casca* by the White Pass and Yukon route, we saw the last of the independent steamers of any importance plying on this river, the fleet of the White Pass and Yukon route handling all the freight and passengers.

From every point of view this was the banner year experienced by this company, and they had the satisfaction at the end of the season, before the ice commenced to run, of having all their steamers on the ways, without any of them receiving the slightest damage, usual to the low water and running ice of the end of the season.

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The following figures give, approximately, the amount of freight transported by river this year:—

Total number of tons carried down river	25,385
Dead freight carried down river	18,713
Cattle	1,488
Sheep	2,916
Horses	75
Calves	73
Hogs	223

For the Tanana and other lower river points there were carried 4,648 tons of dead freight, 422 cattle, 721 sheep, 23 horses and 150 hogs.

For way points between White Horse and Dawson 824 tons were carried.

Besides the large amount of freight shown above carried to points down river, which was all brought by railway from Skagway, the railway division carried to Carcross 1,815 tons, 1,430 of which they forwarded to Atlin by their steamers, and 385 tons to Conrad.

The total number of tons carried to White Horse and way points on the railway exceeds 30,000 tons.

The following figures give the approximate passenger traffic during the year:—

Arrivals—

By train	5,076
“ steamboat	3,481
“ stage	255
“ mushing	675

Departures—

By train	5,039
“ steamboat	2,016
“ stage	420
“ mushing	735
“ small boat and scow	1,068

Two hundred and fifty-seven small boats and twelve scows were registered and numbered at the Town detachment, White Horse, during the season, while 27 scows and small boats, carrying 106 passengers were registered at Lower Laberge, the ultimate destination of all being Dawson.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

We have a Maxim and a Maxim-Nordenfeldt machine gun with carriage equipment complete, which are frequently overhauled. A squad was instructed in the mechanism and handling of these guns by Inspector Pennefather in the spring.

On September 24 last one hundred Ross rifles were received to replace the Winchesters in the division. These rifles will be used for drill purposes only until ammunition belts are supplied, when the Winchesters will be taken into store.

We still have the Enfield revolvers, but I am given to understand that they are going to be replaced by another weapon.

In our target practice this year we used the Lee-Enfield, of which we have a number on charge. These rifles are kept in excellent condition.

We have a number of small Smith & Wesson revolvers on charge, which are used by members when on plain clothes duty, and are all in good condition.

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ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Customs.

A constable was stationed at White Pass summit who did the work of a customs officer at that point until the end of June, when he was removed, a regular official of the Customs Department taking his place.

Sergeant Todd on the Dalton trail performed all duties in connection with this department on that route of ingress to the Territory. Until October the port of entry was at Pleasant Camp, after which it was at Dalton House, the latter's geographical location making it impossible to smuggle into the territory.

Department of the Interior.

In February last the duties which were performed by the mining recorder at Livingstone creek were taken over by the sergeant in charge of that detachment, who issues interim receipts for all mining fees, and otherwise acts as agent for the mining recorder at White Horse. This sergeant also represents the Crown Timber and Land agent.

The corporal in charge of Tantalus detachment represents the Crown Timber and Land agent at Dawson.

One of the duties of the town detachment at White Horse is to search the persons and baggage of all persons leaving the Territory by railway, for smuggling gold dust, in connection with the gold export tax. In this work they are assisted by a woman who searches the female passengers. This duty in the fall of the year necessitates the services almost daily of two members of the detachment, who go out on the morning train, returning in the evening. In the neighbourhood of 4,500 passengers were searched during the season.

On July 17, the duty hitherto performed by the police, of searching all freight entering the Territory for liquor being imported, without permit fees being paid, was taken over by the Customs Department, as also the checking and cancelling of permits.

Department of Justice.

Very nearly all the work in connection with this department in the district is performed by us. A member of the force acts as deputy sheriff, while another member acts as clerk of the police magistrate's court, and deputy clerk of the territorial court, while the serving and execution of all documents of civil process are attended to by the police.

The guard-room is the penitentiary, common jail and asylum of the district.

Telegraphs.

A member of the force performs the duties of telegraph operator at Tantalus.

Assistance is given frequently both at headquarters and on detachments to repair breaks on the Dominion telegraph line.

Indians.

All cases of destitution or sickness coming under, or brought to our notice, receive assistance and medical attendance. I am pleased to state that during the year the number of cases requiring assistance in the way of provisions were few, the Indians appearing to be more prosperous generally. A considerable number of them, however, required medical attendance and drugs. Clothing and blankets received from the Indian department, are in our charge for distribution amongst the needy. They are only issued in cases of real necessity.

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Meteorological.

A complete record of the weather conditions in the district is kept and a return made to the head Meteorological Office, Toronto.

Liquor License.

All work in connection with licenses in the district is done by us, all infractions of the ordinance being prosecuted.

Post Office Department.

Mails to Kluahne and return are carried by our patrols, a distance of 147 miles from White Horse. The same applies to the Livingstone Creek district, the detachment at that place being used as a post office by the miners.

ELECTIONS.

At the election of a representative for the Dominion House of Commons, N.-C. officers and constables in charge of detachments acted in various capacities, such as returning officers, poll clerks, &c., while the ballot boxes were collected and escorts provided for their safe-keeping until they were handed over at Dawson.

BUILDINGS.

The only new building erected during the year was a log stable with accommodation for eighteen horses, a veterinary office being partitioned off at one end.

The kitchen roof of Surgeon Pare's quarters was raised a story, the quarters being renovated and repaired, repapered and repainted where required.

The quarters occupied as a sergeants' mess were papered, repainted where necessary, and converted into officer's quarters and are now occupied by Inspector Demers.

The quarters occupied by Inspector Demers, and previous to that by Sergeant-Major Pennefather, had the roof raised a story, were papered, painted and converted into a sergeants' mess.

Eight of the brick chimneys had become so honeycombed by the action of the creosote, that they had to be torn down and replaced by zinc ones.

It will be necessary to erect more comfortable quarters at Kluahne, as the district of which this is a centre is becoming permanent, the present being only temporary structures which can be utilized as storehouses.

Should Conrad develop in any degree, according to present anticipations, it will be necessary to construct a police post there, with accommodation for an officer and a number of men. This point being so contiguous to British Columbia, and only a short distance from the international boundary, will require a strong police detachment.

CANTEEN.

The division canteen continues to be a very great benefit to all ranks, who are able to procure many articles which, if they had to be purchased in town, would be prohibitive. A monthly grant from the canteen profits is made to the division mess, while special grants are made from time to time to sports, rifle clubs, and for the erection of covered curling and skating rinks.

The library is well stocked with the latest books, magazines and all the leading newspapers.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

A sufficient supply of clothing and kit was always in stock during the year to meet all issues required.

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CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division, I regret to say, was not so good as I could wish; one non-commissioned officer was reduced in grade, while three were reduced to the ranks, and it was found necessary to recommend that the services of nine constables be dispensed with; who, after undergoing imprisonment, in addition to a fine, were dismissed.

Two attempted desertions took place, the men were captured and after undergoing a sentence of imprisonment were returned to duty.

Five of the men dismissed were unfitted for duty in the force through over-indulgence in liquor, while the other four were undesirable from every point of view. Since these dismissals took place the conduct of the division has been good.

DETACHMENTS.

Several changes were made in the detachments of this division during the year. The detachments at Kynocks, Montagu and Yukon Crossing were closed with the cessation of traffic over the winter trail, while that at Hootalinqua was closed in October when traffic on the river terminated for the season. With your approval I did not reopen the detachments at Kynocks, Montagu and Yukon Crossing, but the buildings will be used for patrol purposes during travel over the trail.

At the end of October the detachment at Pleasant Camp was withdrawn, the men being transferred to Dalton House and stationed there. Pleasant Camp, except for customs purposes, was very little use. For the greater part of the year communication with it had to be by Skagway and Haines, while all the Indians in the district congregated at Dalton House, which also from a customs point of view is much better located for the collection of duties, as it is impossible to enter the Yukon by this route without passing near the detachment.

Next year it will perhaps be necessary to place a strong detachment at Conrad, and a temporary detachment at some point in Lake Teslin.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Setting up and arm drill was carried on regularly during the winter months, and as soon as the weather permitted in the spring, division drills were held twice or three times a week and continued when practicable throughout the summer months.

Lectures were delivered on police duty twice a week during the winter months.

This year the Lee-Enfield rifles were used for the annual target practice. The shooting of the division was an improvement on last year, and a number of excellent scores having been made.

DOGS.

We have a sufficient number of dogs to meet all requirements, mostly young ones which we have bred ourselves. The majority of the dogs were summered at Dalton House, where sufficient dog fish was put up and cured to feed them pretty near till fishing commences again.

FERRIES.

The ferry at the crossing of the Takhini on the White Horse-Dawson trail was again this year leased to Messrs. Barton and Puckett, road house keepers at that place.

A ferry propelled by the current was established near the town of White Horse this summer, and was used principally in connection with the rifle range which is situated on the opposite side of the river. This was built by ourselves, the only expense the government being put to was for the purchase of lumber; it was a great convenience in many ways, and is sufficiently large to cross teams and wagons.

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FIRE PROTECTION.

We are now well protected from fire by a steam pump, and sufficient hose to reach any point in barracks. This year we received a hose reel and 500 feet of cotton hose. A number of fire extinguishers and fire pails are distributed throughout the different quarters. Frequent fire drills are held.

FORAGE.

Hay and oats are supplied by local contract. The oats are of first-class quality, but the quality of the hay is not as good as that supplied in previous years.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

Wood is the only fuel in this district. That supplied us this year is of first-class quality. The wood contracted for has to be hauled from a considerable distance, and it is only a matter of a year or two more before coal will have to be used exclusively; when the demand arises it can be obtained within a comparatively short distance from White Horse.

The Yukon Electrical Company supply electric light at a fairly moderate price, with which the barracks is lighted throughout.

GARDEN.

The garden at headquarters this year gave splendid results in the growth of all hardy vegetables, owing to the rainfall this summer being much greater than that of the last four seasons. Some potatoes, which were received from the experimental farm, Ottawa, were planted and the product took first prize at the White Horse fall fair.

Grass, barley, oats, wheat and potato seed received from the experimental farm, Ottawa, were distributed to parties living in different parts of the district. The reports in the fall of results obtained would tend to prove that all the varieties could be successfully grown in different parts of this end of the Territory.

GUARD-ROOM AND PENITENTIARY.

Our guard-room is the penitentiary and common jail for the district. The following is the Acting Provost's report:—

The Officer Commanding,

‘H’ Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
White Horse, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of ‘H’ Division guard-room for the year ended November 30, 1905.

There were six prisoners confined in the guard-room at midnight on November 30, 1904, undergoing sentence, 76 prisoners were received during the year, making a total of 82; 65 prisoners were afterwards released after a detention from one to eighteen days on payment of fine, on suspended sentence, case withdrawn or dismissed.

Seven insane prisoners, en route from Dawson to the insane asylum at New Westminster, were received in the guard-room, waiting for boat at Skagway.

Seven prisoners arrested on *capias* were detained for periods of three to twenty-four days. The health of the prisoners has been good.

A number of punishments were inflicted for breaches of prison discipline.

I would again draw your attention to the lack of a prison yard or inclosure, also the need of a new floor in the guard-room.

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The following is a classification of the prisoners who have served, or are now serving sentence, during the year:—

Crime.	Sentences.	Average.	
	No.	Months.	Days.
Vagrancy.	1	0	14
Theft.	3	6	.....
Assault.	1	1	.....
Discharging firearms.	1	1	.....
Drunk and disorderly.	2	.....	25
Obtaining goods under false pretences.	1	3	.....
Perjury.	1	6	23
Supplying liquor to Indians.	4	3	20
Total.	14	.....	.....

An Indian boy, ‘Johnny,’ committed for trial on a charge of attempted murder was sent to Dawson.

A convict who had nine months to serve on a two years’ sentence was released by order of the Governor General.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. McCLELLAND, Sergeant,
Acting Provost.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Our equipment of harness and saddlery is in a good state of repair and has been sufficient to meet requirements, and parts, when beyond repair are replaced, the work being performed by our own saddler.

HEALTH

The health of the division has been excellent during the year. No case of serious illness occurred.

HORSES.

The number of horses we have on the strength were found sufficient to meet all purposes required during the year, and although the casualties were heavy, we can manage another year without receiving any additions to them. Two died from disease, one by falling down a precipice, one fractured a leg and had to be destroyed, two were killed by wolves on herd, and one was cast and sold.

INSPECTIONS.

The headquarters of the division were inspected by you during the year, as well as the detachments of Takhini, Champagne’s Landing, Kluahne and Carcross.
The detachments were inspected frequently, one or more officers being absent from the post in the performance of this duty, during the year.

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PATROLS.

The winter patrol connecting with that of 'B' Division was carried out weekly during the traffic over the White Horse-Dawson trail. This patrol was continued in this district during the summer months between White Horse and Yukon crossing, trips being made bi-monthly.

Two patrols were made to the Nitsutlin river and Lake Teslin. The second patrol remained up in that country until the close of navigation. This patrol was made by steamer up the Hootalinqua river to ten miles past the Hundred Mile Landing, after which they paddled to Smith's Post.

Several patrols were made from Pleasant Camp to White Horse, coming via Champagne's Landing.

The waterways and trails throughout the district were frequently patrolled by launch, canoe, horseback or teams, as the nature of the country permitted, and every outlying miner, &c., visited during the year.

PROVISIONS AND GENERAL STORES.

The contracts for provisions were let to local dealers, who give every satisfaction as to the quality of articles supplied.

All our butter, which is of excellent quality, was received from the government creamery at Calgary.

TRANSPORT.

The R. N. W. M. Police steamer *Vidette* was launched on May 25, and left on the evening of the 30th for Dawson, being the first steamer to leave White Horse by two days, and the first through boat to arrive in Dawson this year. She made several trips during the season between White Horse and Dawson, and at this end of the district made several trips to Mendenhall Landing on the Takhini river, and Mason's Landing on the Hootalinqua, taking supplies to detachments. She had her summer's work completed and everything done to make her secure for the winter on September 30. The repairs she will require to put her in condition for next season's work will be inconsiderable.

Only one launch was in commission during the year, the *Tagish*, at Carcross. She had some repairs done to her machinery this spring, and although giving considerable service did not work satisfactorily all summer; eventually on October 10, when the patrol was returning with it from Conrad, the lubricating pipe was blown from the cylinder, causing a number of small explosions and setting fire to the boat. It was impossible to repair her there, so she was towed to Carcross.

For next season I would recommend that one of the launches (*Jessie* or *Gladys*), now lying on the bank of the river at White Horse, be fitted up with a gasoline engine (which would be much cheaper to operate, and easier to run than the present alco-vapour) and taken to Carcross. The use of one of these launches at that point next year will be inestimable consequent on the increased importance of that district.

The wheel and winter transport is in first-class repair, while we have enough canoes in serviceable condition to meet our requirements.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The district was visited by a large number of capitalists, excursionists, &c., during the year, notable amongst the latter was that comprised of the members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

The Minister of Interior, the Hon. Frank Oliver, paid the district an official visit.

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The officer commanding the United States troops at Fort William, H. Seward, several officers and the band of the Third United States Infantry assisted at the local celebration of Victoria Day at White Horse. During their stay here they were the guests of the barracks.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. J. A. DEMERS,
Inspr., Commanding 'H' Division.
For Supt. Snyder, absent on leave.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR W. H. ROUTLEDGE, DAWSON CREEK DETACHMENTS.

GRAND FORKS, BONANZA,
YUKON TERRITORY, November 6, 1905.

The Officer Commanding,
'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—As directed in your memorandum of the 3rd ultimo, I have the honour to submit the following report as officer commanding the Creeks detachments, No. 1 sub-district, for the year ended October 31, 1905.

DETACHMENTS.

The detachments of the sub-district are located at the following points:—

Grand Forks.—7 above discovery Bonanza creek at its junction with Eldorado creek, 13 miles from Dawson.

Hunker.—28 below discovery Hunker creek at its junction with Gold Bottom creek, 20 miles from Dawson.

Dominion.—27 below upper discovery Dominion creek at its junction with Caribou creek, 33 miles from Dawson.

Sulphur.—2 below discovery Sulphur creek, 35 miles from Dawson.

Gold Run.—29 Gold Run creek, 46 miles from Dawson.

Wounded Moose.—On the government winter trail to White Horse, about 22 miles south of the Stewart river crossing and 46 miles from Dawson. This detachment is only maintained during the winter months in connection with our patrol and mail service on the main trunk road to and from the 'outside.'

STRENGTH.

The strength of the detachments is as follows:—

Place.	Officers.	N. C. Officers.	Men.	Horses.
Grand Forks.	1	1	3	2
Hunker.		1	2	2
Dominion.		1	2	2
Sulphur.		1	2	2
Gold Run.		1	2	1
Wounded Moose.	1	2	*3	.....

*In winter.

PATROLS.

Daily mounted patrols are carried out on Bonanza, Eldorado, Hunker, Dominion, Sulphur and Gold Run creeks.

A fortnightly patrol is made from Sulphur to Wounded Moose, and from Gold Run to Eureka.

Granville is patrolled daily from Gold Run; a prosperous village is located there, four miles from the Gold Run detachment.

A patrol from Hunker detachment visits All Gold creek, Flat creek, Leta and Too Much Gold creeks every fortnight.

Frequent patrols are made from Grand Forks to Indian river and Quartz creeks.

During the winter a fortnightly mail patrol is made between Dominion and Barlow creek, a distance of 55 miles.

MINING.

The mining season just closed will always be important as having witnessed the commencement of more extended operations in dredging and hydraulicing. What may be looked upon as the experimental stage in dredging must have produced satisfactory results to warrant the large expenditure in the erection of the two huge dredges on the Klondike river during the latter part of the season.

Speaking generally the season was an active one on the creeks in spite of the severe drought experienced in July and August, which caused such a shortage in water for mining purposes.

The following short summary of the principal operations on the main creeks in the sub-district might be of interest:—

Bonanza and Eldorado.—Claims, 1 below, 1 above, 1A above and 2 above discovery were dredged by the ‘Lewes River Mining and Dredging Company,’ a dredge of the *New Zealand* type being used. Mr. Moore Elmer, manager.

The days run during the season were 166, and 180,000 cubic yards of dirt was handled by the machine. The company employed twenty men.

The N.A.T. and T. Company worked claims 8, 20, 29, 31, 36 and 39 above discovery, and 29, 53 and 63 below discovery on Bonanza, open cut work being the method principally followed.

On 31 above, 25,000 cubic yards of dirt were handled.

On 29 above, 9,000 cubic yards.

On 28 above, 4,000 cubic yards.

On 29 below, 9,000 cubic yards.

On 35 below, 25,000 cubic yards.

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On 8 above drifting and ground sluicing was carried on, 15,000 square feet of the former and 35,000 square feet of the latter. On 63 below discovery the work consisted of drifting some 7,500 square feet, and on 36 and 39 above some 6,000 square feet of drifting was done.

On 12 below Bonanza, extensive work was done by the owner, W. Leak, 48,000 square feet of bed-rock was uncovered, average depth 15 feet, and some 25,925 cubic yards of dirt was handled at an average cost per cubic yard of \$1.48.

The method of work was ground sluicing the muck, scraping top gravel with steam scrapers, self-dumping buckets were used to carry the dirt to the boxes, steam pumps were used to supply the water for sluicing.

On 3 below Bonanza, the layman, John Tremblay, handled some 35,000 square feet of dirt.

On Eldorado, Charles Worden, on his claims 24, 25 and 26, worked two open cuts, one 450 feet in length by 100 feet wide and 20 feet deep, the other 150 feet long, 100 feet wide with an average depth of 14 feet.

Extensive work was done by Frank Phiscator, on Nos. 0 and 2, Eldorado, with his two steam shovels, a large number of men were employed by him.

The storage dam built the previous season by the French Hill Mining Company, three miles from the mouth of French gulch, 17 Eldorado, has proved very satisfactory.

The dam is 90 feet wide, 60 feet high and retains a good supply of water for the company's hydraulic operations on French hill, at which point considerable hydraulic work was done. This company has constructed a ditch from Chief gulch, 48 Eldorado along the left limit of Eldorado, to convey water to French Hill.

The five mile ditch built last year along the hillside, right limit of upper Bonanza, by the White Channel Gold Hill Hydraulicing Company was found to work well. The ditch is capable of carrying ten sluiceheads of water, and is carried across Bonanza creek to Gold Hill, by a 24-inch inverted siphon. A very large amount of dirt was hydrauliced on Gold Hill.

The ditch constructed last year by the Norwood Fuller Company, from 55 above on Bonanza, also on the hillside, right limit to Bunker Hill, was extended this season to the company's properties on Magnet Hill, opposite 19 below on Bonanza, a distance of 3½ miles, and is siphoned across Bonanza creek. The season, however, was too far advanced to admit of much work being done on Magnet Hill, but, on Bunker Hill a large extent of ground was handled.

Considerable work was done on Gold Hill, Bunker and Magnet hills late this fall, in preparing bed-rock cuts for hydraulic purposes next season.

Cheechako Hill was worked by the Pacific Coast Mining Company, with their large pumping plant located on 5 below Bonanza, hydraulic methods being used.

On claim 3A Eldorado, Mr. G. R. Thompson is engaged sinking a shaft in connection with his scheme of a 'second bed-rock.'

He informed me that the shaft (which is located 70 feet from the 'Gusher,' towards the right limit of the creek), has now reached a depth of 135 feet through slide and gravel, and that he is working at present in a cross-cut at a depth of 120 feet, some 60 feet towards the centre of the creek. At this point he states he finds low grade pay-dirt.

Hunker.—Mining in this district was actively carried on, some 210 claims were worked, employing in the neighbourhood of 850 men operating 147 boilers and engines.

A large amount of preparatory work was done for hydraulic purposes next season. The 'Detroit Mining Company' constructed an eight-mile ditch, on the hillside, right limit, from the forks of Hunker to 35 below discovery, which will be used next season to hydraulic the 'Williams' concession. The ditch is 5 feet wide, 2½ feet deep and will have a capacity of 600 inches.

Thomas Delhie also constructed a ditch from 21 above discovery Hunker, to his group of bench and hill claims, opposite 23 below discovery, at which point he has a

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reservoir 2,000 feet long, 200 feet wide and 12 feet deep at the lower end. This will be in readiness for hydraulic work next season.

A five-mile ditch has been dug by the Messrs. Redmond Bros., from Independence creek, a tributary of Hunker, to hydraulic their ground on 'Paradise Hill.'

On Treasure Hill, Last Chance creek, a tributary of Hunker, considerable hydraulic work was done by Messrs. Dolan and Trabold.

The 'Anderson Concession,' at the mouth of Hunker, was extensively worked, and it is understood that arrangements are now under consideration for the placing of large dredges on the concession next year.

At the mouth of Bear creek, on the Klondyke river, the 'Canadian Yukon Mining Company' have erected a powerful dredge of large capacity during the summer. This plant is a sister to the largest one of the kind at present made.

The dredge commenced operations on August 15, and closed down on October 14, having excavated some 182,000 cubic yards of dirt. It is run by electricity, three boilers of 150 h.p. each, and a dynamo of the 'Westinghouse Parsons' type being used to generate the power.

The dredge is 100 feet long by 43 feet wide, the digging belt carries 63 buckets, each with a capacity of 7 cubic feet.

The 'tailings' are carried on an endless belt and deposited some 90 feet in rear of the machine.

Dominion.—Mining was carried on during the early part of the summer all along the creek from 10 above upper discovery to 85 below lower discovery, below that nothing of any account was done until the village of Granville was reached at 244 below lower discovery, below the mouth of Gold Run creek.

As a result of the dry summer very little work was done after the spring clean up, many of the plants, which it had been the intention to work all the season, being allowed to lie idle on account of the lack of water.

One hundred and forty-two boilers of all classes and 35 hoists were in use at different periods of the season, and between three and four hundred men were engaged in mining.

The ordinary methods of mining were in vogue, open cut work being used extensively. Many self-dumpers were in use, but, generally the dirt was shovelled into the boxes.

Among the prominent operators on the creek may be mentioned Napoleon Huot, on claim 29 below upper discovery, who had a steam scraper at work all summer, and employed a large number of men.

Peter Rost, of claims 11 and 12 above lower discovery, self-dumper and a large number of men.

J. A. Stone, 6 above lower; Lung & Latschan, 9 above lower, and Peter Perelli, 8 above lower, who all worked during the season with self-dumpers.

Nearly all the claims between 5 above lower and 13 below lower were worked, machinery being used. The majority of these claims are owned by French-Canadians, each with small interests, who work in common, and so avoid the employment of outside labour.

E. F. Bennett of Nos. 35, 36 and 37 below lower, worked his claim on a large scale, employing many men. The dirt was shovelled into the boxes, machinery being used only for stripping.

J. T. Kelly, one of the 'old timers' on the creek, and one of the most successful in the country, operated a self-dumper and a number of men on 22 below upper discovery.

Cassidy Bros., V. Sibille and J. Greenough, on claims 3, 8 and 12 below upper discovery, did a lot of work and kept going until late in the fall. The last named worked from the drift and was able to keep on sluicing until after the frost came.

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Considerable re-locating has been going on during the year, and several cases are noticed where 'small' men are acquiring groups of claims, carrying low grade dirt, on tributaries of the creek. By grouping they are able to perform representation work cheaper.

Their operations are chiefly confined to digging ditches and ground sluicing. They might safely be looked upon as producers of the future, for when the rich ground is worked out these 'small' men will come into prominence.

Sulphur creek.—When it is considered that the ground above discovery and to 30 below is getting rapidly worked out for ordinary methods, a large amount of work was done, some 287 men having been employed.

From 30 below more prospecting has been carried on, and all claims which had been allowed to run out, have been re-located, and it would appear that, with the present 500-foot claim, ground on lower Sulphur will pay to work in the future.

On claim 34 below discovery, men are sinking a deep shaft on the right limit, for the purpose of locating the supposed original channel of the creek or 'second bed rock.'

The shaft has now reached a depth of 189 feet, the strata gone through so far consists of muck 34 feet, gravel 4 feet, slide rock 151 feet. The last 30 or 40 feet of slide rock is very much crushed and mixed with ice. The men expect to reach the required depth after an additional 50 feet has been completed, and to strike the 'second bed rock' in February next. They appear to be very sanguine as to the results, and much interest is taken in the work on the creek.

Gold Run and Lower Dominion (Granville).—For the past two seasons Gold Run had been very quiet, as a result of litigation; prior to that the creek was a heavy producer.

During the coming winter 21 claims will be worked; at the present time shafts are being sunk, tunnels run, and the ground generally being put in shape for winter operations. Twenty boilers, 19 pumps, 9 engines and 7 hoists are in use.

A ditch has been surveyed from Australia creek to Upper Gold Run for the Gold Run (Klondyke) Mining Co., and I understand it is the intention to complete the same next season.

In the vicinity of Granville (Lower Dominion, below the mouth of Gold Run) very considerable work was done this season, the results appear to have been satisfactory, miners paying their bills promptly after the clean up.

At this point more ground will be worked this winter by laymen.

Thirty-two boilers, 20 pumps, 15 engines and 16 hoists are used in the vicinity of Granville, and some 300 men are employed.

The amended mining regulations, which came into effect on October 7 last, by which the size of claims was increased to 500 feet, fees reduced and a man permitted to swear in representation work without the addition of witnesses, have given great satisfaction.

CRIME AND COMPLAINTS.

There has been a general absence of crime of a serious character in the sub-district during the year.

In every instance reported, careful attention has been paid by the detachment responsible, but in some cases, such as thefts from cabins and dwellings, it has been impossible for various reasons to obtain the necessary information.

Numerous petty complaints are daily inquired into and settled to the satisfaction of the persons concerned, by the detachments. Such matters are included in the weekly reports addressed to yourself.

In the early part of the season many petty thefts were reported on Bonanza and Eldorado creeks, consisting of thefts from sluice boxes, cabins, and in one instance a 'diamond drill' was taken. After considerable work the perpetrators were located

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and arrested. The two men implicated, D. R. Shaw and D. Munroe, acknowledged their guilt at the preliminary inquiry, and were subsequently sentenced to terms of imprisonment in the territorial court by the Hon. Mr. Justice Craig.

On June 15, at Bonanza, one Steve Lalea, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, for the theft of gold nuggets from claim No. 11, Eldorado. The case was disposed of summarily before me under Part 55 of the Criminal Code.

At Gold Run, on June 28, one, Antoine Boulay, was committed for trial, charged with stealing \$370 in currency from one, Ludger Boulanger at 244 below lower Dominion creek. The man was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour in the territorial court by the Hon. Mr. Justice Craig.

On July 15, at Bonanza, Joe Hastrel was committed for trial charged with theft of gold dust, nuggets and pay gravel, from 'Cheechako' Hill of the value of \$125, the property of the Pacific Coast Mining Company. The accused was sentenced to three years' imprisonment by the Hon. Mr. Justice Craig.

On September 16, at Gold Run, one, Anton Nicholson, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour, for the theft of gold-bearing dirt valued at \$5. The case was tried summarily before me under Part 55 of the Criminal Code.

On September 30, at Sulphur creek, George Myra was committed for trial for theft from the person of Edward Lothian of gold nuggets of the value of \$22. The case is awaiting trial in the territorial court.

Two cases of perjury in connection with the re-location of mining claims held for trial were dismissed in the territorial court.

On June 27, at Bonanza, Alex. Cedar was committed for trial, charged with stealing in a dwelling house on upper Bonanza, to the value of \$40. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment by the Hon. Mr. Justice Craig.

On November 24, the Belvedere road house at 256 below lower Dominion creek was destroyed by fire and all contents lost. An information was laid against the proprietress by a relation, charging her with the burning of the building. The preliminary inquiry came before me, when the information was dismissed for lack of evidence.

Five convictions were made by me against keepers of common gaming houses, and fines imposed. The players and lookers-on were either fined, allowed to go on suspended sentence, or discharged under section 10, chap. 158, R.S.C., 1886. 'Black Jack' appeared to be the particular game indulged in.

As compared with previous years, very few wages cases were brought into police court for settlement under the 'Masters and Servants' Ordinance, which would seem to indicate more healthy business dealings between employer and employee.

On May 1, a man named Currier left his claim on 21 below Dominion, for the purpose of going to Dawson, as given out by him. No attention was paid to his absence by his partner and employees for a few days, when they began to feel uneasy, especially as his whereabouts could not be ascertained. He was supposed to have deposited the proceeds of the 'clean up,' some \$7,000, in the safe before his departure. On the safe being opened the poke was found to all appearance as last seen, but on examination it was discovered to contain black sand.

As the man had several days start, it was impossible to overhaul him within the limits of the Yukon Territory. He was, however, arrested at Eagle City, Alaska, but was afterwards allowed to go.

On February 3, a man named Bennett attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself through the body with a 38-calibre revolver. The bullet missed the heart, and after a period in hospital the man recovered. Bennett is a Peruvian, very dark in colour and extremely sensitive on that score. As people looked upon him as being a negro, it seemed to worry him, causing him to become depressed and melancholy, which was the reason for his rash act.

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Police court sessions were held by me at the undermentioned creeks on the dates named during the year:—

Grand Forks.—Daily when present.

Gold Run.—November 4, November 28, April 8, May 8, June 27, September 16, October 2.

Dominion.—February 3, March 14, May 6, June 8, September 19, October 3, 4 and 5.

Hunker.—June 10, October 27.

Quartz.—September 14.

The fines inflicted amounted to as follows:—

Under Criminal Code..	\$ 518 25
Under Yukon ordinances..	700 00
Total..	\$1,218 25

The following is a classified summary of the cases disposed of before me at the Creeks detachments for the year ending October 31, 1905.

Crime.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Committed for Trial.
Offences against administration of law and justice—				
False oaths..	2			2
Offences against religion and morals—				
Keeping common gaming house.	5	5		
Looking on or playing in a common gaming house..	33	25	8	
Drunk and disorderly and creating a disturbance..	36	36		
Offences against the person—				
Assault..	12	9	3	
Offences against property—				
Theft.	22	3	5	14
Cruelty to animals	1	1		
Arson..	1		1	
Offences against Yukon ordinances—				
Wages.	5	3	2	
Selling liquor. without a licence..	1		1	
Disorderly conduct, licensed premises.	3	3		
Prostitutes on licensed premises.	2	2		
Interdiction.	3	3		
Disposal of liquor, prohibited hours.	6	5	1	
Peddling without license.	1	1		
Neglect to obey summons under liquor ordinance..	1	1		
Setting out forest fires.	1	1		
Conducting music hall without license..	1	1		
Drunk while interdicted.	2	2		
	139	102	21	16

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Department of the Interior.

On February 1, the duties performed by the mining inspectors and their assistants at Grand Forks, Hunker, Gold Run, Sulphur and the two divisions of Dominion creek, were taken over by the non-commissioned officers of the detachments under my charge. They were appointed agents to the Mining Recorder in Dawson, and sub-agents to the Territorial Crown Timber and Land Agent.

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Interim receipts are issued to miners by the non-commissioned officers for the fees collected by them, and all applications in connection with mining, for claims, renewals, extensions of boundaries, grouping, recording of documents in the titles department and such like, are received locally and forwarded to the head office in Dawson.

Generally speaking, I believe the change has given satisfaction to the mining public, as, under the present system, documents or business hitherto drawn out or transacted at the Gold office in Dawson, can be attended to locally, making trips to Dawson unnecessary.

The creek detachments having telephone connection with the mining department in Dawson, much correspondence is saved thereby.

The remuneration paid the non-commissioned officers for mining and Crown timber work was 5 per cent of the fees collected up to the end of June, and from July 1 the commission was increased to 10 per cent.

Between February 1, and October 31, 1905, the following documents were prepared and fees received for the Gold Commissioner's Office, by the undermentioned detachments :

Grand Forks—

Grants and renewals.. . . .	365
Free miners' certificates.. . . .	311
Affidavits of representation.. . . .	462
Other documents.. . . .	40
Letters written to Assistant Gold Commissioner ..	1,026
Total fees collected for Gold Commissioner's Office.. . . .	\$ 7,418 50

Hunker—

Grants and renewals.. . . .	313
Free miners' certificates	231
Affidavits of representation.. . . .	309
Other documents.. . . .	77
Letters written to Assistant Gold Commissioner..	705
Total fees collected for Gold Commissioner's Office	\$ 5,797 50

Dominion—

Grants and renewals.. . . .	308
Free miners' certificates.. . . .	277
Affidavits of representation.. . . .	242
Other documents.. . . .	73
Letters written to Assistant Gold Commissioner..	1,025
Total fees collected for Gold Commissioner's Office.. . .	\$ 6,207 50

Gold Run—

Grants and Renewals.. . . .	46
Free miners' certificates.. . . .	167
Affidavits of representation	30
Other documents.... .	13
Letters written to Assistant Gold Commissioner..	260
Total fees collected for Gold Commissioner's Office	\$ 1,904 00

Sulphur—

Grants and renewals.. . . .	129
Free miners' certificates.. . . .	144
Affidavits of representation.. . . .	116
Other documents.. . . .	30
Letters written to Assistant Gold Commissioner..	458
Total fees collected for Gold Commissioner's Office.....	\$ 2,810 50

Total.. . . . \$ 24,138 00

CROWN TIMBER DEPARTMENT.

The non-commissioned officer at each creek detachment acts as agent for the Territorial Crown Lands and Timber Agent at Dawson.

From February 1, to October 31, 1905, the following fees have been collected for the department:—

Grand Forks.. . . .	\$ 238 00
Hunker.. . . .	199 00
Dominion.. . . .	475 00
Gold Run.. . . .	349 86
Sulphur.. . . .	171 00
<hr/>	
Total.. . . .	\$ 1,432 86

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

The following is a statement of the documents executed during the year, for the sheriff's office, at the detachments named:—

	Writs, Summons, &c.
Grand Forks.. . . .	175
Hunker.. . . .	37
Dominion.. . . .	47
Gold Run.. . . .	20
Sulphur.. . . .	28

During the year several auction sales of mining property and machinery were conducted by the non-commissioned officer at Dominion creek for the sheriff's office.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The detachment at Hunker creek carries a fortnightly mail from the Hunker post office to the mouth of All Gold creek and Flat creek, and for persons up the Klondike river who may desire their mail matter sent that way. The distance covered by this patrol is some forty miles, and in winter is performed on snowshoes.

During the past winter a fortnightly mail patrol was maintained between the Dominion detachment and Barlow creek, a distance of 55 miles, at which point connection was made with the McQuesten detachment patrol, and the mail carried from there into the Duncan and Stewart river district. The mail patrol left Dominion creek detachment regularly on the 1st and 15th of each month, commenced on November 1, 1904, and ended on April 1, 1905. Each trip consumed four days, and the mileage covered was 1,320.

LIQUOR LICENSE DEPARTMENT.

Prior to the expiration of the Road House licenses in July last an inspection of all licensed premises in the sub-district was made by a member of each creek detachment and a detailed report and plan submitted in each case for the information of the Board of License Commissioners.

Thirteen convictions were entered under the liquor ordinance during the year, and in two instances the licenses were cancelled for permitting prostitutes on the premises for immoral purposes.

Five convictions were entered against proprietors of licensed premises for keeping and maintaining common gaming houses.

During the fall the veterinary non-commissioned officer inspected all stables belonging to licensed houses on the creeks.

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The following is a list of licensed road houses in the sub-district, with the distance of each from the creek detachment :—

BONANZA, ELDORADO AND QUARTZ CREEKS.

Name.	Location.	Licensee.	Distance from Detachment.
Garvie's Hotel	Grand Forks	A. Garvie	Adjacent to detachment.
Northern	Grand Forks	C. Warden	Adjacent to detachment.
Grand	Grand Forks	R. M. Nelson	Adjacent to detachment.
Bonanza	Grand Forks	Larson & Folk	Adjacent to detachment.
Gold Hill	Grand Forks	J. P. Morgan	Adjacent to detachment.
Dewey	Grand Forks	Bergeson	Adjacent to detachment.
Eldorado	Grand Forks	Johnson & Bostrom	Adjacent to detachment.
Hubb	5 below Dis., Bonanza	M. L. Rose	1 mile.
Magnet	18 below Dis., Bonanza	A. Applequist	2½ miles.
Star	22 below Dis., Bonanza	Maud Hudson	3 miles.
Occidental	25 below Dis., Bonanza	G. K. Fitzpatrick	3¼ miles.
Elby	29 below Dis., Bonanza	E. Hartman	3½ miles.
Globe	56 below Dis., Bonanza	C. Lander	6½ miles.
Tallyho	46 below Dis., Bonanza	F. H. Bense	5½ miles.
60½ Road-house	60 below Dis., Bonanza	J. Nee	7 miles.
33 Road-house	33 above Bonanza	J. Vieu	2½ miles.
Buckskin City	36 above Bonanza	Grant & O'Leary	3 miles.
Frisco	17 Eldorado	R. Stevens	1¼ miles.
White House	26 Eldorado	A. White	2½ miles.
Villa	17 Eldorado	E. E. Dilly	1¾ miles.
McKennall	26 Eldorado	Mrs. McKennell	2½ miles.
Johnston	12 Quartz Creek	C. Johnston	17 miles.
12 Road-house	12 Quartz Creek	A. Fortin	17 miles.
Tystads	30 Quartz Creek	O. O. Tystad	14 miles.

DOMINION CREEK.

Dominion	2 above Upper	J. Graham	3 miles.
Remington	5 below Upper	V. Gatin	2 miles.
Carbiou	Carbiou	J. Rogers	Adjacent to detachment.
Seattle	Carbiou	G. B. Cave	Adjacent to detachment.
Nugget	2 above Lower	H. Batz	2 miles.
Donovan	5 below Lower	Meloche & Gagnon	3 miles.
Royal	7 below Lower	Fournier & Fournier	3 miles.
Dominion	7 below Lower	Geo. Morin	3 miles.
Ottawa	7 below Lower	Cadieux & Letourneau	3 miles.
Empire	17 below Lower	J. Trainer	4 miles.
Murray	33 below Lower	J. C. Murray	5 miles.
McDonald	35 below Lower	F. E. McDonald	6 miles.
Castle Garden	86 below Lower	J. Fournier	9 miles.

HUNKER AND LAST CHANCE CREEK.

Dawson	Gold Bottom	A. H. Hebert	Adjacent to detachment.
McDonald	Gold Bottom	R. D. McDonald	Adjacent to detachment.
Gold Bottom	Gold Bottom	Mrs. Endl	Adjacent to detachment.
Pioneer	Gold Bottom	W. L. Heureux	Adjacent to detachment.
47 Road-house	47 below Hunker	W. Winters	3 miles.
54 Road-house	54 below Hunker	J. Hubrick	4 miles.
55 Road-house	55 below Hunker	Potter & Henderson	4 miles.
Paradise Hill	69 below Hunker	J. F. Shaw	5 miles.
Last Chance	80 below Hunker	W. Preido	7 miles.
Travellers' Rest	Mouth Last Chance	Mrs. Binet	7½ miles.
Chicago	Mouth Last Chance	Mrs. Kitchen	7½ miles.
Discovery	Last Chance Creek	D. Cunningham	10 miles.
Hillside	Anderson Con., Hunker	Mrs. Kennedy	11 miles.
Arlington	Mouth of Hunker	Mrs. Humphrey	12 miles.
Summit House	Summit of Hunker	Mrs. Clarke	9 miles.
Comfort House	15A above Dis., Hunker	O. Husby	5 miles.
I. X. L.	3 below Hunker	J. Coyle	3 miles.
Sunnyside	18 below Hunker	Mrs. Smith	1½ miles.

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GOLD RUN CREEK AND LOWER DOMINION (GRANVILLE).

Name.	Location.	Licensee.	Distance from Detachment.
Central	30 Gold Run	A. Benson.....	400 feet.
12b Road-house	12 Gold Run	W. Tewsley	2 miles.
233 Road-house.....	233 below Dominion (Granville).....	E. O. Tweit	3 miles.
Miners' Hotel.....	243	Mrs. Hoffman	4 miles.
Golden Flat Hotel ..	244	Mrs. Artand	4 miles.
Grant's Hotel	244	J. Sirois	4 miles.

SULPHUR CREEK.

Sulphur Hotel.....	1 below Dis	Mrs. Ahlf	Adjacent to detachment.
2b Road-house	2 below Dis	Henigan & Rourke	Adjacent to detachment.
Shoop Road-house ..	3 below Dis	J. D. Shoop	Adjacent to detachment.
Sedlmier House	12 below Dis	M. Sedlmier.....	1 mile.
Brimstone House ...	32 below Dis	G. Nunan	3 miles.

FIRES—FOREST AND BUILDINGS.

During the extremely dry period in July and August, bush fires were very general on the creeks. One conviction was obtained and the offender heavily fined.

The fires were undoubtedly started by wood choppers to enable them to have dry wood for mining purposes.

As it was impossible to do anything in the way of extinguishing them, the efforts of the detachments were confined to the protecting of property when such could be done.

Peter Rost, a prominent mining operator on Dominion creek lost upwards of four hundred cords of wood as a result of one fire and, although every effort was made, it was not possible to discover the party or parties responsible.

On November 24, 1904, the 'Belvedere' road-house at 256 below lower Discovery, Dominion creek, was destroyed by fire, all contents lost. (*See under Crime.*)

On May 24, a boiler-house, on claim 28, Gold Run creek, was accidentally burned down; very little damage was done.

On May 11, the 60 road house on Hunker creek was destroyed. The proprietress, Mrs. Showers, was a person of very different reputation. She shortly afterwards left for the lower country.

On the same date the cabin of Mr. Delhie, on 23 below Hunker creek, was destroyed and all contents lost.

On October 24, the 'Hillside' road house, on the 'Anderson Concession,' Hunker creek, was burned down with all contents, which included a stock of liquors valued at \$3,000.

On October 25, a cabin, on claim 51, Hunker creek, was destroyed, the loss valued being \$200 in currency and a like amount in provisions.

INDIGENTS.

Two cases of this nature came to the notice of the Dominion detachment and necessary action was at once taken.

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On February 1, complaint was made that a man named Nick Kerber had been hurt while working, and was lying in a cabin destitute. Inquiries were instituted and arrangements made with the man's friends to take him to Dawson.

On July 24 complaint was made that an old man named Barnaby was lying ill and destitute in a cabin on the lower part of the creek. Inquiries were made and authority received from the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory to take the unfortunate man to a hospital in Dawson, which was done by the detachment.

DETACHMENT BUILDINGS AND QUARTERS.

Grand Forks.

One large frame building containing officer's quarters, non-commissioned officer's room, office, guard-room with three cells, kitchen, men's mess room and store room downstairs, men's barrack room and wash room upstairs.

One frame stable and frame latrine. Buildings are in good repair.

Mining excavations causing the ground to settle in close proximity to the rear of the quarters, and which later on may cause a 'sloughing' of the hillside on which the building is placed, may possibly necessitate a removal to another site in the near future.

Dominion.

One log building with board and corrugated roof, containing office, non-commissioned officer's room, barrack room, mess room, kitchen and one cell. Log storehouse with single roof. Frame stable with lean-to forage shed and frame latrine. All in good repair.

A new floor has recently been laid in the stable. The kitchen should be pulled down and rebuilt. At present it is very low, the entrance door being a little over five feet in height.

In their spare time the members of the detachment have erected a substantial fence about the premises, laid out the grounds, and in general have much improved the appearance of the surroundings. The site is a good one, being on the hillside, well drained and dry.

Hunker.

One log building with shingle roof, containing non-commissioned officer's room, barrack and mess rooms, kitchen and one cell, with a lean-to for office purposes.

Log storehouse with shingle roof. Frame stable with lean-to forage shed. Frame latrine.

The forage shed was added this season and was badly needed.

The roof of the lean-to office was given an additional 'pitch' as the old one leaked badly.

The buildings are in good repair.

Sulphur.

One frame building containing office, non-commissioned officer's room, barrack room, mess room, one cell and kitchen.

Frame stable with lean-to harness room attached. Log storehouse with shingle roof. Log forage shed with earth roof. Frame latrine.

All buildings are in good repair, except the forage shed, which should have a shingle roof, the present earth one leaks in wet weather.

During the summer the storehouse was taken down and re-erected nearer the barrack building with the improvements of a board floor and shingle roof.

With your permission, I intend having a fence erected about the grounds next season, and a small drain excavated a short distance in rear of the buildings.

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Gold Run.

One log building with shingle roof, containing office, non-commissioned officer's room, barrack room and pantry and one cell, lean-to kitchen and mess room attached. Log stable, log storehouse and log latrine with shingle roofs.

The buildings are all in good repair, with the exception of the kitchen roof which leaks, and will require to be re-shingled next spring. The interior of the quarters was painted last summer. The site is a particularly good one.

The interior of all creek detachment stables received two coats of limewash during the early spring and late fall.

Wounded Moose.

One log building with earth roof, containing non-commissioned officer's room, office and mess room downstairs, men's quarters upstairs. Lean-to kitchen attached; log stable with earth roof; log latrine.

Buildings in good repair. Site and location excellent for our requirements.

INSPECTIONS.

Inspections of the detachments were made by me as follows:—

Grand Forks.—November 12, January 20, February 11, April 25, June 13, September 25.

Gold Run.—November 4, February 5, April 1, June 7, September 17.

Dominion.—November 5, February 21, March 31, June 8, September 19, October 25.

Sulphur.—February 7, April 2, June 5, September 18, October 25.

Hunker.—February 8, March 30, June 9, September 20, October 27.

Wounded Moose.—February 15, April 1. (Closed during summer.)

Arms, kit, stores, horses, forage, books, premises and general equipment are examined at inspections and a detailed report submitted to you.

The 'Detachment Instruction Book,' issued in July last, has proved very useful to the N.C. officers and men on detachment duty.

The 'Hand Book of Ready Reference' issued in 1904 has also been found of great assistance.

GENERAL.

On the 26 June the Court of Revision for the town of Bonanza assembled with myself as chairman, and Mr. T. J. Kearney and Mr. W. H. Armstrong as members. The number of appeals from the assessment was 29, number reduced 23, number confirmed 6. The assessed valuation amounted to \$267,635, and the total reduction by the Court of Revision was \$21,475.

On the 28th June, I was detailed as president of the half-yearly stock-taking board on the stores of the division, with Inspector Taylor as member.

The board assembled on the 1st July and submitted its proceedings to you on the 22nd July.

During your absence on leave to St. Michaels, Alaska, between the 28th July and 30th August, I relieved you in temporary command of the district.

In concluding this report, I desire to say that the conduct and attention to duty of the members of the detachments in my charge has been most satisfactory, and I have received every assistance from them. I believe that one and all have endeavoured to maintain the high standing and prestige of the historic corps to which they belong.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. ROUTLEDGE, Inspector,
Commanding Creek Detachments, 'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police.

APPENDIX D.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR J. TAYLOR, OF PATROL ON PELLY RIVER.

DAWSON, Y.T., July 28, 1905.

To the Officer Commanding,
'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows on a patrol of the Pelly river by the steamer *Vidette*, which commenced on the 17th, and was completed on the 24th instant.

Having received instructions to proceed to Selkirk detachment and there meet the police steamer *Vidette*, I left here at midnight on Saturday, the 15th instant by the British Yukon Navigation Company's steamer *Dawson*. This steamer had on board a large number of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, who had been visiting Dawson and the mining districts adjacent, and I had the pleasure of travelling with them the whole of the following day. I had many conversations with different gentlemen on the affairs and conditions of the Yukon, in which they seemed to be deeply interested. I was asked many questions which I answered to the best of my ability, and it was most pleasing to hear the general expressions of approval made about the treatment accorded them during their visit. The reputation of this territory for law and order was frequently remarked, and was credited to the efficiency of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, and many were the flattering remarks made about our force.

The *Dawson* reached Selkirk at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, and there I found the *Vidette*, she having come in from White Horse a few hours previously.

Having been authorized by the Assistant Commissioner, while making the patrol up the Pelly, to render what assistance I could to bona fide miners and prospectors, I at once made inquiries from Corpl. Graham, the non-commissioned officer in charge of the detachment, as to who were at Selkirk or had already left in poling boats. I found the following were in the village purchasing supplies and making preparations for a year's sojourn in the regions extending from the mouth of the Macmillan river to the Pelly lakes:—

D. C. Van Gorder, destination, Pelly lakes.

'Red' Corning, destination, Pelly lakes.

James Macmillan, Hoole river.

Neil Macmillan, Hoole river.

Oliver Rose, destination, Pelly river.

The above had boats with them and supplies amounting to about 1,000 pounds for each man.

Mr. Chas. Sheldon, of New York, U.S.A., was also at Selkirk. This gentleman is on his second visit to this Territory for the purpose of studying the different kinds of mountain sheep which are to be found in the Glenlyon and Pelly mountain ranges, and obtaining, in particular, specimens of what are known as the 'Saddle-back sheep' for the National Museum at Washington, D.C. Mr. Sheldon, with a French-Canadian hunter named Tom Geoffrois, as guide, was disappointed in not being able to obtain transportation for his party, outfit and pack horse (there being no steamer running this summer on the Pelly), and had obtained permission from Assistant Commissioner Wood to travel on the *Vidette*.

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The boat and party being ready, Selkirk was left at half-past two o'clock on the same day (17th). The first place touched at was Hoskins' Roadhouse, at the crossing of the Dawson-White Horse trail. I examined the outside of the premises and all seemed to be secure. About two miles on the farm of Messrs. Menard and Grenier was reached. This place is on the right limit of the Pelly, some 25 acres are under cultivation, chiefly oats and potatoes; the former is a particularly fine crop, some of the grain already standing five feet. It is the proprietors' intention to let a portion of the crop ripen and thresh with flails, the balance will be cut green and used as hay. The buildings are exceedingly commodious and well built, all of logs, and the general appearance of the whole farm shows thrifty and industrious management.

The next sign of life met was a camp of four families of Selkirk Indians, busily engaged catching and drying salmon, and judging from the 'catch' already the run of fish is a good one this season. Nineteen miles from Selkirk a camp on the left limit was sighted. On landing I found one man, who some of the party told me was at one time a lieutenant in the King's Royal Rifle Corps, living alone in a tent with only three dogs and a cat for companions. He is a cripple, the result, he told me, of 'a bad accident some years ago,' and why he has chosen to live away from his fellow men and exist as he does I cannot say. He stated I could do nothing for him.

Shortly after the B. Y. N. Co's steamer *LaFrance* was met returning from a trip up the Macmillan river, having left Selkirk seven days before with Mr. Neville Armstrong and others who are working some properties over one hundred miles up that stream. Mail which we carried for the master of the steamer was delivered.

About 10.30 p.m. we overtook Messrs. Hosfal and Eastman who had left Selkirk several days before, with a year's supply of provisions, being bound for a point thirty miles up the Macmillan, where they have a cabin. These men told me that they are prospecting on the head waters of Crooked creek, a tributary of the Stewart river, and expressed themselves as hopeful of success. This year will be the second they have spent in the same locality. I took this party on board and conveyed them to the mouth of the Macmillan.

On the forenoon of the 18th Granite Canyon was reached. This is a swift piece of water, and it was found necessary to put out a line and help the steamer for a short distance.

The *Vidette* made good progress all day, only stopping when necessary to replenish the wood supply. This was done by all hands going on shore with axes and cutting the wood in long lengths which were carried on board and placed across the forward deck, and afterwards sawn into four feet lengths while the boat was steaming along.

The mouth of the Macmillan was passed about five o'clock on the afternoon of the second day out from Selkirk. This point is seventy-five miles from the mouth of the Pelly.

From Macmillan to Glenlyon river is a distance of ninety-one miles, and was covered in about thirty-one hours, the rapid known as 'The Fish Hook' being reached at midnight of Wednesday the 19th inst. This rapid commences just below the confluence of the Glenlyon with the Pelly, and from its form is well named; the water being high, the current was very swift, and strikes full on the face of a rocky bank on the right of the river, causing a heavy wash in consequence. However, with a good head of steam on the boat stemmed it successfully, the only incident happening near the upper rock where the current carried the boat rather sharply against the bank, but without doing any damage.

About nine o'clock on the next morning 'Rose's Cabin' was reached; here a prospector named Oliver Rose, or Olivier Larose, is living. This man has been working in the hills to the north for several years, but like other prospectors did not seem inclined to speak about what he was doing, more than that 'he had found prospects.' Rose seemed to be a hard-working man, and was well spoken of by the men who knew him. He was particularly grateful for the assistance given him, he having made the

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round trip from his cabin to Selkirk, purchased his supplies and sold some furs he had caught in the winter, and back at his cabin in seven days, a total distance of four hundred miles, which had he not been carried up by the *Vidette*, would have taken probably six weeks of hard work.

Thirty-five miles below Ross river a camp of the Pelly Indians was passed, these were waiting for the salmon to come up, none had been caught as yet, but were daily expected.

Ross river came in sight the following morning. This point is said to be about two hundred and fifty miles from Selkirk. A fur-trading post named 'Nahini House' is here, operated by a Mr. Clement Lewis, a son, I think, of the late Archbishop Lewis, of Ottawa. Mr. Lewis was absent at the time of my visit, having gone to Victoria to sell the furs he had traded during the past year. I was told he had a fairly successful season's trade. During his absence the store was looked after by a man named James Grew, an old-timer in the north.

Mr. Sheldon having decided to leave the boat here and strike into the Pelly mountains by the head of the Lapie river, he with his guide and outfit were put ashore on the south side of the Pelly, and the steamer continued on up stream. At the post two men named Jos. Click and Ira Van Bibber, partners of Corning and Van Gorder, were met, they having remained there while the latter came to Selkirk and Dawson for supplies.

Above the Ross the Pelly was found to be a smaller and swifter stream, and our progress was rather slower than it had been, the water also was beginning to lower. When we came to a point which we judged to be six or seven miles above the Ross, the channel was very narrow and the water shallow and swift, the boat could not pass without the aid of a line. I consulted with Captain Fairbairn, the master, and while it was thought the steamer could be helped over the riffle, yet I felt that as the water was daily getting lower and the furthest point I could hope to take the boat would be Kitza river, only a few miles further, I decided it was better not to go on. All the prospectors and their outfits were put ashore, and they one and all were profuse in their thanks for great service rendered them, as they agreed in saying, it was almost a summer's hard work coming to Selkirk and poling a year's supply of provisions up a swift river for several hundred miles.

I have forgotten to mention a man who is known as Fred Brown, but I do not think that can be his right name; he was overtaken about twenty-five miles below Ross river, poling up a canoe with a load. He told me he was going to prospect in the neighbourhood of Hoole river. He is, I think, a French-Canadian, and I thought him rather eccentric in his manner. I was not able to learn much about him, except that he has been several years up the Pelly, generally living alone.

Having disembarked every man and his outfit, the steamer returned to Ross river, reaching there in the evening of Friday, July 21. Here we tied up for about thirty hours to give the engineer an opportunity to make some necessary repairs and wash out the boiler, as well as let me have an opportunity to see the Indians, and learn what I could of the district.

The Indian band living around and trading at Lewis' post are called by Archdeacon Canham, of Selkirk, 'Nahannies,' but I think they are now very much mixed with Little Salmon and Liard river Indians, and form a lot, which are best known as the Pelly Indians. I found seventeen families here, in all ninety souls. Mr. Grew informed me there had been no deaths last winter, and judging from the number of children I saw, I think the band is increasing at present. All seemed in good health, and their camp was abundantly supplied with dried moose meat; the salmon were expected daily, when there would be a change of food for all.

The trading post had still a fair supply of staples, such as flour, sugar and tea, other articles such as ammunition, tobacco, calico, and other items for Indian trade were exhausted. While at the post I made inquiries as to the setting out of poison for taking fur-bearing animals, but was told that it was not kept at the post, nor

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was it known that any trappers in the region used it. I put up a notice on the store warning persons against doing so. Game is plentiful in the neighbourhood and fish abound in all the lakes.

On the 23rd at 3.30 a.m. we left Ross river to return, and made a good run to the Macmillan, 173 miles, reaching there at midnight, when, as the night was rather cloudy, the steamer tied up till five o'clock the next morning. The stretch from Macmillan to Selkirk was covered in 8½ hours, which considering how necessary it was for caution coming down stream on account of the falling water, and narrow channel, was good time. Stops were made at several places coming down and some mail taken in to Selkirk.

Selkirk was reached at 1.30 o'clock on Monday the 24th July, just one hour less than seven days, the distance patrolled being fully five hundred and ten miles, and on a river not before navigated by the *Vidette's* master. Stops to cut wood were also necessarily frequent, especially going up stream.

In conclusion I would like to say that I believe a patrol of the Pelly should be made every summer, and if done in the earlier part of the season, there need be no difficulty encountered. Dry wood is plentiful and not too far apart.

The assistance rendered the prospectors going up is assuredly a good thing. I heard several people, both in Selkirk and elsewhere, remarking most favourably on it. The men I took up seem full of hope and sanguine of 'striking something,' and it is to be desired that more prospectors go into the Pelly district.

At Selkirk I reported my return by telegraph to you, and in compliance with your instructions ordered the *Vidette* to proceed to White Horse for duty in 'H' Division.

At Selkirk I inspected the detachment and stores, a report of which has already been forwarded you.

I returned to Dawson by B. Y. N. Company's steamer *Canadian* on the evening of the 27th instant.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN TAYLOR,

Inspector.

APPENDIX E.

REPORT OF CONSTABLE H. G. MAPLEY, PATROL, DAWSON TO FORT MACPHERSON.

DAWSON, Y.T., March 10, 1905.

The Officer Commanding

'B' Division, R. N. W. M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of a special patrol to Fort Macpherson.

On December 27 I left Dawson accompanied by Constables Rowley and Dever, two Indian guides and a civilian named E. M. Bruce, who had volunteered to assist us breaking trails, &c. Our outfit consisted of five dog teams and toboggans, thirty days' provisions and the necessary camp equipment.

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On reaching an Indian camp about 100 miles from Dawson we found it necessary to secure an Indian boy to break trail for us.

We reached Fort Macpherson on February 2, without incurring any serious delay or accident. Ten days were spent at Fort Macpherson in resting dogs, mending harness, making moccasins, &c. We left Fort Macpherson on our return trip for Dawson on February 13, using our old trail, only deviating from it in some places to avoid steep hills which we could not climb with our loads. We arrived in Dawson on March 9, making the return trip in 25 days.

ROUTE TRAVELLED.

On leaving the Yukon river 18 miles below Dawson, the Twelvemile river is followed, the Seely pass being found at the head of the main stream. On crossing the divide the Peel river watershed is reached at a distance of about 90 miles from Dawson. The Peel river flows in a south-easterly direction to within 200 miles of the mouth, where it turns and runs due north to Fort Macpherson, forming a large elbow across which there is an Indian portage.

From the heads of the Klondike and Twelve Mile divides three large streams flow into the Peel, the upper is the Blackstone, next the Hart, and the lower the Wind river. On leaving Seely Pass, the trail, after following the Blackstone down for about 14 miles across a divide to a tributary of the Hart river, which is followed to the main Hart, 6 miles down, a portage is made to a stream on the right limit which is ascended to its head, where a low divide is crossed to reach the Little Wind river. The Little Wind is followed to its junction with the Wind. Three miles from the mouth of the Wind is situated Wind City, a number of cabins left by parties following the Edmonton trail to Dawson in 1898. Ten miles down the Peel, from the mouth of the Wind, the Indian portage is reached which cuts off the large elbow in the Peel. On entering the portage on the left limit of the Peel, a creek is followed for about 15 miles, and then an overland route is taken, running due north for about 37 miles, crossing one large stream called Caribou river, which runs from west to east. On leaving the overland trail or portage a creek called Trail river, joining the Peel about 70 miles from Fort Macpherson, is entered on the right limit about 25 miles from its mouth, after which the trail follows the main Peel to Fort Macpherson, there being one portage of 10 miles which cuts off a bend on the right limit.

REMARKS ON ROUTE.

The trail on leaving Seely Pass runs quite a distance to the east before turning north towards Fort Macpherson, while the shortest route would be down the Blackstone river to its junction with the Peel, and from there across country to Macpherson. This direction was not taken owing to several high mountain ranges which would be encountered.

During the summer the Wind river is generally used by the Indians to reach Macpherson from the Upper Peel, as there are several rapids in the Blackstone and Hart rivers.

In winter glaciers form on most of the creeks; the Seely Pass and other divides are not crossed by the Indians during stormy weather, owing to being bare of timber it is considered dangerous. The country traversed is very mountainous and bare of timber, except along the main streams.

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The following is a table of distances estimated to have been travelled on each stream :—

Dawson to mouth of Twelvemile.. . . .	18 miles.
Up Twelvemile.. . . .	64 “
Across Seely Pass.. . . .	14 “
Down Blackstone river.. . . .	14 “
Across Blackstone-Hart divide.. . . .	20 “
Down Little Hart.. . . .	45 “
Down Hart river.. . . .	5 “
Up tributary of Hart.. . . .	21 “
Across Hart-Wind divide.. . . .	10 “
Down Little Wind river.. . . .	54 “
Down Wind river.. . . .	49 “
Down Peel river.. . . .	10 “
Up Mountain creek.. . . .	16 “
Portage.. . . .	37 “
Trail river.. . . .	28 “
Down Peel to Macpherson.. . . .	70 “
<hr/>	
Total.. . . .	475 “

INDIANS.

The Peel river Indians are divided into several camps, some of which trade with Dawson and some with Fort Macpherson. Those who occupy the Blackstone and Hart country trade with Dawson and seem to be fairly prosperous. They number about 40 or 50. The camps on the lower Peel do not seem to do so well owing to the scarcity of large game. They dry fish during the summer, and when fish are not plentiful they run short of food in winter.

The Indians all appear to be peaceable and very honest, the majority of them can read and write their own language; they belong to the Church of England, having been educated at Fort Macpherson mission. Each camp has its minister, or religious leader, who holds service on Sunday.

GAME.

Moose are rather scarce, but a few are found on almost every large stream. The country is best for caribou which are very plentiful some years and scarce others, owing to the change of direction taken by the large herds. Sheep are found on some of the mountains. Ptarmigan are plentiful everywhere.

FUR.

Marten, fox and otter are numerous; they are not trapped out quickly by the Indians, as they have to keep their camps moving during the winter to find game.

MINING.

No mining is being done on Peel river. Some prospecting has been done on the Hart and in 1898-9 on the Wind, but as far as is known nothing was found.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The upper Peel river country is not likely to be much prospected or trapped by white men owing to the difficulty in getting supplies in.

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The Peel river, owing to shoal water, is only navigable for steamers for about 50 miles. Most of the heavy outfits brought over the Edmonton trail were left at the mouth of Wind river where the remains of a forge, picks, shovels, iron and chains, &c., &c., may be seen now.

Our dog feed on the trip consisted principally of bacon which we found very satisfactory, the dogs keeping in good condition.

We carried a tent and stove on this trip which we only used occasionally, as it caused delay and could be done without.

From our experience we believe the fastest time could be made by using three teams of four dogs each and two men to break trail, five men in all.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. MAPLEY, Const.,
In charge of Fort Macpherson Patrol.

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SURGEON L. A. PARE, WHITE HORSE.

WHITE HORSE, Y.T., November 30, 1905.

The Officer Commanding,
'H' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
White Horse, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual medical report for the year ended November 30, 1905.

This is the seventh year we have been so fortunate as not to have any deaths to record.

It is indeed with great pleasure and gratification that I feel myself in a position to report the entire freedom from epidemic, contagious, or even from any serious disease of any kind. It corroborates to a great extent my contention that this part of the Yukon is one of the healthiest 'spots on earth,' that germs, specially, pathogenic germs find here conditions so adverse to their existence, reproduction and dissemination, that epidemic or contagious diseases have so far been almost, and will remain almost, unknown in this territory; and should any germs be imported here and developed, it is my opinion that with simple and ordinary precautions they would not propagate beyond their first victims.

Throughout the year the health of the whole district has been exceptionally good.

It was found necessary to invalid a couple of men again this year. Reports concerning each case have been submitted.

A classified list of cases treated during the year is appended.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. A. PARE,
Surgeon.

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Annual sick report of 'H' Division for the year ending November 30, 1905.

Diseases.	Number of cases.	Average duration.	Remarks.
Abscess	2	2½	Recovered and returned to duty.
Boils	1	4	" "
Chafes and abrasions	3	2	" "
Conjunctivitis	2	1½	" "
Contusions	10	4½	" "
Corns	1	3	" "
Coughs and colds	25	2¼	" "
Diarrhœa	9	2	" "
Dislocation	11	10	" "
Frostbites	2	5	" "
Gastric and functional disturbances	26	2	" "
Gonorrhœa	2	8	" "
Gumboils	1	9	" "
Hæmatemesis	1	24	" "
Hæmorroids	2	2	" "
Injury to wrist	1	1	Old injury, prior to joining.
Neuralgia	2	2	Recovered and returned to duty.
Rheumatism	12	4½	" "
Sciatica	3	18	One Con. Gillis, discharged by in- validing.
Sore eyes	2	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Sore feet	1	1	" "
Sore throat	1	1	" "
Sprains and strains	5	5	" "
Synovitis	1	11	" "
Tonsilitis	2	4	" "
Toothaches and teeth extracted	5	1	" "
Wounds (various)	13	8	" "

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON S. M. FRASER, WHITE HORSE.

WHITE HORSE, Y.T., November 30, 1905.

The Officer Commanding,
 'H' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
 White Horse, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, in compliance with your request, my annual report for the past year.

I arrived at White Horse on transfer from the Dalton trail sub-district on September 22, 1904, doing duty at this post besides assisting the surgeon until his departure January 2, when I took over his duties, retaining them until his return July 21.

On July 24, I proceeded to Selkirk, where I took over the duty of Asst.-Surgeon Madore, who went out on three months' leave. I returned to White Horse on one of the last steamers up the river October 16.

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The medical work performed by me at White Horse will be included in the report of Surgeon Paré, and I instructed Asst.-Surgeon Madore to forward to the Officer Commanding 'B' Division the annual medical report of that sub-district, as he was located there during the greater part of the period.

Since handing over the duties of medical officer at Selkirk, I have performed the duties of a duty officer at this post.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. M. FRASER,

Asst. Surgeon.

APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON W. E. THOMPSON, DAWSON.

DAWSON, Y.T., November 30, 1905.

The Officer Comanding,

'B' Division, R. N. W. M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual medical report of 'B' Division for the year ending this date.

The general health of this division for the past year has been very good, showing a decrease in the number of cases; 171 cases were treated during the year, and with the exception of one death, one invalided and two transferred to the outside, all recovered and have been returned to duty.

I regret to report the death, from heart failure, at Forty Mile detachment, on January 12, of Regimental No. 2373, Sergeant Holmes.

SPECIAL CASES.

On December 17, Reg. No. 3822, Const. Houston, reported sick with both feet badly frozen, everything possible was done for him, but I found it necessary to amputate both great toes.

Reg. No. 3881, Const. Breakell, who was under treatment the greater part of the winter, suffering from the effects of a severe cold and general debility, was transferred to the outside on my recommendation.

Reg. No. 3714, Const. Woodill, was taken sick on January 1, suffering from a form of hysteria he was placed in hospital where he recovered. His term of service having expired, he took his discharge.

On February 3, Special Const. Bennett, employed as cook on the Dominion creek detachment, shot himself in the left side with a 32 cal. revolver; he was taken into hospital, where he made a good recovery.

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INVALIDED.

Regimental No. 4223, Const. Lapierre, being found physically unfit for service was invalided.

TRANSFERS.

Regimental No. 2357, Sergt.-Major Bowdridge, was transferred to headquarters, on medical officer's recommendation.

During the month of August there was an epidemic of dysentery, four cases were admitted to hospital, all of which made a good recovery. The hospital is in good repair, the supply of drugs and appliances ample. Weekly sanitary inspections have been made.

PENITENTIARY.

The health in this department has been very good; convicts Nos. 34 and 35 were placed in hospital for treatment, convict No. 34 recovered and was returned to work, convict No. 35, being old and feeble, was pardoned and sent to St. Mary's Hospital.

JAIL.

There was no serious sickness in the common jail, most of the cases being colds and simple disorders.

INSANE ASYLUM.

During the year 18 insane patients were received, 16 males and 2 females; of these 8 were sent out to New Westminster asylum, 7 discharged cured, and 3 are at present under confinement.

INDIANS.

There has been a good deal of sickness among the Indians of the Peel, Upper Stewart and Moosehide; they have received the necessary medicines and attention.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. THOMPSON.

Assistant Surgeon.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

ANNUAL SICK REPORT OF 'B' DIVISION FOR THE YEAR ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1905.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Duration.	Remarks.
Appendicitis	1	11	11	Invalided.
Abscess.	2	12	6	Recovered.
Abscess, dental.	3	27	9	"
Alcoholism.	1	11	11	"
Backache.	3	3	1	"
Burns	4	12	3	"
Biliousness.	4	8	2	"
Balanitis.	1	6	6	"
Boils.	5	25	5	"
Carious teeth.	4	4	1	"
Carbuncle.	1	3	3	"
Corns.	1	9	9	"
Catarrh.	1	3	3	"
Chafe.	5	15	3	"
Colds, slight.	25	25	1	"
Colds, severe	9	90	10	" 1 transferred.
Colic	2	6	3	"
Cramps.	7	7	1	"
Conjunctivitis	2	10	5	"
Constipation.	2	2	1	"
Dysentery.	4	36	9	"
Diarrhœa	14	14	1	"
Dyspepsia.	1	7	7	"
Frost bites.	3	114	38	"
Gonorrhœa.	2	26	13	"
Glandular.	1	1	1	"
Headache.	4	4	1	"
Heart failure.	1	.....	.....	Died.
Hysteria.	1	12	12	Discharged, time expired.
Hives.	1	1	1	Recovered.
La grippe	2	12	6	"
Lumbago	2	6	3	"
Neuralgia.	3	3	1	"
Piles	1	2	2	"
Rheumatism.	1	15	15	Transferred.
Rash.	2	30	15	"
Sprains.	7	21	3	"
Sore feet.	1	23	23	"
Sore eyes.	4	8	2	"
Sore throat.	5	10	2	"
Sore lips.	1	1	1	"
Toothache.	1	1	1	"
Tonsilitis.	6	30	5	"
Wounds, contused.	14	28	2	"
Wounds, incised	5	75	15	"
Wounds, gunshot	1	30	30	"

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APPENDIX J.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON G. MADORE, SELKIRK.

SELKIRK, YUKON, November 30, 1905.

The Officer Commanding,
'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual medical report of this sub-division, or Selkirk district, for the year ending this date.

The health of the members of this sub-division has, for the past year, been good; but as usual, the Indians of Selkirk and vicinity have suffered from different kinds of illness. The more common amongst the natives were cold, pneumonia, tuberculosis, scrofulosis, &c.

The sanitary conditions of this (Selkirk) post, as well as of the other detachments of this sub-division, are satisfactory. The buildings are of logs, very substantial and quite comfortable. However, the barracks at Selkirk are not as warm as they should be, and I would beg to recommend that something be done in order to make the quarters warmer and so more comfortable for the winter.

I feel very happy to state that we have no deaths to record amongst the members of the force in Selkirk district during the past year. We have, however, to report the death of two squaws and of two papooses.

With the members of the force there were no serious cases of disease to attend to, except one case of heart trouble and one case of accident.

In March last, I was ordered to go and attend on Reg. No. 4190, Constable R. Goodwin, of Tantalus detachment, who had a kick in the eye. After a few dressings had been made, Goodwin was transferred to the police hospital at White Horse. Later on I was pleased to learn that he had fully recovered.

Reg. No. 4067, Constable F. Goulter complained about his heart. With careful examination, it was found that Goulter was suffering with some valvular trouble, he recovered after a few weeks' treatment and returned to duty.

Two destitutes received medical treatment.

I made one external post-mortem examination. While on leave of absence, I was relieved by Assistant Surgeon S. M. Fraser.

There is, at Selkirk, a good stock of medicines with a few surgical instruments and appliances, which are in good condition.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. MADORE,

Assistant Surgeon.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX K.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF-SERGEANT G. H. ACRES,
DAWSON.

DAWSON, Y. T., November 30, 1905.

The Officer Commanding,
'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following veterinary report for the year ended this date.

The general health of the horses in the division for the past year has been very good, although the loss has been greater than the previous year; this was due to traumatic causes generally and not constitutional. Mare Reg. No. 2850 was drowned while crossing the Yukon river in April last. Reg. No. 87 developed a ringbone, and owing to the animal's age, treatment had no effect. It was destroyed, and the carcase used as dog feed. Reg. No. 2900 and 2846 were cast and sold, suffering from navicular disease. Reg. No. 2606 developed a bad case of ossolitis, and was destroyed for dog feed. Reg. No. 2907 suffered from chronic sore shoulders and was developing side bones, so was cast and sold. The remaining 37, with the exception of Reg. No. 2909, suffering from typhoid influenza, are in good health and splendid condition to perform the winter's work. In the case of Reg. 2909, it is doubtful if a satisfactory recovery will take place. This mare is under treatment and cannot be moved to Dawson, where the facilities for treatment are more convenient than at the detachment.

The stables in the division are in good repair.

The new veterinary office built this autumn is a great improvement on the old one.

The shoeing up till June was very good, from that time until October it was not satisfactory, but under the new arrangements it is greatly improved.

The drugs and instruments supplied are of good quality.

The oats supplied were of good quality.

The hay, which is from British Columbia, is of good quality, but is much coarser than Eastern hay, and is not eaten quite so clean.

Attached is a list of horses treated for the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. H. ACRES,
Vety. Staff-Sergeant.

SUMMARY OF CASES TREATED.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Average Days.	Remarks.
Abscess.	1	7	Destroyed.
Internal paricitis.	2	1½	
Ossolitis.	1	30	
Sprains.	13	6	Cast and sold.
Bruised feet.	7	7	
Nail pricks.	5	8	
Collar galls.	4	4	
Collar galls, chronic.	1	25	
Bruised coronet.	1	3	
Frost bites.	2	2½	
Chafes.	1	2	
Quarter cracks.	1	4	
Shoe boils.	4	12	
Eczema.	1	30	1 destroyed. Cast and sold.
Calks.	2	6½	
Inflamed tendons.	4	9	
Lacerated wounds.	1	9	
Cracked heels.	1	3	
Bites.	1	2	
Conjunctivitis.	1	5	
Rheumatism.	1	7	
Debility.	1	10	
Capped hock.	1	6	
Colic.	1	1	
Influenza.	1	8	
Bruised back.	1	12	
Ringbone.	2	22	
Navicular disease.	2	10	

Certified correct.

G. H. ACRES,
Vety. Staff-Sergt.

APPENDIX L.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF-SERGEANT R. C. M.
NYBLETT, WHITE HORSE.

WHITE HORSE, Y.T., November 30, 1905.

The Officer Commanding.
‘H’ Division, R. N. W. M. Police,
White Horse, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following as my annual veterinary report for the year ending this date.

The general health of the horses has been good. Six deaths occurred during the year; two due to accident, viz., Reg. No. 2929 had to be destroyed owing to a fracture of the pastern bone while being driven on the Dawson trail; Reg. No. 80 fell over a precipice at Hootalinqua and was found dead. Two deaths were due to disease, viz., Reg. No. 2934 was attacked with azoturia while on patrol, and Reg. No. 2897 fell dead in the stable at White Horse owing to heart disease. this horse had not shown any premonitory symptoms.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

One horse, Reg. No. 2941, and one pack pony, Reg. No. 216, were turned out to herd in the Hootchi valley in November, 1904, and were not found again; their bones were found during the summer, but I am unable to give the cause of their deaths.

During the year there were a considerable number of accidents, the majority of which were owing to the rough character of the country, causing calk and stake wounds, also sprains and splints.

A number of minor injuries were caused by the young horses getting over or under the bales in the stable.

The hay supplied by the contractor was of excellent quality during the first part of the year, but latterly that supplied (from British Columbia) is inferior. The oats supplied have been of good quality.

Attached is a list of horses treated during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant.

R. M. NYBLETT, V.S.,
Veterinary Staff-Sergeant.

SUMMARY OF CASES.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Average duration of days.	Remarks.
Obstruction of intestines.	1	1	Recovered.
Debility.	2	19	Recovered.
Intestinal worms	4	2	Recovered.
Colds.	2	4½	Recovered.
Rheumatism.	1	21	Cast and sold.
Heart disease	1	.....	Died.
Prurigo.	1	39	Recovered.
Azoturia.	1	2	Died.
Splints.	2	16	Recovered.
Sprains.	7	16	Recovered.
Bruised feet.	4	23	Recovered.
Injuries due to collar.	6	22	Recovered.
Injuries due to saddle.	2	8	Recovered.
Wounds and bruises due to accidents.	15	25	Recovered.
Fracture of pastern.	1	.....	Destroyed.
Fall over precipice.	1	.....	Died.
Died while on herd.	2	.....	Cause unknown.



PART IV.

REPORT

OF

SUPERINTENDENT J. D. MOODIE ON SERVICE IN HUDSON BAY

(Per SS. 'Arctic,' 1904-5)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. D. MOODIE. HUDSON'S BAY.

ROYAL NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,

OTTAWA, December 30, 1905.

The Comptroller,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report from September 17, 1904, to date :—

On September 17, 1904, I sailed from Quebec in command of the D. G. S. *Arctic*. She had on board in addition to Capt. Bernier, sailing master, officers and ship's company, Insp. Pelletier, S.-Sergt. Hayne, 2 corporals and 6 constables of the Royal North-west Mounted Police, Mr. Vanasse, historian, Mr. Mackean, photographer, and Mr. A. D. Moodie, secretary. The *Arctic* arrived at Port Burwell, Ungava bay, on the afternoon of October 1. The ss. *Neptune*, which had arrived the same day from Fullerton, was anchored there. She intended leaving next day for Halifax, N.S. We left Burwell the same evening for Fullerton and arrived there on the morning of October 16. No ice was encountered on the voyage until we got within a few miles of Fullerton, when we ran through some slob ice floating in and out with the tide. The inner harbour, where we anchored, was frozen over to a thickness of about 4 inches. As you are already in receipt of a detailed account of the voyage, I need not go into this again.

The winter passed quickly and pleasantly. The weather was not exceptionally cold, the lowest temperature being 52° below zero. Football and baseball daily, weather permitting, races and other sports, a number of concerts and a weekly dance, and I must not omit the *Arctic Weekly*, so ably edited by Mr Nagle, third engineer and electrician, helped to make the time pass quickly. We were extremely fortunate in having no serious illness on board, and Dr. Flood soon cured such minor cases as occurred. There was one case of a broken leg on the United States whaler *Era*. This was set and attended to by Staff-Sergt. Hayne, Dr. Flood being absent at Walrus island.

On July 1, 1905, the *Arctic* commenced breaking her way out of Fullerton harbour. With the crew and police, assisted by a good number of natives, sawing and poling the broken ice astern of her, she broke into a clear channel on the 3rd. The spring tide being on the 5th, I waited until then, getting as much work as possible done on the returns before leaving. We sailed at 1:15 p.m. on the 5th. As there was sufficient time to spare before the day on which it was arranged to meet the supply steamer, I decided to try to go to Churchill and get the mail. This would also enable me to give a report on the state of the bay at that season of the year. Early on the 6th some large fields of ice were passed and all day there was clear water. Towards evening ice was again encountered, but as it was in small pans and evidently shore ice we hoped to get through it without much difficulty. On the 7th the ice got worse, closing in and showing no leads. The engines were stopped, and at 8 a.m. the fires were banked. At noon latitude 61:48 north, longitude 90:28 west. At 6 a.m. on the 8th the ice opened a little, engines were started and we worked slowly through all day. At 5 p.m. ice was more open and we made fair progress. At 10 p.m. the engines stopped, and on going on deck found that both blades of the propeller were broken off short close to the boss. The chief officer was in charge of the deck at the time. Tackle was at once rigged and the broken propeller hoisted up.

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By 7 a.m. next day a new one was fitted and partly lowered, when it was found that the slot to take the shaft key was not cut in the proper place and the blades would not pass down through the trunk. This propeller had to be unshipped and another, which had been brought from Germany, got up out of the hold. At 11 a.m. this was fitted and everything in place and at noon we were once more under way. At 4 p.m. ice again closed in and fires were banked. On the 10th the ice being still packed tight and no sign of open water to the south or west, I reluctantly abandoned the idea of getting to Churchill. There is no doubt we could have made it without difficulty, it was only a matter of time. I could not, however, take the risk of being delayed so long that there would not be time to look for another harbour in the straits before the arrival of the supply steamer. With a good steamer with plenty of power there would have been no difficulty in forcing a passage through almost any of the ice encountered, and no danger. During the day the ice opened and we made some progress north until 3 p.m. when Capt. Bernier reported that ice was closing and that it was unsafe to proceed. At 5 p.m. went on deck and found some open water, so steam was got up and we proceeded ahead at 6 p.m. Had a fine night with a lot of open water and no large pans. July 11 was clear and fine with moderate wind from the north, lots of open water and good way was made. Next day, the 12th, good progress was made until night, when the ice closed in. At 7 p.m. filled three tanks from pool on the ice. During the night had to steer south and east for some time.

On the 13th the ice was loose and we were able to keep our course. At 7 p.m., ice a little closer with clear water to be seen about 8 miles ahead. The 14th was fine. Ran clear of all ice in afternoon and shaped course for Cape Southampton, Coates island, distant about 75 miles. Had a good run until 8.30 p.m., when engines were stopped to repack a valve. Proceeded under all sail until 11 p.m., when mainsail was furled and engines started. Cape Southampton was made at 5.15 a.m., on the 15th, and Mansfield at 9 p.m. Only a few small pieces of ice floating about here and there. On the 16th, between Mansfield and Digges islands a few small pieces were scattered about. Cape Wolstenholme was made about noon, and we anchored in Erik cove at 1 p.m. There were a few pieces of ice aground at the head of the harbour and some small bits floating in and out with the tide.

Next morning 4 natives came in with kyaks. They were camped inside 'Digges' on the mainland and saw us as we passed down yesterday. A bear and three deer were shot here and a good many more of the latter were seen. Got up the anchor at 12.20, passed headland at 1.10 p.m., steering down the strait about 5 miles off shore. About 40 miles down the coast we saw what was supposed to be the harbour spoken of by Mr. Low and Capt. Comer last year. Lay-to all night, and on the morning of the 18th steamed slowly up to the entrance. Four natives came out from the island at the entrance, in kyaks, and were taken on board. About 6 miles up the harbour we were stopped by a bar and anchored in a cove. In the afternoon I took a boat across the bar to head of harbour, about 3 miles further up. There a good sized river empties in.

The land rises to a considerable height with good flat benches along the river. These and the surrounding hills are covered with grass. The passage over the bar is too shallow to take a vessel through without considerable risk, and then only at high water. A good site for a police post was got about 4 miles from the entrance on the east side of the harbour. Here there is a small river tumbling down from the hills, which is likely to remain open all winter. If not a small dam across a narrow part would form a good sized pool from which ice could be cut for winter supply. Fine trout and Arctic salmon were caught here in large quantities with the rod at the mouth of the river as well as further out with nets. The only drawback to the harbour is that wherever the land is suitable for building the shore is shallow. This site is better than most places as boats could be taken within a reasonable distance of the post at any state of the tide, the channel to the river being fairly deep.

The *Arctic* was moved to her new berth and when the anchor was down the flag was run up and the harbour called 'Prefontaine Harbour,' the headland on the east

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side of the entrance being named 'Cape Laurier' and the island on the west side of entrance 'White island.' This place is not shown on any chart and is the best harbour we have seen, it averages about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles across. The natives say it was open this year about June 1, and that no heavy ice ever comes in from the strait. None was seen when we arrived, although there were patches of snow on the hills. On the 20th and 21st the boats were employed landing goods, and all but a few packages were got ashore. Tents were pitched and all perishable goods housed.

On the 23rd Corporal Nicholson, Constables Jarvis and MacMillan and Interpreter Lane went ashore to look after stores. The dinghy and nets were left with them so that they could go on with the fishing, and the *Arctic* steamed out of harbour at 1.20 p.m. We lay-to that day and until 4 p.m. of the 24th, on the lookout for supply steamer, and then proceeded to Erik cove, arriving there and anchoring at 8.30 p.m. Next day all stores were got out of main bunker ready for taking in coal, coal trimmed and tanks filled. Alex. Moodie and Harry Ford got a deer about 5 or 6 miles inland. On the 26th, left letter for captain of supply steamer with the natives, directing him where to find the *Arctic*, and left for Prefontaine harbour at 6.30 p.m. Weather thick and we kept about 10 miles off shore. Next morning loaded boats with remainder of stores for shore. Heavy fog in morning, and rain last night. On the 28th Captain Bernier went to White island and erected flag staff and flag as guide for supply steamer. Blowing hard from S.W. at night. On the 29th engineers working on spare propeller, stern steering gear removed, and shears up ready for trying propeller on Monday.

At 6 a.m. on the 31st tried the altered, and also the unaltered, propeller, neither will go down the well. Replaced propeller and steering gear. No sign of steamer. At 5 p.m. steamed out for Erik cove. Stiff breeze.

August 1. Wind increased during night, with fog in the morning. Foggy and blowing hard as we anchored in Erik cove at 9 a.m. Lay at anchor all day, with half a gale from the S.W. The next day a high cairn was built ashore, and letter left in it stating where *Arctic* had gone and buoy, with notice painted on it to look in cairn ashore for letter, placed at anchorage. This in case the natives should miss the steamer. Left for Prefontaine harbour at 5 a.m. next day, arriving at 3.30 p.m., Fine day southerly wind. On the 7th crew and police commenced building a dam across the river to insure a sufficiency of ice in case the river freezes up. New kits issued to-day.

8th. Work on dam continued.

The next day, 9th, commenced getting supplies on board again preparatory to going to Burwell to find if there is any news of steamer there. Finished reloading supplies on the 12th. Filled all boilers and tanks with fresh water. Erected large sheet of asbestos lumber on site where buildings are to be erected, with instructions, painted on it in case we miss steamer.

The morning of the 13th was foggy. Left at 2.30 p.m. and stopped opposite island to put new flag on staff and erect cairn with sheet of asbestos above it with instructions. Left again at 4 p.m. for Burwell under steam and canvas; night clear. At 6.30 next morning sighted steamer going west and spoke her at 7.30. She proved to be the *Pouvoir* bound for Fort George, James' Bay, with buildings for a new post for Messrs. Revillon Freres. She reported heavy ice north. We told her the south was all clear. At 6.30 p.m. sighted what looked like heavy ice to the north-east, none to the south. Course since early morning S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. At 7 p.m. abreast of Cape Advance Hope. The 15th was fine and very little ice in sight. At 4.30 on the 15th we sighted land and found we were about 10 miles south of Burwell. At 9 p.m. abreast of harbour and made out a steamer at anchor with lights up. Signalled by flash light and she replied. Lay-to until 2.30 a.m. next day when we steamed in and anchored at 4 a.m. Found the steamer was H.M.S. *Scylla*, flagship of Commodore Paget. Sir William McGregor, Governor of Newfoundland, was on board. An officer boarded us and I called upon the commodore next morning. The visit was returned in the afternoon and I dined on board in the evening. The commodore reported heavy ice in Grey's Strait last Sunday, 13th. The *Scylla* sailed for the south

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on August 19, taking down telegrams to the Comptroller and to the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries. During the stay of this vessel the ship's company invited the crew of the *Arctic* to a smoking concert and supper. Capt. Bernier gave a lecture, illustrated by lantern views, on 'How to reach the North Pole' on board the *Scylla*. The *Fiona*, Newfoundland Fishery protection boat arrived on the night of the 19th. The Hon. Mr. Dawes, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Newfoundland, Dr. Grenfell and others, were on board. They sailed next morning. Dr. Grenfell informed me that the *Neptune* had left St. John's on July 11 for Halifax to load supplies for us, I therefore decided to remain at Burwell instead of going to Cumberland Sound on Monday as I had intended doing. We remained at Burwell until the morning of the 23rd, when we left for Prefontaine harbour in case by chance the *Neptune* should have passed without calling at Burwell. At 6 p.m. met heavy ice and large bergs to the N. and W. with comparatively open water to the south. As ice was travelling south fast before a strong breeze, and there was a risk of being driven down into Ungava bay, it was decided to turn back to Burwell. There was heavy Davis strait ice as far as could be seen from N.E. to S.W., much the heaviest that we have met this year. Arrived back at Burwell at 7 a.m. on the 24th. Had trouble with windlass. Engineers and carpenters working on it all day. Fires put out to save coal.

25th. Work continued on windlass which was shored up with timber as well as possible to strengthen it. Captain, chief and second engineers reported upon it.

On September 2 Mr. Crossman, chief engineer of the ss. *Diana*, which arrived from the south on August 29, examined the windlass, by request, and confirmed the reports by *Arctic's* officers. In consequence of these reports I decided to go to Chateau and wire from there for instructions where to go to coal and get repairs done. Dense fog in morning of the 3rd, and impossible to move. It cleared at 1 p.m. and we left at 1.50. Met very heavy sea outside and could not hold our own against it and the tide. It was setting us on to a dangerous point of land, so ran back to harbour. Night clear and wind dropping.

Next day was fine, and clear with light westerly wind. Weighed anchor at 10.20 and ran through Greys strait with the tide, under steam and sail. A good deal of ice and some small bergs in the strait. Rounded Cape Chudleigh at 1.30 p.m. and steered for Nachvak. Numerous bergs of all sizes along the Labrador coast—fog at night and ran at half speed from dark to daylight. At 7 a.m. on the 5th we were abreast of Nachvak and at 3.30 p.m. landed Henry Ford at the Hudson's Bay Company's post there. The ss. *Nimrod* of St. John's was anchored in the inlet. At 6.30 p.m. we passed out of the inlet and shaped our course for the straits of Belleisle. The night was fine. A large number of bergs were passed, some very large ones. At 7 a.m. were abreast of Cape Mugford, fine day, light wind. On the 7th there was a heavy fog all day with light easterly wind. Passed close to very large berg, and from the feel of the air numerous others must have been in the vicinity but could not see them for the fog. From 8 p.m. to 4 a.m. ran at half speed, long sullen roll all day. On the 8th we had head wind all day with considerable sea. A large number of bergs passed in early morning. Abreast of Bulldog island at 8 a.m. and at 9 sighted a steamer which proved to be the *Kite* of St. John's. Her captain reported that the *Neptune* was loaded for us, and on the 4th instant was in St. John's harbour awaiting orders to sail. To-day we only made from 4 to 5 knots with wind against us and tide in our favour. The night was clear with head wind until 2 a.m., when it went round to the west and sail was made. Passed numerous large bergs chiefly inshore of us. At 8 a.m. wind strong from N.W. and we made over 9 knots, reaching Chateau at 4.30 p.m. Went ashore at once on anchoring, no reply to my messages sent by H.M.S. *Scylla*, wired the Comptroller and the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, asking for instructions and reporting our condition. On September 16 the ss. *Neptune* arrived from St. John's, and on the 19th all necessary supplies were transferred.

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On the 23rd I received orders to send the *Arctic* to Quebec for certain alterations and repairs, and to proceed north to Churchill and Fullerton with the *Neptune*. Fog and heavy weather prevented our leaving until the morning of the 24th, when we sailed at 6.15 a.m. A good run was made and weather was fair until night when it came on thick. September 25 was thick all day, and night dark ; a few bergs sighted along shore.

26th. Thick with heavy sea, glass falling and wind strong from N.N.W. In evening sea so heavy that Capt. Bartlett put her head on, engines going slow, heavy sea breaking over vessel. This continued all night and following day, glass still falling. Night of 27th was clear, wind and sea went down somewhat and full speed was made for some hours. In the morning of the 28th wind increased to a gale from N.E. with very heavy sea all day and frequent thick snow squalls. Vessel kept head on and slow. A good many large bergs passed. At 5.30 wind veered and we ran under Watchman's island where some shelter was got. About three hours later had to run out again and lost sight of land in very heavy snow storm. Towards morning it cleared somewhat and land was made. At 8 a.m. ran into Hebron. Here we were detained until October 1 by heavy weather. During this time the side bunkers were filled up from the hold and nearly all the parts of portable houses, stowed on the bridge, were put under hatches, together with sundry things previously on deck. A number of natives were employed to assist in this work and filling up water tanks.

October 1. Left Hebron at 6.15 a.m. and arrived at Nachvak—Hudson's Bay Company's post—at 5.30 p.m. Here we picked up Harry Ford, our interpreter, left by the *Arctic* on her way south. At 9 p.m. passed out of Nachvak and steered for Hudson's strait; night fine. Numerous bergs were passed on our way north. At 2.30 p.m. on October 2 Cape Chudleigh was passed and at 4 p.m. we rounded into Hudson's strait, passing north of the Button islands, keeping over to north side of strait. During the night ran into heavy ice and large bergs, so steered south and got out of them, going slow, half speed. Passing through Hudson strait, the *Neptune* kept north of Charles island and land was made some 30 miles east of Cape Wolstenholme at 11.30 p.m., on the 4th. At 7 p.m., on the 5th, rounded north end of Mansfield and set course for Churchill. On the 6th the sun was only visible for about 5 minutes and no sights were obtained. At 4.15 a.m., on the 7th, position by dead reckoning being lat. 60°20' N., long. 86°50' W. (almost in the centre of Hudson's Bay), we struck heavily on reefs, pounding over them for 15 minutes. The morning was pitch dark with snow squalls. After apparently getting inside the reef, vessel again struck three times. The captain kept her as nearly as possible in position until dawn when the seas could be seen breaking on the reefs all around us. He then took her through the only visible channel with barely water to take us through. Wind increased to strong from S.E. by E. true, with heavy short seas. Weather thick with frequent squalls of snow and sleet. Vessel's head was kept to wind, engines going slow. Morning of 8th was fairly clear, course S.W. by S., engines going slow. Just before noon the sun appeared for a short time and a sight was obtained giving us the latitude of Marble island, which was sighted at 5.30 p.m. After consulting with Capt. Bartlett I decided to go to Fullerton, from which we were distant only about 90 miles, before proceeding to Churchill, by doing so time would be saved. The vessel was making water, our compasses were totally unreliable and it was not considered advisable to get out of sight of land until they could be adjusted. The 9th was comparatively fine and clear.. Ran along coast until evening, but on account of mirage no land marks could be made out—the whole coast appeared to be lifted up like high perpendicular cliffs. Towards night it came on to blow a gale with very heavy sea. Soundings were taken every 15 minutes during the night, the police on board being told off into watches for this purpose. One seaman and two of the police being in each watch of two hours. Lay-to going slow and half speed as required to keep the vessel head on ; frequent heavy squalls of snow and sleet. The 10th was a repetition of the previous night, gale veering from N.N.E. to N.N.W. with tremendous sea,

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pumps going all the time. This continued, with wind and sea getting worse, all the 11th. At 4 p.m. on this day a heavy sea struck forward end of bridge on port side. It curled over chart room and falling on main deck smashed to splinters the two whale boats swinging inboard from davits. The stern of starboard boat was cut off and left hanging from davit. Main boom broken from gooseneck, both poop ladders torn from the bolts and with two harness casks, lashed on deck, swept overboard. The lumber, &c., on port side of poop was torn from its lashings and washing about, and the rest loosened up. The cattle pens forward were smashed and one sheep had two legs and some ribs broken. Sea and wind increasing, it was decided to jettison the rest of the deck load and so relieve the vessel somewhat from the heavy straining. The danger was that if the deck load broke loose it would carry away the cabin skylight and flood the vessel. The morning of the 12th the wind began to moderate and the sea quickly went down. This day was fine with sun shining through scattered clouds. Shortly before 9 a.m. made out beacons at Fullerton and ran in on rising tide, anchoring in harbour at 11.30 a.m. S. S. Hayne came on board and reported the sad death, by drowning, of Constable Russell, on the evening of the 5th July, the very day the *Arctic* left her winter quarters. Full particulars of the accident are given in separate report. Commenced landing stores after dinner, and this work was completed on the night of the 16th October. On the 17th, Messrs. Caldwell and Calderon were landed, and the *Neptune* sailed for Churchill at 7 a.m. Corpl. Rowley, Constables Verity and Heap, and Interpreter Ford, were also left at Fullerton to strengthen the detachment. During our stay at Fullerton, no ice was seen with the exception of some thin skirting in sheltered places amongst the rocks. This broke off with the tide and quickly disappeared. At 6.30 p.m., on the 19th, we anchored off Churchill river, and at 7 a.m., on the 20th, stood in to land and anchored abreast of Battery beacon, at 9 a.m., morning foggy and land marks hard to distinguish. Mr. Ray, in charge of Hudson's Bay Co.'s post, his clerk and the Church of England missionary stationed at Churchill, came off soon after. The landing of supplies was at once commenced, seven loads being got off that day. This all had to be done by the ship's boats, as the company's large coast boats were all hauled up for the winter and it would have taken too long to float them. Thin ice had formed opposite the post for some distance into the river. Day cold and snowing. Work was continued next morning and three boat loads got ashore. On account of high wind and strong tide, the three crews had to man one boat to get her back to the ship, the other two being hauled up on shore.

22nd, Sunday, was cold and rough. Strong northerly wind and the whole of the river was blocked with ice. This went out with the tide—snow fell more or less all day.

23rd. Blowing a gale all last night and to-day, and river blocked with ice preventing all intercourse with shore. About 6 a.m., on the 24th, large sheets of ice coming down the river carried away both anchors and about 90 fathoms of chain and set us adrift. Captain Bartlett kept her in position under steam until 1 p.m., when we steamed out beyond the old Fort. At 2 p.m., at slack water, steamed back and landed Mr. Ray's clerk and another boat load of supplies. Mr. Ray returned with the boat and had to be landed, taking another load with him. This boat had considerable difficulty in making the ship again. By the time she was got in it was dark and we steamed out to sea. All supplies necessary for the Hudson's Bay Co. post were landed, and with only one anchor the risk of remaining longer in the river was too great, so I decided to return at once. Captain Bartlett and Mr. Ray agreed with me in this decision, the latter stating that everything had been done to get stores landed that was possible under the circumstances. A good run was made across the bay, frequent soundings being taken. Snow squalls at intervals on the 26th and 27th. The 28th was a splendid clear day, Nottingham island clear to the north in a.m. At 2.45 a.m., abreast of Prefontaine harbour, and at 7 p.m. made out west end of Charles island. Night clear and stars out until 11 p.m., when wind increased to

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south-east gale with heavy sea. Ship rolling heavily at midnight, with heavy seas breaking over poop and amidships. Hauled up and ran under land at half-speed. At daylight on 29th, there was less wind and sea ; day was clear and bright to north, east and west, but cloudy to south. At 4.30 p.m. drawing up to Cape Advance Hope. 10 p.m., dark, a few stars showing, wind increasing to gale and heavy seas breaking over quarter, ship rolling badly. 30th, gale still continued with very heavy seas. At 11 a.m., had to heave-to, going slow and continued so all day. Frequent heavy squalls of snow and rain during last night and to-day, and vessel iced up considerably. Night fairly good, but frequent short squalls of rain and snow until 11 p.m. The 31st, at 9 a.m. drawing up to the west end of Grey's strait, but were forced to go north of the Buttons on account of very strong tide running to the west through the strait and thick squalls of snow hiding the land. Rounded north end of islands at 12.30 and passed Cape Chudleigh at 2.30 p.m., when we had nice smooth water under the land. From Cape Chudleigh we had a nice run until the night of 1st November, when wind increased to heavy gale. Heavy seas breaking over us smashed in forward end of cabin skylight and some windows of chart-room. Vessel straining badly from rolling and pitching—barometer dropping all day—at 10 p.m. it stood at 28.60, the lowest it had been. 3rd November, whole gale from south by west with tremendous sea running. The captain and chief officer say it is the worst they have ever seen. Steam launch, bulwarks on both sides of main deck, and on the starboard forward deck smashed, bridge rails bent in, figure head carried away, and part of starboard rail stove in, vessel straining badly and making a lot of water. Turning colder in evening, sea and wind decreasing somewhat.

At 8 a.m., on the 4th, there was considerably less sea. At 3.30 p.m., made Farmyard islands 300 miles from Chateau, and the captain thought it better to push on instead of making a harbour, as was the first intention. If weather held up Chateau could be made by the morning of the 6th. The only object in making a harbour was to fill up the bunkers, which was very hard to do in the heavy weather we had had.

The 5th was fine but cloudy. In p.m. consulted with the captain and chief officer, and it was decided to go direct to St. John's, Newfoundland, instead of to Chateau. 9 p.m., wind freshening from south-east and sea rising slightly. At midnight, wind still rising with thick snow,—engines going slow. Wind increased during night and heavy sea got up. Going slow, head to wind with spare forestaysail on mainmast and canvas in mizzen weather rigging ; vessel riding well and not rolling so much. The night was fairly good, sea and wind still heavy. At 6.30 a.m., on 7th, vessel was put before the wind under same sail and engines going slow. At 10 p.m., wind lessening and night fairly fine. The 8th, fairly good day and we arrived at St. John at 8 p.m.

Since the night of the 2nd October, when we entered the Hudson's strait, practically no ice, with the exception of a few bergs, had been met. The ice encountered in Churchill river need not be counted, and that noticed on 2nd October would not have been encountered had we kept to the south side of the strait.

The Churchill river is shallow and should this place be made a shipping port long wharfs will require to be built out into the stream, alongside of which vessels may lie when loading. The heavy weather experienced by the *Neptune* was not confined to the northern waters but was general all along the Atlantic and Labrador coasts. A properly constructed vessel with powerful engines could have made her way through the ice encountered by the *Arctic* off Churchill in July last, with but little trouble. A vessel is liable to be detained for a day or two in the straits in the earlier part of July or even later, as was the *Neptune* in 1903, but the ice opens with the tide and only a short delay if any, is to be looked for. The difficulty with the compasses of the *Neptune* on this voyage can only, I think, be accounted for by some atmospheric disturbance. When the bay and straits are properly charted and lighted, as would have to be done before a commercial route was established from Churchill to the east, the difficulties of navigation will be no greater than in many other parts of the world.

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BUILDINGS.

A post had been erected at Fullerton during the fall and winter of 1903, and materials for additional buildings at that place were carried by the *Arctic*. It was intended that the headquarters of 'M' Division, newly created for service in the Hudson's Bay district, should be built at or near Cape Wolstenholme. This cape forms the north-west corner of Ungava on Hudson's straits. There was not, however, sufficient room on the *Arctic*, and it was finally decided that we should winter at Fullerton, complete the necessary buildings there, and that the material for headquarters and a detachment at Cumberland Sound should be forwarded by the supply steamer going north in 1905. Owing to the entire absence of timber in the north, we are dependent altogether upon the supplies of lumber sent up from the south. Plans of the buildings required at headquarters and each detachment of three or four men were left at Ottawa, last September; and amended plans showing rather increased accommodation, were forwarded to you by the winter mail, which left Fullerton on the 4th February, 1905, arriving at Churchill, 9th March last. In trying to avoid getting up unnecessarily large houses, &c., I had underestimated what would be required to hold two years' supplies of rations, fuel and light, as well as the many articles required to be carried in store in a place where from one to two years elapse before anything forgotten or expended can be obtained. Rough stores are also required for dog feed, oil, blubber, &c. All buildings should be framed before shipment, and each piece marked, ready to be nailed together. The framing is the most difficult and longest part of the work to men not skilled in house building.

A good frame barrack room, 30 feet 3 inches by 15 feet 3 inches inside measurement, was erected last fall, at Fullerton, by our own men, assisted by a carpenter hired from the whaler *Era*. This man is a house builder by trade and proved of the greatest service. Capt. Comer very kindly permitted him to do his work. A non-commissioned officer's room was partitioned off from the barrack-room, but later had to be used as a trade and quartermaster's store, though much too small for the purpose.

The officers' quarters erected the previous winter and used, until the new building was completed, as a barrack-room, was floored with matched lumber and the walls covered with asbestos paper and oiled canvas. The new building was finished in the same way. Both are warm and comfortable. Nothing, however, appears sufficient to keep the frost out. The curtains in the bedroom were frozen to the floor, and there was thick ice all round the skirting boards. It would seem as though the only way to keep out damp and frost is to build the walls with a double air space. I have asked for oilcloth for lining the walls of the new buildings in place of the canvas hoping that that will answer. All lumber should be *kiln dried* and of the best quality and shipped between decks, as if saturated with salt water it will not dry out. In May last I purchased the deck housing of the *Era* for \$50. A commodious storehouse, 30 feet 6 inches x 16 feet, with 6 feet walls, was erected by police labour. The roof and outside walls were covered with asbestos lumber taken up with us, and it makes an A1 job. There were not sufficient boards to make a floor, so the inequalities of the rocks were filled in with rock and gravel with a top dressing of sand and ashes. This soon hardens and forms a good dry floor. A number of windows were included with the lumber and the store is well lighted. It will make an excellent general storehouse, and possibly the quartermaster's store asked for can be erected elsewhere.

DOGS.

Owing to the long trips to Baker lake and Churchill, I had to purchase more dogs than would otherwise have been required. Altogether 48 have been taken on the strength of the division. Of these five were sent to Captain Amundsen, of the Gjoa Expedition, wintering at the south-east of King William's Land; 11 died on

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trips ; one had to be left at Churchill as unfit for the journey. In addition to these 13 died of an epidemic during the summer, leaving only 18 dogs for work. Good dogs cost about \$4 each and are scarce. A good leader costs anything up to \$40. I was fortunately able to procure 12 dogs at Burwell on the way up in October, 1904, otherwise the Chesterfield patrol could not have been made.

SLEIGHS.

The native 'cometick' has proved much superior to the so-called Arctic sleigh. The latter are far more costly, carry less, will not stand the rough usage entailed in travelling over rough sea ice, or inland, and are 'dog killers,' as well as being very hard on the man steering. The whole thing is so flexible that it adapts itself to every hollow of the ice and so every part is dragging. The runners of the 'cometick' being stiff, in going over hummocky ice as soon as the front half has got to the top of a lump, the weight of a man on it will tip the rear end up and the whole thing will slide down the other side.

CLOTHING.

The native make of cariboo skin clothing is preferable to any fur clothing which can be shipped in, and much cheaper. If some kind of tanning to prevent the hair coming out could be got, it would be a good thing. Salt and alum answers fairly well, but possibly something better could be got. In the fall and spring, seal skin boots are worn. Owing to the scarcity in some places of the square flipper or oggjug, the skins of which are used for the feet, the supply of these boots is sometimes insufficient. I would recommend that a supply be shipped in. They can be purchased, soled and heeled like ordinary boots, in St. John's, Nfld., for \$4 to \$4.50 per pair. They are thus used by the men in the seal fishery and will last two years. They should be a good size larger than an ordinary boot so that a deerskin sock can be worn inside. Our Yukon lined duck jackets and trousers answer admirably in the fall and early spring. I would, however, suggest that they be made double-breasted with deep roll collar, 4 large outside pockets and a belt after the style of a Norfolk jacket. The roll collar is to be preferred to the square as it keeps close to the face. This collar can be faced with caribou or fox skin by the natives. Such a coat would be warm and comfortable ; it should be large enough to go over a sweater. Oil-skin suits are to be preferred to the slickers as issued in the North-west.

RATIONS.

The rations left at Fullerton were made up to two years' supply. Each post should have, in the first place, two years' supply, and after that a year's supply annually so that sufficient for two years is always in store, to provide against emergencies. There should be no difficulty in obtaining deer meat, &c., to give a liberal allowance of fresh meat for 8 or 9 months in the year. It is a different matter when some 50 men have to be provided for as was the case last winter.

PATROLS.

The time during which patrols can be made by boat along the coast is only about two and one-half months in the year. During the greater part of June and July they cannot be made either by land or water. In the winter, which is the time for making land patrols, fuel and dog feed have to be carried in addition to rations, bedding and general equipment. If it is the intention of the Government that Keewatin on the west, and Ungava on the east side of Hudson's Bay be patrolled, it will be necessary to establish a number of small detachments at about 150 miles apart, not more. If found

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desirable, small intermediate houses can be erected where supplies for men and dogs can be stored during favourable weather for use of parties. A detachment at Baker lake could cover a large tract of country by canoes, during the summer, as well as by winter travel. By such a system communication could be maintained from Repulse Bay to York Factory, or further south on the west side, and on the east from Wolstenholme, to Great Whale River or further. Mails could in this way go out by the Hudson's Bay Company's packets. A patrol by boat was made in August, 1904, from Fullerton to Repulse bay by S.-Major Dee, with a crew of natives. In December of the same year one was made to Baker lake by Mr. A. D. Moodie, Interpreter Lane and Scottie, an employed native. The round trip of nearly 500 miles was made in 27 days, including stoppages on account of weather and to rest the dogs. The object of the patrol was to let the natives know that the *Arctic* was wintering at Fullerton, and to get them to bring in skins for winter clothing, and also deer meat. The object of the patrol was successfully accomplished. On the 4th February, 1905, Mr. Moodie, Corpl. McArthur, Interpreter Ford and native 'Tupearlock' or 'Tupik,' left Fullerton for Churchill with a mail for Ottawa. This would be forwarded by the Hudson's Bay Company from post to post until it reached Winnipeg, thence to Ottawa. This patrol was also successfully carried out. The party arrived back at Fullerton all well and fit on the 10th April. Total distance covered on this trip was about 1,100 miles by the route that had to be followed. Several short patrols of a week at a time were made during the winter in different directions by the police with a native guide. These gave the men some knowledge of the country and of winter travelling and building igloos. No tents were carried. Boat patrols were also made from Fullerton to Repulse bay and Baker lake by S.-Sergt. Hayne, with one constable and a native crew during the last summer. More patrolling would have been done but that our dogs were away on the two long trips. The caches made by S.-Sergt. Hayne will no doubt prove of good service in the event of winter patrols having to be made. At least one will be made to Baker lake during the present winter.

CHESTERFIELD INLET.

From the information which I was able to procure when wintering at Fullerton on board the *Neptune*, 1903-4, I was led to believe that there was no ship's channel beyond 50 or 75 miles from the mouth of the inlet, and so reported. Last winter 'Ah-ting-e-lah,' the headman of the Baker Lake Innuits, informed me that there was a good ship's channel right through to Baker lake, and that he could pilot a vessel drawing more water than the *Arctic* into the lake. I showed him the depth of water this steamer drew, and he replied that the channel was much deeper than she required. This statement was also made by other natives from that district. This channel will be examined during the next summer.

TIMBER.

Luckymore and Ah-ting-e-lah (a cousin of the headman mentioned above), who accompanied Mr. Hanbury as far as the Coppermine river on his trip from Baker lake to Bear lake in 1901, informed me that timber running up to 25 feet in height, and as much as 2 feet in diameter at the butt, is found in considerable quantities at the junction of the Thelon river and Beverly lake. They say that this is found along the north bank of the river for some distance west, and quite a distance north. They say that they have gone from Baker lake with kyaks and towed logs back to make kyaks and sleighs. They also report sufficient small timber for camping purposes along this route; this, I fancy, is mostly brush and willows. Another native told me the same as above. Very few of the natives have been west of Baker lake, and but little is known by them of the country to the south of the lake. The timber referred to above is chiefly spruce. Near the coast no timber is met with until one gets south within about 15 miles of Churchill.

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COAL DEPOT.

In August last it was proposed to establish a depot for coal, &c., at Port Burwell. This would be a good place and would save something in freighting from the south, although the cost of coal consumed by the patrol boat in carrying supplies from there to detachments would about offset this. Large storehouses would have to be erected there if it was made a depot. As a port of entry for all vessels going north through Davis strait at which to pay duty it would be most convenient. Prefontaine harbour would also be a depot. Should these be established, I would suggest that possibly a sailing vessel would answer to take up coal, &c. She would cost less and would deliver the whole of her coal cargo, which a steamer cannot do.

CHIMO.

There is a considerable Hudson's Bay Company's post at this place, and another at George river to the north-east, and many natives congregate in this vicinity. This might be a good place for a detachment. Connection could be made from there to Burwell, in summer by boat and in winter by dogs if necessity arose. The Hudson's Bay Company's mail goes from Chimo to George river, thence to Nachvuk and via Hamilton inlet to Montreal every winter.

GAME.

During the early part of the winter cariboo were rather scarce, but after the latter part of March we got all we could dispose of, including plenty for the dogs. Seal also were fairly plentiful. Ptarmigan and hares were not so plentiful as last year. The former were pretty well cleaned out by being shot during the breeding season; this was prohibited this year. Furs were brought in in fair numbers. No doubt more would have been brought in had not the natives been told that there would be no steamer wintering at Fullerton. The notice *re* musk-ox has had good results. None of the natives have been out after them. The only skins brought in were a few brought down from the far north, where the natives had not heard of the order and had killed for food and not purposely for the hides. Of course, there is no regulation against this. Although, as stated, cariboo were in the early winter scarce in the neighbourhood of Fullerton, they were very numerous all over Keewatin. Ptarmigan, Arctic hares and Arctic foxes are numerous; a few blue foxes are also found. Wolves also are to be got in considerable numbers.

Some white bears are met with, but they are not plentiful on the west side of the bay. Seal and walrus are fairly plentiful from Chesterfield inlet to Repulse bay, where the white whale or porpoise are also found in large numbers. These latter are numerous at Churchill, and, I have been informed, on the east side of the bay.

The Act making a close season for musk-ox will no doubt do much to prevent the killing of these animals as their skins are practically useless during the time when they may be killed. It is, however, a difficult matter to decide, from looking at the skin, the exact month in which the animal has been killed, and consequently trouble may arise. If it is the desire of the government to preserve these animals, I would suggest that killing at any time be prohibited, except for food by the natives. No person should be allowed to have any part of an animal in possession at any time, and a heavy penalty, as in the case of buffalo, should be imposed for infringement of the Act.

INTERPRETERS.

Esquimaux interpreters are hard to obtain, and when obtainable \$40 per month will have to be paid, with rations and kit; there should be one at each post. Possibly we may be able to pick up a few natives who can understand English sufficiently to

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answer for a time. One native orphan boy is now in barracks at Fullerton. He has already picked up a good deal of English, and will, I think, become a good interpreter; he is a sharp, intelligent youngster.

BOATS.

A good whale boat, 25 to 30 feet long, and a Peterboro canoe should be at each detachment.

WALRUS.

The slaughter of walrus in Repulse bay and north of the Wager river is, from reports I have received, unnecessarily large in proportion to the number of hides procured. This is owing to the animals being shot before being harpooned, and the bodies sinking. I would suggest that the regulations regarding the method of killing whales passed in 1904, be extended to walrus. The principal business of the Scotch station in Repulse bay is in walrus. This station was formerly on the south shore of Southampton island.

NATIVES.

As far as I have been able to ascertain there are four tribes on the west side of Hudson's bay, viz., Keneepatos, Ivilicks, Netchilies and Igulics. Of these, the two first are the most civilized and the best workers. The rising generation is not so much imbued with the superstitions of the race, and if taken in hand by the government in a similar way to the Indians, most of these superstitions would, I am convinced, soon be eradicated. As a rule, they are willing and good workers and easily satisfied.

The Southampton tribe, as far as I can learn, has, with the exception of two children, disappeared from the face of the earth. There is no doubt that the other tribes are decreasing in numbers. As a rule their families are small, and owing to the hard life they lead, it is a case of the survival of the fittest; in other words the weak ones die. Very little can be done for them under existing circumstances in the way of medical treatment. It is next to impossible to effect cures when the patient is in a snow house and has to go out and hunt for his living in all weathers. Last year I suggested that a small building be erected at each post as a sort of hospital where at least warmth and proper nourishment could be given to the sick, and that if the non-commissioned officer in charge had a knowledge of medicine he could greatly assist them. Amongst themselves they are very good to any who are in want or are sick and assist them to the best of their ability. With such a building as above no work would be thrown on the police, as one of the native women would gladly look after any patient. Scottie, one of our employed natives at Fullerton, has a small shack made of rough boards and tarpaper, and with a stove in it. I can assure you he appreciates thoroughly the warmth and comfort of such a place, humble as it is. It is my intention to erect similar shacks at each post for all employed natives. Realizing the comfort of such will do more to civilize these people than all the preaching in the world unaccompanied by care of the body also.

WHALES.

These are getting scarce in Hudson's Bay and neighbouring waters. The United States whaler *Era* went out in the spring of 1903 and up to the time when the *Arctic* left in July, 1905, she had only procured about 2,400 pounds of bone. This was the product of three whales. On my return to Fullerton in October last, I was informed that the *Era* had taken three more whales, making a total of five captured during 1905. The weight of bone was not known, but the three last taken must have been large, as the cruise was looked upon as a successful one.

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CUSTOMS.

The amount of duty collected has been very small. All whalers and trading stations visited in 1903 were notified that duty would be collected in future, and where possible duty was collected. In that year I suggested that British and American firms having stations in Canada, or vessels in Canadian waters, should be notified of the intention of our government to enforce customs laws, but it was not considered necessary. Trading has been going on so long without any customs being collected, or there being any officer to whom to pay it, that the traders did not carry invoices or the necessary papers for passing customs entries. The report of Constable Donaldson, who with Constable Jarvis, accompanied the *Neptune* in 1904, fully explained the difficulties met with. The time available in which to locate these trading vessels is very short, as will be seen from the same report. Making Port Burwell a port of entry would overcome this to a great extent.

FISH.

Trout are fairly plentiful in almost all the lakes on the west side of Hudson's Bay. At Prefontaine harbour, in Hudson's strait, trout and salmon running to 10 pounds and upwards are very plentiful. The average weight would be perhaps about 6 or 7 pounds. Inspector Pelletier and Mr. Mackean got over 60 fine fish in a new hours. They used light rods with small spoon bait. These fish will not rise to a fly. Large numbers were also got in nets set in the harbour. Cod are got in quantities at Burwell but I have not heard of them being caught further up the strait.

GJOA EXPEDITION.

On March 16 last I received a letter from Capt. Amundsen, commanding the Norwegian expedition to locate the magnetic pole. He was wintering in a harbour on the S.E. of King William's Land in $68^{\circ} 38' N.$ and $96^{\circ} A.$ A letter to the Norwegian consul, at whatever port we first touched on our return, was enclosed. (These letters have already been forwarded.) Capt. Amundsen also asked me to buy eight dogs for him and send them back by Ah-ting-e-lah, who brought the letters down and was returning. I was enabled to purchase five dogs from the Ivilicks and Capt. Comer, of the United States schooner *Era*, very kindly supplied five others, for which he would not accept payment. Food and dog feed, with everything he required, was furnished to the native from police stores. This native reached his destination safely and returned with letter of thanks from Capt. Amundsen before we sailed from Fullerton, in July last. Up to the time of his writing, all the observations made had been successful, and all on board were in good health.

INSPECTIONS.

There have been weekly inspections of barracks and arms, as well as the daily inspections of quarters on board and ashore.

DRILLS.

Spring drills were carried out under Inspector Pelletier on deck. The climate is not conducive to outdoor drill in the winter, and when it did become warm enough there was so much work to do last spring that there was not much time to spare.

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of non-commissioned officers and men has left nothing to be desired. There have been only two minor entries in the defaulter's book. Nothing can bear better testimony than this.

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HEALTH.

On the whole the health of the division has been excellent. I regret to have to report that Inspector Pelletier was ailing more or less since shortly after our arrival at Fullerton in October, 1904. He applied to return south in the supply steamer, and, the surgeon considering it advisable, I accordingly sent him home from Chateau bay.

Corporal Nicholson is also not strong enough for the work in the north.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. D. MOODIE,

Supt., Commanding 'M' Division, Hudson's Bay.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

ROYAL NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE FORCE

1905

REPORT OF THE COMMANDANT



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